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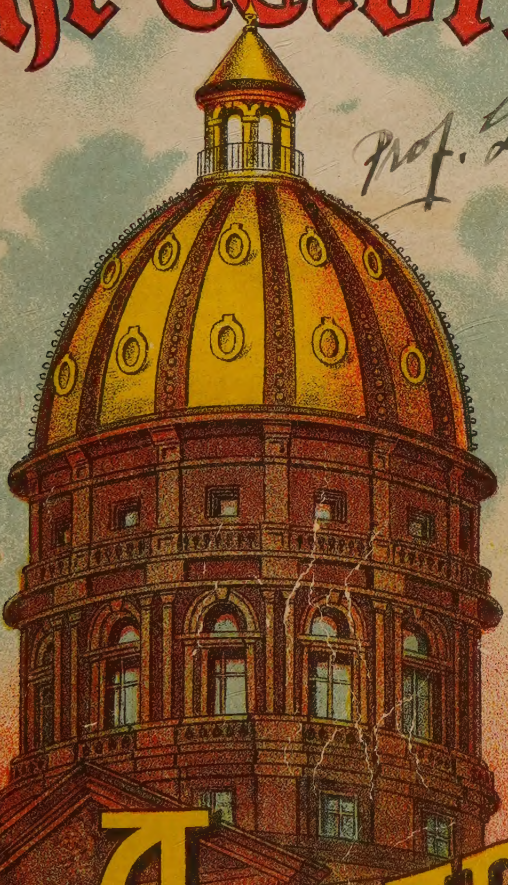

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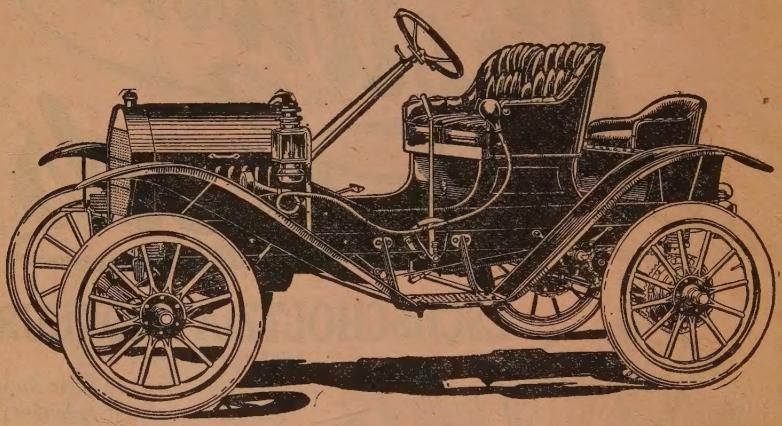

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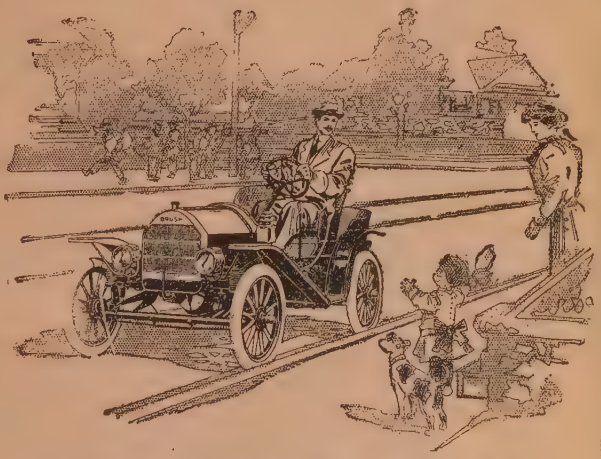

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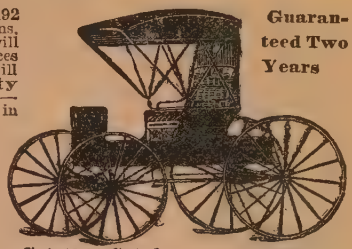

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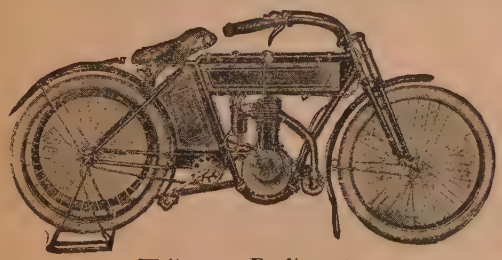

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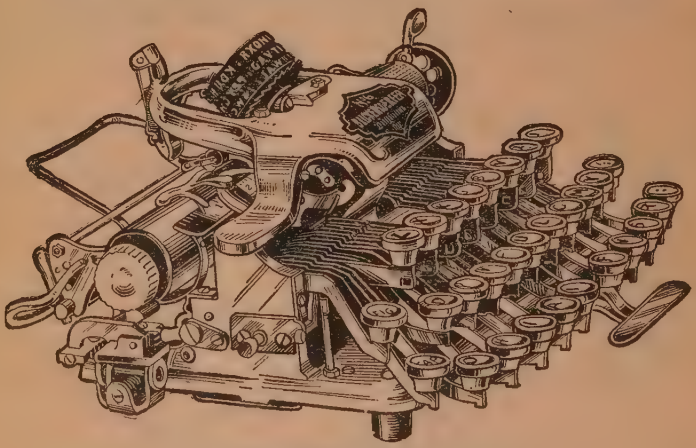

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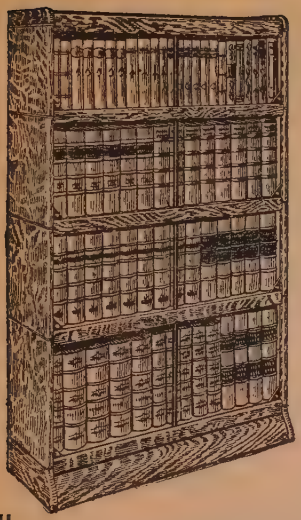

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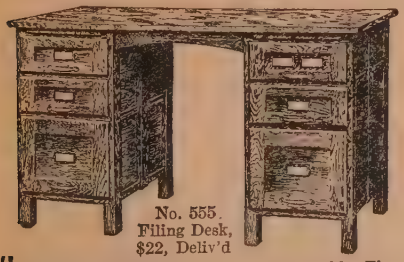

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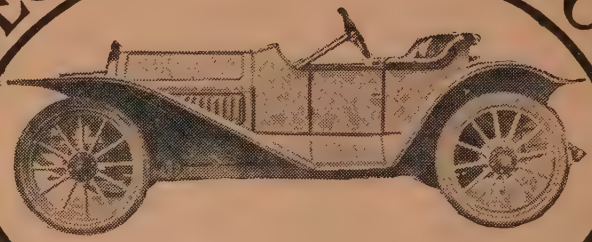

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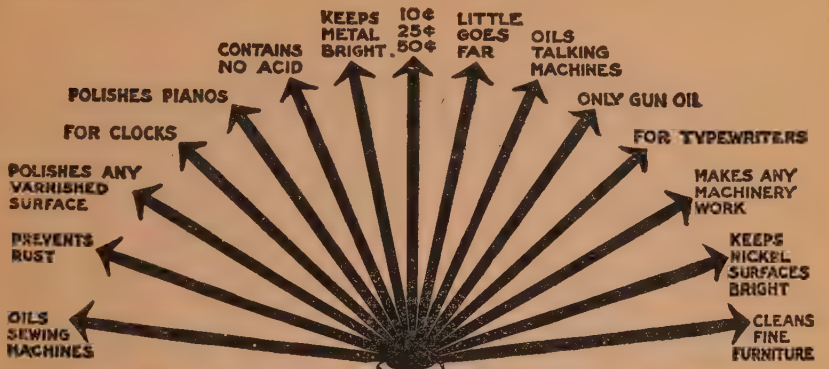

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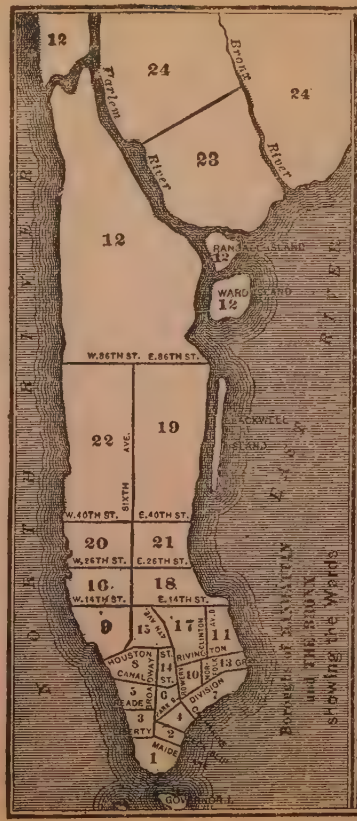
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Harlem River
Bronx River
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GOVERNOR I.
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Borough of BROOKLYN showing the Wards
NEW YORK BAY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
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Canarsie Landing
East New York
Canarsie
Flatbush
Flatlands
Kensington
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ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS
Borough of BROOKLYN
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Boroughs of Manhattan & Bronx
BOUNDARY LINE
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Newtown Creek
East New York
Canarsie
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BARREN ISLAND
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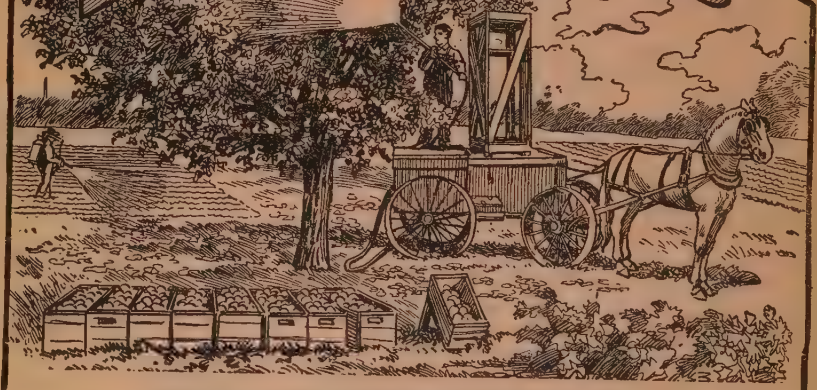

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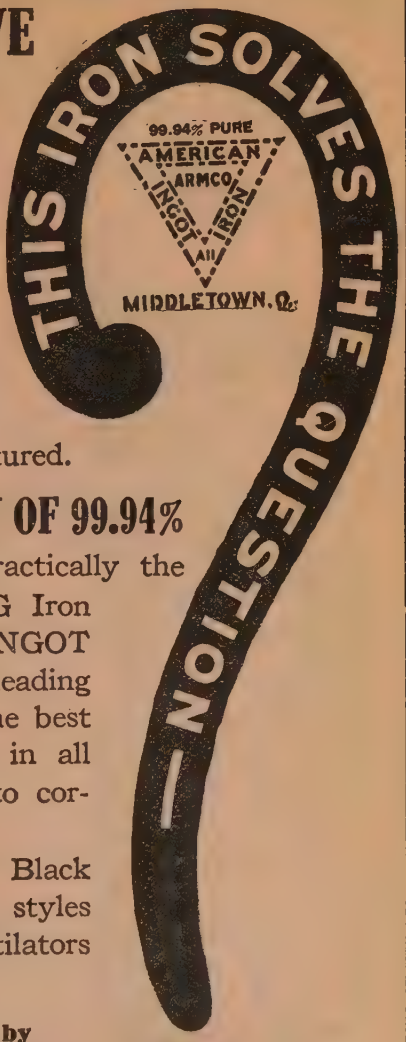
"AMERICAN INGOT IRON"

is the purest and most homogeneous iron manufactured.



GUARANTEED PURITY OF 99.94%

It is theoretically and practically the BEST RUST-RESISTING Iron made. "AMERICAN INGOT IRON" is specified by the leading Architects, demanded by the best Engineers and Consumers in all places where "resistance to corrosion is essential."

Manufactured into Plates, Black and Galvanized Sheets, all styles of Roofing and Siding, Ventilators and Metal Lath.

Manufactured Exclusively by

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Activity—work or play—is a drain on nerve energy and body tissues. Under the high tension of modern life Nature's supply of nervous force is insufficient to meet our excessive demands. Rest is only temporary relief, you must recreate, rebuild, replace what has been destroyed.

Sanatogen
THE FOOD-TONIC

is endorsed by hundreds of thousands the world over as a reconstructive—a re-creator of nervous energy—a revitalizer. Famous men and women—authors, actors, statesmen, clergymen, etc., testify to its wonderful upbuilding powers. Over 12,000 physicians have given it their written endorsement.

Sanatogen is composed of the basic elements of existence—Albumen for the tissues and Sodium Glycero-phosphate for the nerve cells. It is a fine white powder, soluble in water, cocoa, milk, etc., and is eagerly and easily assimilated by the system.

Write for our Book on "Nerves" *free*

A well known physician-author has written a notable work on Neurasthenia. It is a book of vital interest to every American and is written in an entertaining style; free from morbid description but brimful of sound, common-sense suggestions.

Sanatogen is sold in three sizes—$1.00, $1.90, $3.60

Get it from your druggist—if not obtainable from him write the

BAUER CHEMICAL CO.
542 Everett Building
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David Belasco
the eminent dramatic author, says:

"It gives me pleasure to let you know the wonderful beneficial results I have experienced from the use of your Sanatogen. It has a most invigorating effect on the nerves and I heartily recommend it to all those, who, like myself, are obliged to overwork. After my personal experience I can readily vouch for its recuperating qualities."

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"I have used Sanatogen at intervals since last Autumn with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

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"I have given Sanatogen a trial and I am convinced of it's merits."

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the dramatist:

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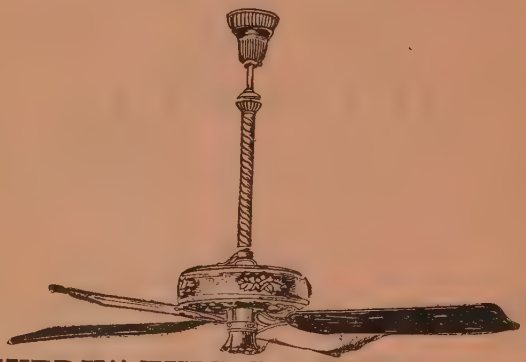

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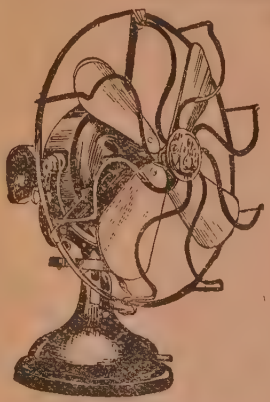

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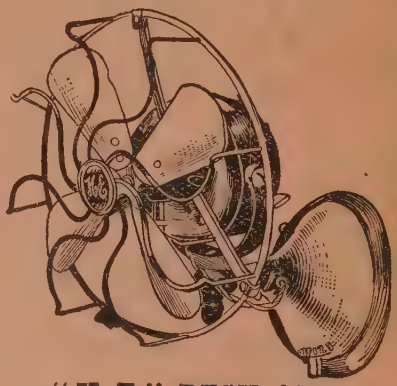

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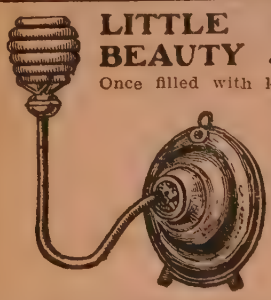

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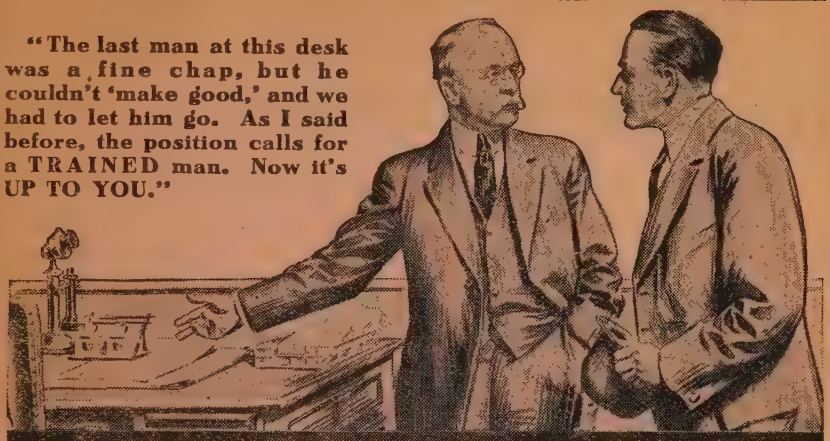

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Prove for yourself what the *Acousticon* means to you. You cannot buy it unless it makes you hear well.

Think what it would mean to you to hear normally without strain or effort. Yet that is what the *Acousticon* is doing for thousands of people. Some of these men and women were so deaf they couldn't hear the loudest conversation. Now they are as people with normal hearing.

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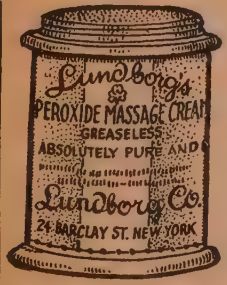

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25c. and 50c. a Jar.

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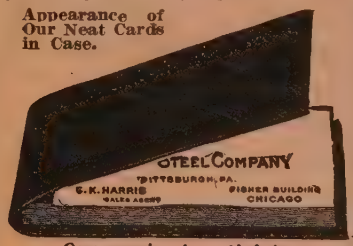

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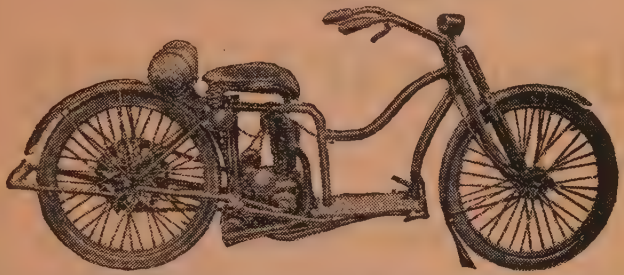

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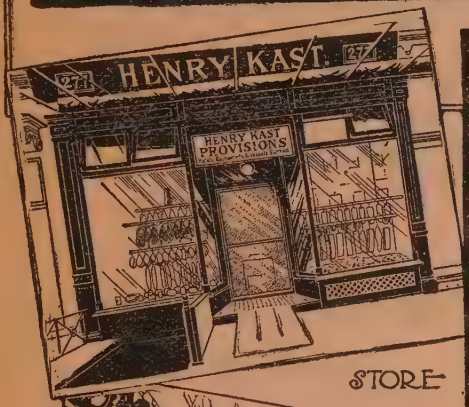

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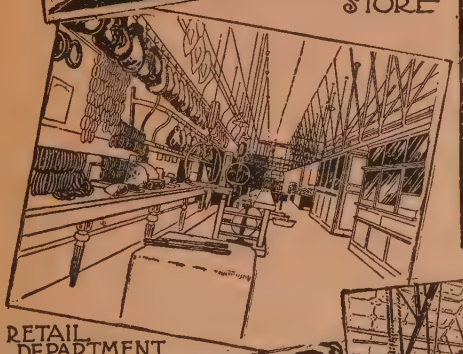

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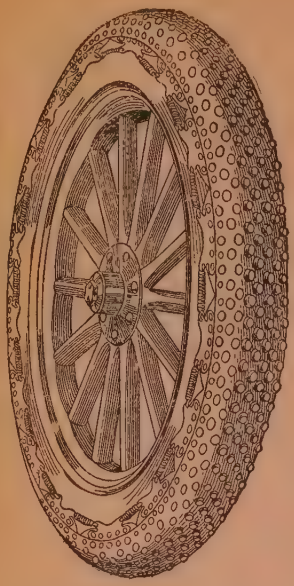

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CANADIAN FACTORY, NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

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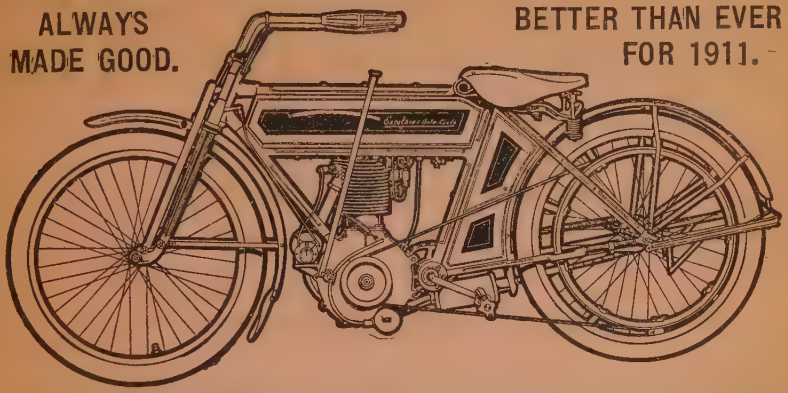
ALWAYS MADE GOOD.

BETTER THAN EVER FOR 1911.



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Send To-Day for Only PERMANENT **CURE** Safe Certain

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Write for Descriptive Booklet.

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THE NEW YORK WORLD
installed
four
Monotypes
in
March, 1909

See next page

THE NEW YORK WORLD
installed
four
MORE
Monotypes
in
February, 1910

See next page

THE NEW YORK WORLD
installed
two
MORE
Monotypes
in
November, 1910

See next page

The New York World

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Gimbel Bros.	Simpson-Crawford Co.
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Ask those Advertisers why they like the Monotype.

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FOR

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SHATTERED NERVES AND POOR BLOOD.

The Fruit of Years of Research and Study.

A Scientifically Prepared Kidney Tonic for Men, Women and Children.

An Unfailing Kidney Tonic and Nerve Restorer.

Lightning Kidney Tablets are NOT a purgative medicine. They are NOT a cure-all. They contain nothing that could injure the most delicate system, but act upon the diseases dependent upon bad kidneys, poor nerves or watery blood.

Improvement follows a few days' use of **LIGHTNING KIDNEY TABLETS**, but permanent benefit and cure can only reasonably be expected when sufficient have been taken to enrich the blood, quiet the nerves and restore the kidneys to their normal duty.

To prove that these Tablets are all that we claim for them, we will send ONE regular 25c. size box **FREE. Write us to-day.**

The Herb Medicine Company,

Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated Lightning Hot Drops.

DON'T STAY FAT

OBESITY QUICKLY AND SAFELY CURED

NO CHARGE TO TRY THE NEW KRESSLIN TREATMENT

Just Send Your Address and a Supply Will Be Sent You FREE—Do It To-Day

FAT people need no longer despair, for there is a home remedy to be had that will quickly and safely reduce their weight, and, in order to prove that it does take off superfluous flesh rapidly and without harm, a trial treatment will be sent, free of charge, to those who apply for it by simply sending name and address. It is called the KRESSLIN TREATMENT, and many people who have used it have been reduced as much as a pound a day, often forty pounds a month when large quantities of fat were to be taken off. No person is so fat but what it will have the desired effect, and no matter where the excess fat is located—stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck—it will quickly vanish without exercising, dieting, or in any way interfering with your customary habits. Rheumatism, Asthma, Kidney and Heart Troubles leave as fat is reduced. It does it in an ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS way, for there is not an atom in the treatment that is not beneficial to all the organs. So send name and address to Dr. J. Spillenger, Dept. 1250 E., 41 West 25th St., New York City, and you will receive a large trial treatment free, together with an illustrated book on the subject and letters of indorsement from those who have taken the treatment at home and reduced themselves to normal. All this will be sent without one cent to pay in any shape or form. Let him hear from you promptly.

This represents the effect the Kresslin Treatment has had in hundreds of cases.

The Problem Solved

How to Print 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 page Newspapers From One Roll of Paper and a Single Set of Plates.

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Single-Plate, Single-Roll Press

ALL PARTS OF THE MACHINE ALWAYS RUN AT FULL SPEED FOR ALL PRODUCTS

The printing portion is exactly similar to that in our best newspaper presses and has only two pairs of cylinders and two sets of inking rollers, USING THE REGULAR SEMI-CIRCULAR STEREOTYPE PLATES. The inking arrangement consists of two form rollers, five distributors, two distributing cylinders and one supply roller, and will produce the best newspaper printing.

It Prints

- 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 page Papers from One Roll of Paper and a Single Set of Plates, at a Running Speed of 10,000 an Hour.
- 4, 6 and 8 page Papers from One Roll of Paper and a Double Set of Plates, at 24,000 an Hour.
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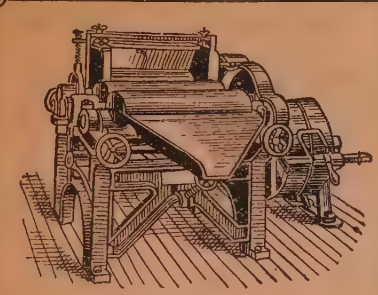

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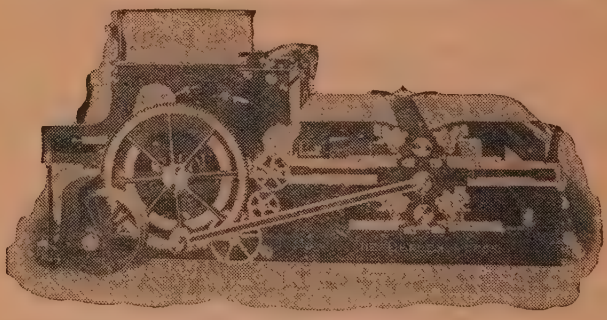

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Prints 5,000 to 6,000 per hour of either 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 pages WITHOUT STEREOTYPING

◎ ◎ ◎

Duplex Printing Press Co.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

"Wasting Energy"

FOUR men, working in the WRONG way, fail to make a sale or convince a prospect, where ONE man, working along principles taught by THE SHELDON SCHOOL would easily succeed. Why?

It isn't MERE energy that sells goods or builds business.

It is knowing HOW TO APPLY the energy and the ability you have, with the LEAST POSSIBLE WASTE, that sets you up above the crowd as a successful man.

The Sheldon School will tell you how to sell MORE goods in LESS time—how to understand and apply those rules which go STRAIGHT to the point and CLINCH the business that other men lose.

Today more than 40,000 "live wires," the world over, are making EVERY OUNCE of power COUNT because they are SHELDON MEN. If YOU are to succeed, you must grasp NOW the methods that it will take years to learn in the "school of hard knocks," but which SHELDON teachings will impart to you quickly and easily in your spare time.

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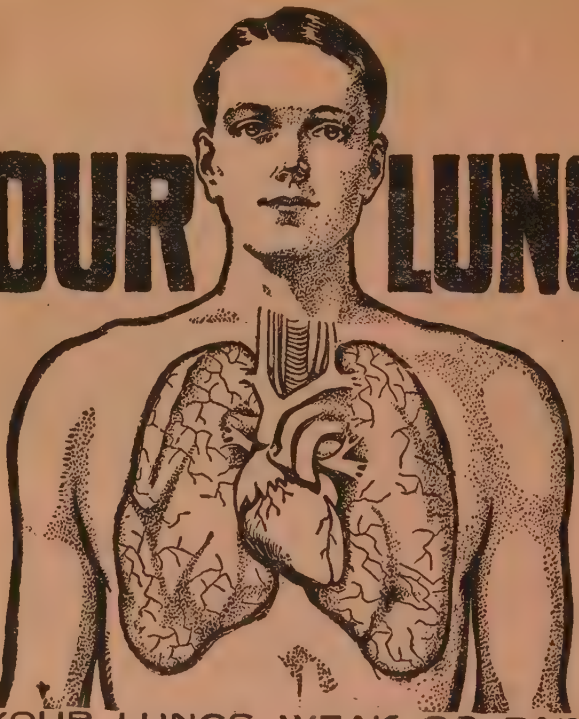
Please send me FREE copy of THE SHELDON BOOK and full information regarding Sheldon Methods.

Name .....

Street .....

City..... State.....

YOUR LUNGS



ARE YOUR LUNGS WEAK OR PAINFUL?

Do your lungs ever bleed?
Do you have night sweats?
Have you pains in chest and sides?
Do you spit yellow and black matter?
Are you continually hawking and coughing?
Do you have pains under your shoulder blades?

THESE ARE REGARDED AS SYMPTOMS OF LUNG TROUBLE AND

CONSUMPTION

You should take immediate steps to check the progress of these symptoms. The longer you allow them to advance and develop, the more deep seated and serious your condition becomes.

We Stand Ready to Prove to You absolutely that Lung Germine, the German Treatment, has cured completely and permanently case after case of advanced Consumption (Tuberculosis), Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh of the Lungs, Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes and other lung troubles. Many sufferers who had lost all hope and who had been given up by physicians have been permanently cured by Lung Germine. It is not only a cure for Consumption, but a preventative. If your lungs are merely weak and the disease has not yet manifested itself, you can prevent its development, you can build up your lungs and system to their normal strength and capacity. Lung Germine has cured advanced Consumption, in many cases over five years ago, and the patients remain strong and in splendid health to-day.

Let Us Send You the Proof—Proof that will Convince any Judge or Jury on Earth

We will gladly send you the proof of many remarkable cures, also a **FREE TRIAL** of Lung Germine, together with our new 40-page book (in colors) on the treatment and care of Consumption and Lung Trouble.

JUST SEND YOUR NAME. LUNG GERMINE CO., 603 Rae Block, Jackson, Mich.

Let Us Make You Fat

50c Box Free

We Will Prove at Our Own Expense That It Is No Longer Necessary to Be Thin, Scrawny, and Undeveloped.

"Gee! Look at that pair of skinny scarecrows! Why don't they try Sargol?"

This is a generous offer to every thin man or woman that reads this announcement. We positively guarantee to increase your weight to your own satisfaction or no pay. Think this over—think what it means. At our own risk, we offer to put 10, 15, yes, 30 pounds of good, solid "stay there" flesh on your bones, to fill out hollows in cheeks, neck or bust, to get rid of that "peaked" look, to rejuvenate and revitalize your whole body until it tingles with vibrant energy; to do this without drastic diet, "tonics," severe physical culture "stunts," detention from business or any irksome requirements—if we fail it costs you nothing.

We particularly wish to hear from the excessively thin, those who know the humiliation and embarrassment which only skinny people have to suffer in silence. We want to send a free 50-cent package of our new discovery to the people who are called "slats" and "bean poles," to bony women, whose clothes never look "anyhow," no matter how expensively dressed, to the skinny men who fail to gain social or business recognition on account of their starved appearance. We care not whether you have been thin from birth, whether you have lost flesh through sickness, how many flesh builders you have experimented with. We take the risk and assume it cheerfully. If we cannot put pounds and pounds of healthy flesh on your frame we don't want your money.

The new treatment increases the red corpuscles in the blood, strengthens the nerves and puts the digestive tract into such shape that your food is assimilated and turned into good, solid, healthy flesh instead of passing through the system undigested and unassimilated. It is a thoroughly scientific principle, this Sargol, and builds up the thin, weak and debilitated without any nauseous dosing. In many conditions it is better than cod liver oil and certainly is much pleasanter to take.

Send for the 50-cent box to-day. Convince us by your prompt acceptance of this offer that you are writing in good faith and really desire to gain in weight. The 50-cent package which we will send you free will be an eye-opener to you. We send it that you may see the simple, harmless nature of our new discovery, how easy it is to take, how you gain flesh privately without knowledge of friends or family until you astonish them by the prompt and unmistakable results.

It is only the astounding results of our new method of treatment that make such an offer and such a guarantee possible on our part. So cut off the coupon to-day and mail it at once to The Sargol Company, 200 Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and please inclose 10c. with your letter to help pay distribution expenses. Take our word, you'll never regret it.

Free Sargol Coupon

This certificate, with ten cents to help pay postage and distribution expenses, entitles the holder to one 50-cent package of Sargol, the Flesh Builder. The Sargol Co., 200 Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

A DELIGHTFUL EXPERIENCE TO GO THROUGH—The FATOFF Treatment—that unfailing corpulency reducer—involves nothing BUT cleanly, cooling, refreshing external applications, a *delightful* treatment from A to Z!

Works Marvelous Transformations—reduces superfluous flesh wherever applied, restores *normal* figure in 30 treatments, gives size desired in 60 treatments, leaving flesh firm, smooth and unwrinkled.

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Appointments for expert treatment at your home made by phone or letter.

Literature (mailed in plain sealed wrapper) will win instant conviction.

PRICES: FOR DOUBLE CHIN (A Chin Reducing Wonder) Special Size Jar, $1.50.

Full Size Jar, $2.50. FATOFF is obtainable at all the Riker and Hegeman stores, and leading druggists everywhere.

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69½ Warren Street - - - New York City

(For many years at 52 East 34th Street.)

None so good.

Strong, Pure, Superb.

Knapp's Rootbeer Extract

None goes so far.

Best for Home use.

One bottle makes 6 gallons.

KNAPP'S Root Beer has been used since 1839.

KNAPP'S has imitators, but none so good.

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The Knapp Extract Co.

85 Warren Street, New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

Street Directory.

CROSS STREET CORNER NUMBERS ON BROADWAY AND THE AVENUES. N.Y CITY.

BROADWAY.

1 Battery Pl.	210 Fulton.	362 Franklin.	694 Fourth.	901 E.20th.	1291 W. 33d.	1549 W. 46th.
Beaver.	222 Ann.	378 White.	713 Wash'ton Pl.	919 E. 21st.	Sixth Avenue.	1569 W. 47th.
27 Morris.	Vesey.	398 Walker.	727 Waverley Pl.	939 E. 22d.	1311 W. 34th.	1589 W. 48th.
55 Exchange Pl.	227 Barclay.	413 Lispenard.	744 Astor Place.	957 E. 23d.	1329 W. 35th.	1609 W. 49th.
56 Exchange Pl.	237 Park Place.	416 Canal.	755 E. 8th.	957 Fifth Ave.	1349 W. 36th.	1629 W. 50th.
73 Rector.	247 Murray.	432 Howard.	770 E. 9th.	Madison Square.	1369 W. 37th.	1649 W. 51st.
86 Wall.	259 Warren.	468 Grand.	784 E. 10th.	1099 W. 24th.	1391 W. 38th.	1665 W. 52d.
106 Pine.	271 Chambers.	486 Broome.	801 E. 11th.	1119 W. 25th.	1409 W. 39th.	1687 W. 53d.
114 Thames.	287 Reade.	526 Spring.	824 E. 12th.	1139 W. 26th.	1429 W. 40th.	1709 W. 54th.
124 Cedar.	303 Duane.	566 Prince.	840 E. 13th.	1159 W. 27th.	1447 W. 41sq.	1727 W. 55th.
145 Liberty.	317 Thomas.	608 Houston.	858 E. 14th.	1183 W. 28th.	1467 W. 42d.	1745 W. 56th.
171 Cortlandt.	318 Pearl.	640 Bleecker.	Union Square.	1203 W. 29th.	1489 W. 43d.	1769 W. 57th.
172 Maiden Lane.	334 Worth.	658 Bond.	857 E. 17th.	1227 W. 30th.	1505 W. 44th.	1787 W. 58th.
184 John.	344 Catharine La.	681 W. 3d.	871 E. 18th.	1251 W. 31st.	1525 W. 45th.	1805 W. 59th.
191 Dey.	348 Leonard.	682 Great Jones.	887 E. 19th.	1273 W. 32d.	Seventh Avenue.	Central Park.

FIFTH AVENUE.

1 Wash'ton Sq.	185 23d.	439 39th.	703 55th.	899 71st.	1059 87th.	1219 103d.
7 E. 8th.	Broadway.	457 40th.	719 56th.	908 72d.	1069 88th.	1229 104th.
21 9th.	25th.	477 41st.	737 57th.	919 73d.	1079 89th.	1239 105th.
33 10th.	214 26th.	499 42d.	751 58th.	927 74th.	1089 90th.	1249 106th.
41 11th.	231 27th.	511 43d.	775 59th.	939 75th.	1099 91st.	1259 107th.
51 12th.	249 28th.	529 44th.	787 60th.	949 76th.	1109 92d.	1269 108th.
61 13th.	263 29th.	545 45th.	799 61st.	959 77th.	1116 93d	1279 109th.
67 14th.	281 30th.	561 46th.	807 62d.	969 78th.	1129 94th.	1334 112th.
96 15th.	299 31st.	575 47th.	817 63d.	979 79th.	1139 95th.	1422 117th.
81 16th.	315 32d.	593 48th.	827 64th.	989 80th.	1149 96th.	1500 120th.
95 17th.	331 33d.	609 49th.	837 65th.	999 81st.	1159 97th.	2000 194th.
107 18th.	353 34th.	623 50th.	846 66th.	1009 82d.	1169 98th.	2116 130th.
115 19th.	371 35th.	637 51st.	856 67th	1019 83d.	1179 99th.	2192 134th.
123 20th.	387 36th.	653 52d.	869 68th.	1029 84th.	1189 100th.	2250 137th.
147 21st.	405 37th.	671 53d.	879 69th.	1038 85th.	1199 101st.	2321 140th.
165 22d.	421 38th.	685 54th.	884 70th.	1048 86th.	1209 102d.	

THIRD AVENUE.

19 St. Mark's Pl.	355 E. 26th.	699 E. 44th.	1047 E. 62d.	1409 E. 80th.	1765 E. 98th.	2100 E. 115th.
28 E. 9th.	373 E. 27th.	719 E. 45th.	1059 E. 63d.	1433 E. 81st.	1781 E. 99th.	2123 E. 116th.
45 E. 10th.	391 E. 28th.	739 E. 46th.	1089 E. 64th.	1451 E. 82d.	1800 E. 100th.	2141 E. 117th.
63 E. 11th.	411 E. 29th.	755 E. 47th.	1109 E. 65th.	1469 E. 83d.	1816 E. 101st.	2161 E. 118th.
83 E. 12th.	429 E. 30th.	773 E. 48th.	1129 E. 66th.	1487 E. 84th.	1843 E. 102d.	2181 E. 119th.
103 E. 13th.	449 E. 31st.	793 E. 49th.	1143 E. 67th.	1505 E. 85th.	1851 E. 103d.	2199 E. 120th.
123 E. 14th.	467 E. 32d.	813 E. 50th.	1163 E. 68th.	1525 E. 86th.	1881 E. 104th.	2227 E. 121st.
145 E. 15th.	487 E. 33d.	835 E. 51st.	1183 E. 69th.	1545 E. 87th.	1897 E. 105th.	2241 E. 122d.
165 E. 16th.	505 E. 34th.	857 E. 52d.	1201 E. 70th.	1565 E. 88th.	1923 E. 106th.	2261 E. 123d.
185 E. 17th.	523 E. 35th.	875 E. 53d.	1229 E. 71st.	1583 E. 89th.	1939 E. 107th.	2281 E. 124th.
203 E. 18th.	541 E. 36th.	895 E. 54th.	1245 E. 72d.	1599 E. 90th.	1965 E. 108th.	2297 E. 125th.
223 E. 19th.	557 E. 37th.	913 E. 55th.	1265 E. 73d.	1615 E. 91st.	1981 E. 109th.	2319 E. 126th.
243 E. 20th.	577 E. 38th.	933 E. 56th.	1289 E. 74th.	1643 E. 92d.	2001 E. 110th.	2339 E. 127th.
261 E. 21st.	597 E 39th.	951 E. 57th.	1309 E. 75th.	1659 E. 93d.	2027 E 111th.	2359 E. 128th.
281 E. 22d.	617 E. 40th.	969 E. 58th.	1329 E 76th	1677 E. 94th.	2039 E. 112th.	2380 E. 129th.
299 E. 23d.	635 E. 41st.	989 E. 59th.	1349 E. 77th.	1693 E. 95th.	2063 E. 113th.	2396 E. 130th.
319 E. 24th.	657 E. 42d.	1009 E. 60th.	1371 E. 78th.	1709 E. 96th.	2082 E. 114th.	Harlem River.
337 E. 25th.	679 E 43d.	1029 E. 61st.	1389 E. 79th.	1749 E. 97th.		

LEXINGTON AVENUE.

1 E. 21st.	293 E. 37th.	593 E. 52d.	901 E. 67th.	1209 E. 82d.	1629 E. 103d.	1895 E. 118th.
9 E. 22d.	311 E. 38th.	615 E. 53d.	921 E. 68th.	1225 E. 83d.	1645 E. 104th.	1915 E. 119th.
17 E. 23d.	331 E. 39th.	635 E. 54th.	941 E. 69th.	1259 E. 84th.	1673 E. 105th.	1944 E. 120th.
39 E. 24th.	353 E. 40th.	655 E. 55th.	961 E. 70th.	1259 E. 85th.	1689 E. 106th.	1980 E. 121st.
59 E. 25th.	373 E. 41st.	675 E. 56th.	983 E. 71st.	1275 E. 86th.	1705 E. 107th.	2001 E. 122d.
77 E. 26th.	389 E. 42d.	695 E. 57th.	995 E. 72d.	1291 E. 87th.	1733 E. 108th.	2025 E. 123d.
97 E. 27th.	413 E. 43d.	721 E. 58th.	1017 E. 73d.	1309 E. 88th.	1755 E. 109th.	2034 E. 124th.
115 E. 28th.	435 E. 44th.	741 E. 59th.	1031 E. 74th.	1328 E. 89th.	1773 E. 110th.	2060 E. 125th.
135 E. 29th.	449 E. 45th.	751 E. 60th.	1055 E. 75th.	1360 E. 90th.	1787 E. 111th.	2085 E. 126th.
159 E. 30th.	473 E. 46th.	781 E. 61st.	1071 E. 76th.	1378 E. 91st.	1801 E. 112th.	2102 E. 127th.
177 E. 31st.	491 E. 47th.	801 E. 62d.	1097 E. 77th.	1396 E. 92d.	1813 E. 113th.	2125 E. 128th.
197 E. 32d.	513 E. 48th.	821 E. 63d.	1115 E. 78th.	1423 E. 93d.	1841 E. 114th.	2143 E. 129th.
217 E. 33d.	537 E. 49th.	835 E 64th.	1135 E. 79th.	1443 E. 94th.	1856 E. 115th.	2168 E. 130th.
237 E. 34th.	555 E. 50th.	863 E. 65th.	1159 E. 80th.	1469 E. 95th.	1869 E. 116th.	E. 131st.
253 E. 35th.	571 E. 51st.	881 E. 66th.	1187 E. 81st.	1613 E. 102d.	1877 E. 117th.	Harlem River.
271 E. 36th.						

FOURTH AVENUE.

	E. 8th.	111 E. 19th.	250 E. 20th.	322 E. 24th.	384 E. 27th.	440 E. 30th.
	58 E. 9th.	135 E. 18th.	265 E. 21st.	342 E. 25th.	402 E. 28th.	460 E. 31st.
	73 E. 10th.	157 E. 14th.	283 E. 22d.	360 E. 26th.	422 E. 29th.	478 E. 32d.
	91 E. 11th.	Union Square.	299 E. 23d.			

PARK AVENUE.

1 E. 34th.	375 E. 53d.	650 E. 67th.	935 E. 81st.	1217 E. 95th.	1489 E. 109th.	E. 123d.
18 E. 35th.	393 E. 54th.	E. 68th.	957 E. 82d.	1236 E. 96th.	1507 E. 110th.	1796 E. 124th.
37 E. 36th.	413 E. 55th.	692 E. 69th.	979 E. 83d.	1253 E. 97th.	1526 E. 111th.	1817 E. 125th.
47 E 37th.	433 E. 56th.	717 E. 70th.	997 E. 84th.	1269 E. 98th.	1555 E. 112th.	1837 E. 126th.
65 E. 38th.	455 E. 57th.	731 E. 71st.	1015 E. 85th.	E. 99th.	1571 E. 113th.	1851 E. 127th.
79 E. 39th.	479 E. 58th.	757 E. 72d.	1037 E. 86th.	1316 E. 100th.	1590 E. 114th.	1875 E. 128th.
99 E. 40th.	497 E. 59th.	779 E. 73d.	1055 E. 87th.	1336 E. 101st.	1617 E. 115th.	1895 E. 129th.
115 E. 41st.	513 E. 60th.	795 E. 74th.	1075 E. 88th.	1353 E. 102d.	1635 E. 116th.	1915 E. 130th.
135 E. 42d.	525 E. 61st.	819 E. 75th.	1097 E. 89th.	E. 103d.	1649 E. 117th.	1937 E. 131st.
R. R. Yard.	549 E. 62d.	833 E. 76th.	1115 E. 90th.	E. 104th	1673 E. 118th.	1957 E. 132d.
E. 48th.	573 E. 63d.	E. 77th.	1135 E. 91st.	1408 E. 105th	1695 E. 119th.	1978 E. 133d.
E. 49th.	593 E. 64th.	879 E. 78th.	1155 E. 92d.	1424 E. 106th.	1711 E. 120th.	E. 134th.
E. 50th.	607 E. 65th.	885 E. 79th.	1177 E. 93d.	1455 E. 107th.	1737 E. 121st.	E. 135th.
E. 51st.	637 E. 66th.	911 E. 80th.	1197 E. 94th.	1475 E. 108th.	1755 E. 122d.	Harlem River.
E. 52d.						

MADISON AVENUE.

1 E. 23d.	228 E. 37th.	E. 51st.	750 E. 65th.	1029 E. 79th.	1693 E. 112th.	1969 E. 126th.
11 E. 24th.	244 E. 38th.	E. 52d.	770 E. 66th.	1047 E. 80th.	1705 E. 113th.	1991 E. 127th.
21 E. 25th.	262 E. 39th.	510 E. 53d.	790 E. 67th.	1071 E. 81st.	1729 E. 114th.	2013 E. 128th.
37 E. 26th.	280 E. 40th.	530 E. 54th.	811 E. 68th.	1103 E. 83d.	1747 E. 115th.	2029 E. 129th.
60 E. 27th.	298 E. 41st.	542 E. 55th.	822 E. 69th.	1121 E. 84th.	1767 E. 116th.	2049 E. 130th.
78 E. 28th.	314 E. 42d.	560 E. 56th.	841 E. 70th.	1221 E. 88th.	1781 E. 117th.	2071 E. 131st.
96 E. 29th.	330 E. 43d.	582 E. 57th.	E. 71st.	1293 E. 92d.	1809 E. 118th.	2099 E. 132d.
116 E. 30th.	344 E. 44th.	606 E. 58th.	E. 72d.	1414 E. 98th.	1829 E. 119th.	2119 E. 133d.
132 E. 31st.	350 E. 45th.	628 E. 59th.	875 E. 73d.	1480 E. 102d.	1837 E. 120th.	2139 E. 134th.
150 E. 32d.	E. 46th.	650 E. 60th.	931 E. 74th.	1553 E. 105th.	1861 E. 121st.	2149 E. 135th.
168 E. 33d.	E. 47th.	660 E. 61st.	951 E. 75th.	1603 E. 108th.	1881 E. 122d.	2173 E. 136th.
184 E. 34th.	412 E. 48th.	686 E. 62d.	973 E. 76th.	1628 E. 109th.	1901 E. 123d.	2198 E. 137th.
198 E. 35th.	430 E. 49th.	708 E. 63d.	987 E. 77th.	1647 E. 110th.	1929 E. 124th.	E. 138th.
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16 W. 3d.	139 Milligan Pl.	303 W. 19th.	465 W. 28th.	631 W. 37th.	813 W. 46th.	971 W. 55th.
29 W. 4th.	149 W. 11th.	319 W. 20th.	483 W. 29th.	651 W. 38th.	829 W. 47th.	991 W. 56th.
57 Wash'ton Pl.	169 W. 12th.	337 W. 21st.	499 W. 30th.	677 W. 39th.	847 W. 48th.	1011 W. 57th.
75 Waverley Pl.	187 W. 13th.	355 W. 22d.	519 W. 31st.	697 W. 40th.	867 W. 49th.	1031 W. 58th.
94 W. 8th.	207 W. 14th.	373 W. 23d.	533 W. 32d.	717 W. 41st.	885 W. 50th.	1051 W. 59th.
105 Greenwich Ave.	227 W. 15th.	389 W. 24th.	B'way W. 33d.	735 W. 42d.	899 W. 51st.	Central Park.
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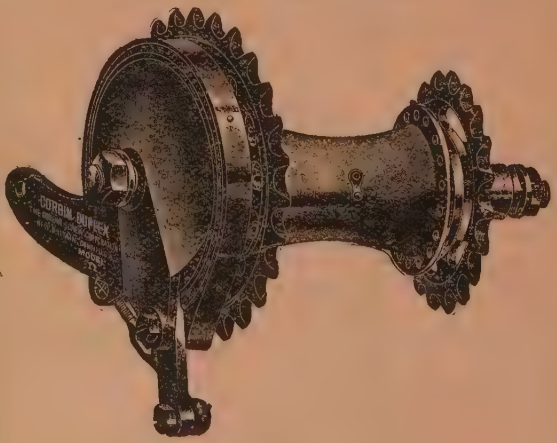

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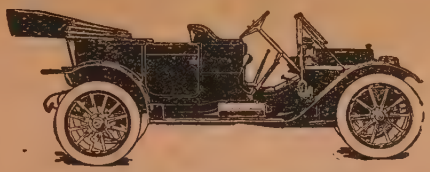

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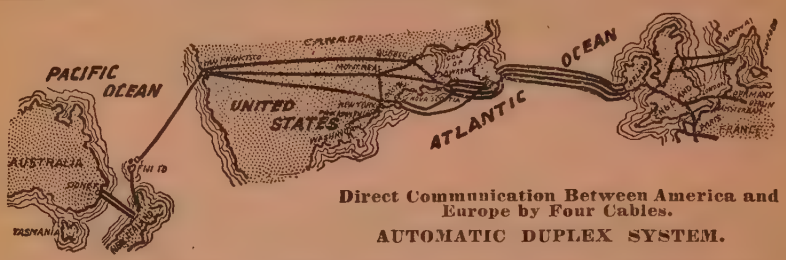

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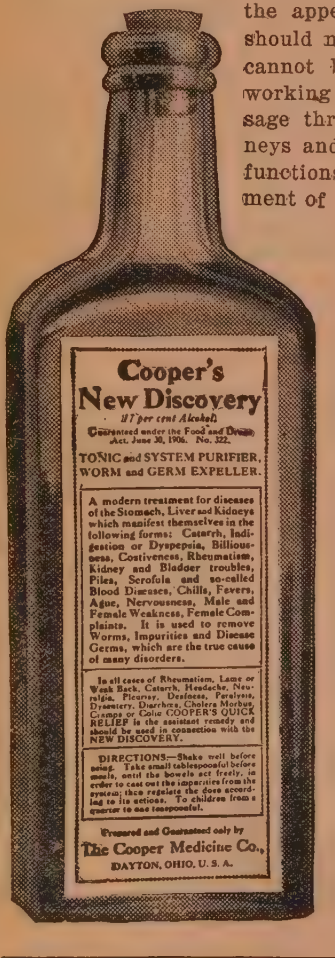

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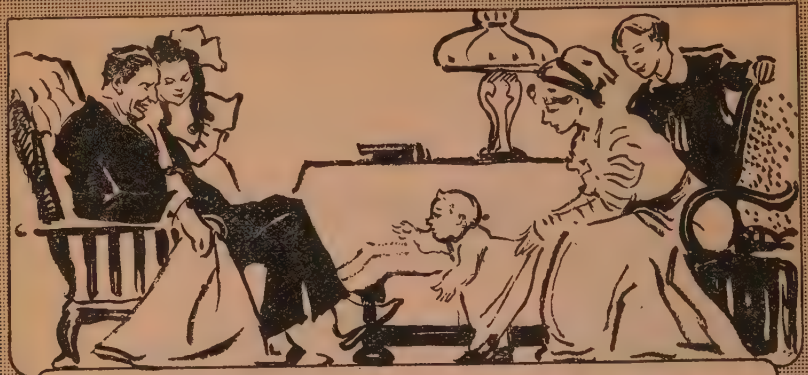

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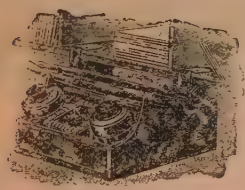

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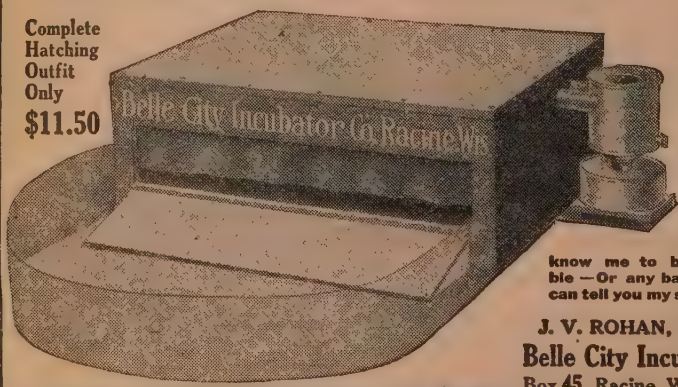

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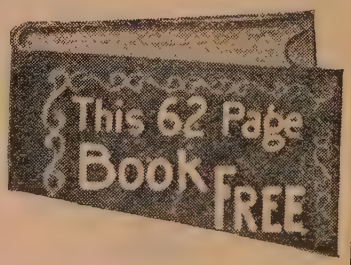

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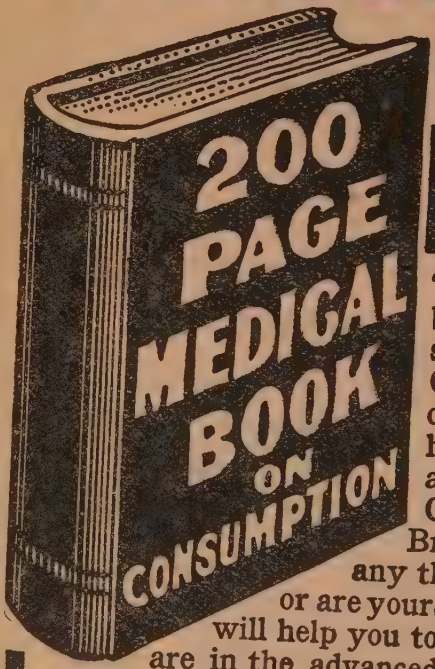

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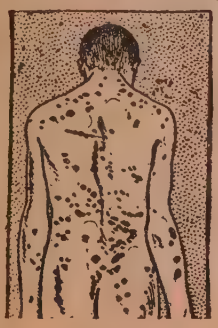

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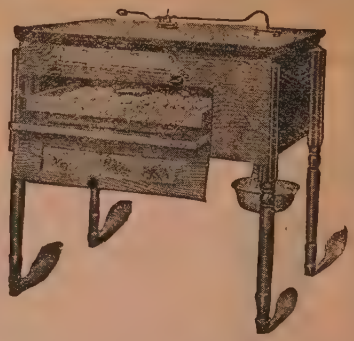

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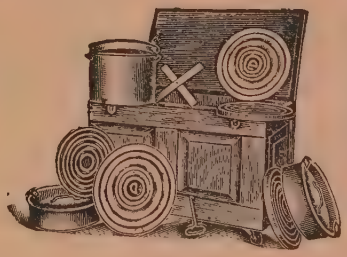

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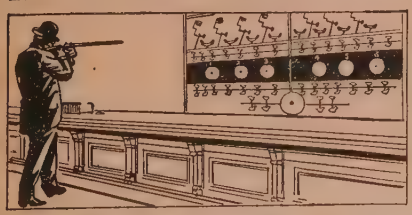

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25 Times Faster than Grindstones

8 Times Faster than Emery.

LUTHER DIAMOND TOOL GRINDERS

are standard of the world, mechanically perfected, with genuine carborundum wheels made by the largest exclusive manufacturers of hand and foot power grinders in the world. Machine parts run in oil bath, spur cut gears, bronze dust proof bearings, malleable and steel construction—in every way is a compact and durable machine, and a wonderful work and tool saver.

Mechanics' Special Foot-Power, with Twist Drill Attachment.

CARBORUNDUM WHEELS CUT STEEL AS EMERY DOES COPPER.

Carborundum, the artificial diamond crystals produced in the intense heat beyond the measurement of science, scratches the genuine diamond itself. The hard, sharp crystals peel hardest tempered steel away in finest shavings, sharpening your tools by **cutting** steel away, **not wearing** it away. No pressure needed, no need of cooling with water. Special attachments enable inexperienced persons to do difficult grinding, such as gumming saws, sharpening twist drills, etc.

NO OBLIGATION OR RISK.

Send back this coupon for six months' free trial offer and an interesting booklet about Carborundum. Sharpen your own tools six months free; prove how this grinder saves work and saves tools—no risk or obligation of any sort. Return this coupon to-day for six months' free trial offer.

LUTHER GRINDER M'F'G CO.

Milwaukee, Wis.

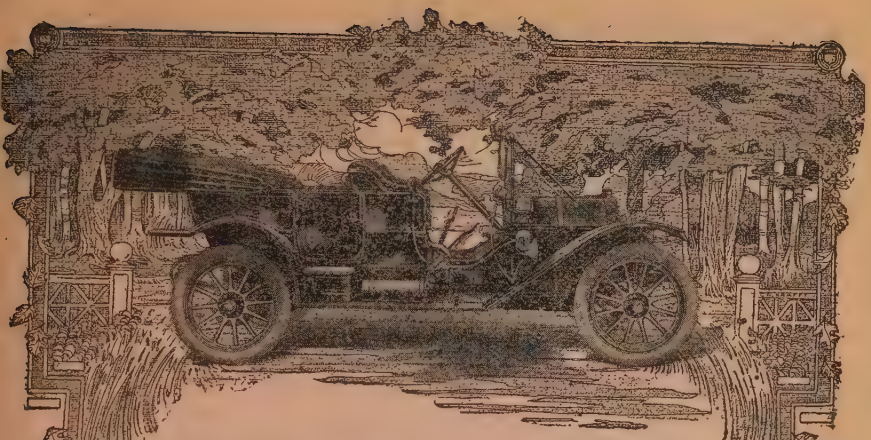
RETURN COUPON.

Luther Grinder Mfg. Co., 60 Madison Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen: Please send me, without obligation on my part, Free Booklet about Carborundum and six months' Free Trial Offer on Mechanics' Special Luther Diamond Tool Grinder and Attachments.

Name .....

Address .....



There are two classes of buyers who prefer

The Superb Haynes

To each of these classes this unusual car at $2,000 is an ideal car. You probably belong to one of these classes.

The first class is represented by those who could easily pay *two or three times* two thousand dollars, and who are only concerned in getting a car of reputation, proven merit and refinement.

The Haynes gives to such buyers everything they could expect to get if they were asked to pay an exorbitant price *for the famous Haynes name.*

The other class of buyers are those who *prefer* to pay *less* than two thousand dollars, but who insist upon *economy of operation* and recognize the big saving involved in buying a car built as the Haynes is *known* to be built.

To such buyers the purchase of a Haynes is a hard-headed, long-headed business deal—a purchase for the future as well as for the present.

The Haynes Model 20 for 1911 is a car of beautiful lines, an abundance of power (35-40 H. P.), 114-inch wheel base, and plenty of tonneau room.

The price of $2,000 includes *complete* equipment, of the best grade obtainable. For example, a big Type B Prest-o-lite tank is furnished instead of the customary small size, and the famous Warner Auto-Meter is put on *every* car. (Only a speed indicator of this quality is entitled to be used on a Haynes).

In addition to this Model 20, we will also build for 1911 a limited number of big seven-passenger cars of 50-60 horsepower for those who prefer a car of this size.

Ask for literature regarding these cars before you commit yourself to *any other make.*

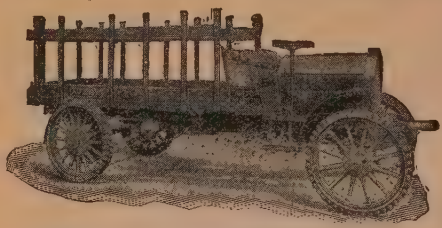
The Haynes name and reputation is your best possible safeguard in purchasing a car.

Haynes Automobile Company

275 Main Street ***Kokomo, Indiana.***

Licensed Under the Selden Patent.

AVERY POWER WAGON—FOR CITY OR FARM USE



THE AVERY FARM TRACTOR AND CITY TRUCK.

A Gasoline Farm Wagon and General Power Machine for the farm. A General Hauling Truck for city and town. For the farm it hauls all kinds of loads on its own body—pulls harrows and other farm machinery in the field—drives saws, threshers, etc., by belt power. It's the all-around Farm Power Machine that every one has been looking for for medium-sized farms. Many in successful use. For city it takes the place of from two to three teams and reduces the cost of hauling by a large per cent.

Ask for either our Farm Tractor or City Truck catalog, or both.

AVERY COMPANY, 953 IOWA STREET, PEORIA, ILL., U. S. A.

FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS!

INSURE YOUR CROPS

BY SPRAYING WITH A LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION.
EASILY PREPARED FROM

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR

BERGENPORT BRAND.

We have a special grade of Bergenport Brand **PURE SOFT SULPHUR,** absolutely free from grit, prepared for Rubber Manufacturers; also **PURE SULPHUR** for Medicinal and Bleaching purposes.

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BERGENPORT SULPHUR WORKS,

Woodbridge Building,
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Whisky and Beer Habit

Cured by

ORRINE

The Standard Liquor Habit Remedy

Or Money Will Be Refunded

Orrine is known and recognized as the most successful and reliable home treatment for the cure of inebriety. Thousands of grateful men and women everywhere endorse Orrine in words of highest praise.

Orrine is prepared in two forms. No. 1, a powder, absolutely tasteless and colorless. Can be given in food or drink. Orrine No. 2, in pill form, for those who wish to cure themselves.

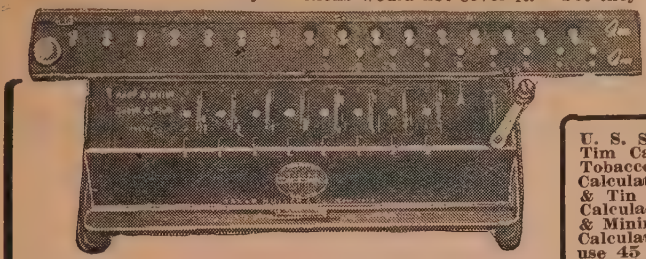
Orrine Costs Only $1.00 Per Box

Sold under a positive guarantee to effect a cure or money will be refunded.

Write for free booklet **"How to Cure Drunkenness,"** mailed in plain sealed envelope by the Orrine Company, Inc., 1146 Orrine Building, Washington, D. C. ORRINE mailed in plain sealed wrappers on receipt of price.

The Mightiest Institutions of Modern Times Use the Tim Calculating Machine

Because it has proved to their satisfaction that its calculations are accurate; because it calculates anything in a minimum of time, with a minimum of effort and expense. These concerns have money—millions would not cover it. Yet they chose the Tim. It could not have been price. It must have been quality of service, speed, accuracy and adaptability.



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TIM CALCULATING MACHINE

Multiplies, Divides, Subtracts, Adds.

No matter what your business may be, it will have no more complicated problems than these immense organizations, with their intricate systems. And as the Tim can handle the work of such organizations, it will just as surely handle YOURS better than any other calculating machine. And its saving will be equally great on simple calculations as on the most complex. For if you want the best results in YOUR business, you need such a machine as the Tim. You need to see WHY it was that these big enterprises with money enough to buy the greater part of the calculating machine industry chose to use the Tim. **Will you merely find out?** Will you simply write me a note to-day and ask me to show you what it was that won the way for the Tim? I will tell you completely by return mail. Write to-day.

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Suite 908 and 909
32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
Sole Agents for the United States and Canada

Best Hair Grower, Dandruff Cure, and Hair Beautifier

Since the introduction of PARISIAN SAGE in America four years ago it has grown so in popular favor that it can now be obtained in leading drug stores in every town and city in the United States and Canada.

And no wonder PARISIAN SAGE has such a tremendous demand, for besides being the most delightful hair dressing in the world it is guaranteed to stop falling hair, itching scalp and to abolish dandruff in two weeks, or money back.

Women of refinement the world over use it, because it gives a charming radiance to the hair that compels admiration, and is not sticky or greasy.

A large bottle costs but 50 cents. Mail orders filled, charges prepaid, by Giroux Mfg. Co., Dept. W. A., Buffalo, N. Y., who will gladly send a generous trial bottle on receipt of 10 cents to pay cost of packing and mailing.

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Patents applied for on simple inventions for $35. Balance payable when patent is allowed. Send sketch of invention for free advice as to patentability, practicability and commercial value. Seventy-two page guide book "Successful Patents," booklet "Stepping Stones" (containing over 200 inventions wanted), "Recent Successes" and other literature sent free. My clients' patents advertised and sold free. Manufacturers constantly write me for patents I procure.

My **personal** services and attention to every case. Highest references. Unexcelled results. Manufacturers represented.

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Amusement Outfitters

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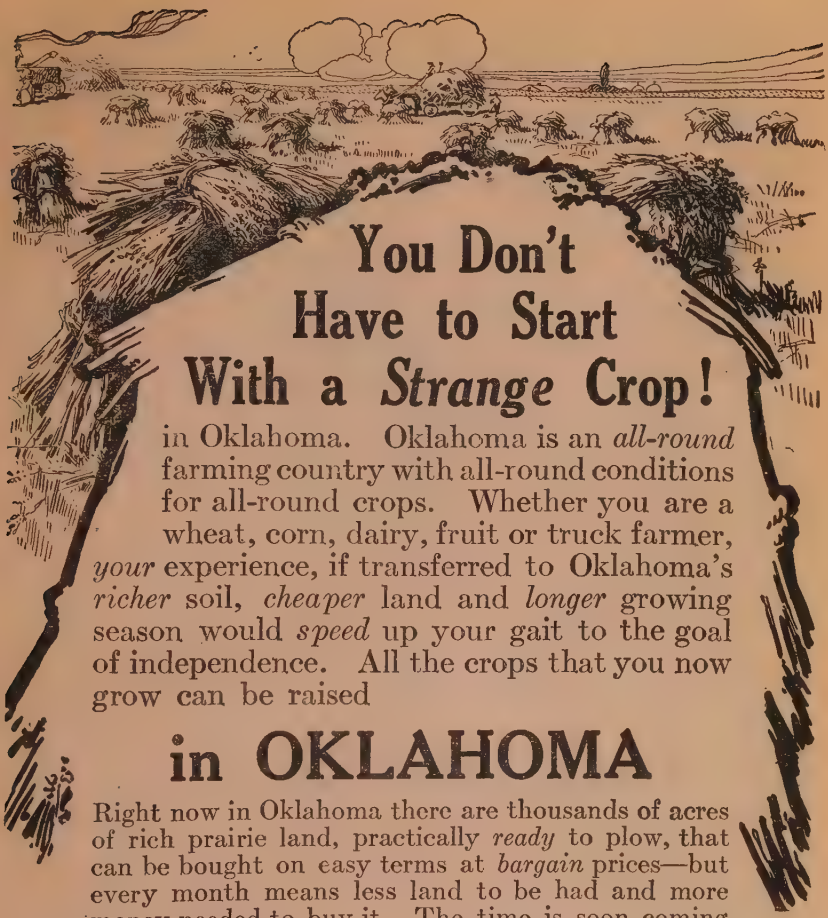
Cable Address
"Spillman Tonawanda"

Codes Used
Lieber's, Western Union, A. B. C., 4th Edition



You Don't Have to Start With a *Strange* Crop!

in Oklahoma. Oklahoma is an *all-round* farming country with all-round conditions for all-round crops. Whether you are a wheat, corn, dairy, fruit or truck farmer, *your* experience, if transferred to Oklahoma's *richer* soil, *cheaper* land and *longer* growing season would *speed* up your gait to the goal of independence. All the crops that you now grow can be raised

in OKLAHOMA

Right now in Oklahoma there are thousands of acres of rich prairie land, practically *ready* to plow, that can be bought on easy terms at *bargain* prices—but every month means less land to be had and more money needed to buy it. The time is soon coming when this land will have doubled in value, and you can look back then and be *glad* that you got hold of it to-day when it is *cheap.* Twice each month the M., K. & T. Ry. runs low fare excursions to Oklahoma. Thousands of farmers are taking advantage of them to look into the good things Oklahoma offers. You should be among them—plan to go now.

The more you know about Oklahoma the more you'll want to know—after reading our interesting free booklet, you will be surer than ever that *your* opportunity is there. Let me send you this book—your name on a postal card asking for Book B will bring it—write *to-day.*

THE MKT AND MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

W. S. St. George, G. P. A., M., K. & T. Ry.
147 Wainwright Building, St. Louis.

The
MOTORCYCLIST'S
CHOICE
G & J TIRES
QUALITY
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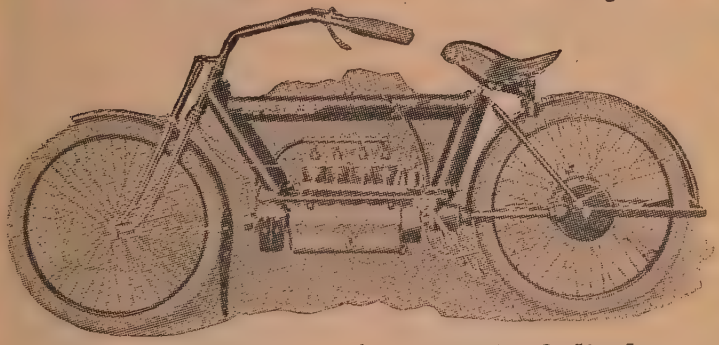
G & J TIRE CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

PIERCE

Pierce Vibrationless Motorcycles



Four Cylinder

In every industry there is one article or line that stands out ahead of all others. Among motorcycles, the Pierce Four Cylinder is premier. There is neither argument nor question. He who wants **the best motorcycle for any purpose** and seeks full value for his investment will purchase the Pierce Four Cylinder.

Single Cylinder

This, too, is a distinctive model, replete with advanced features of design and construction. For its purpose, which is doing everyday work in a workmanlike manner, it has no superior, and the moderate price serves to render it very popular among discriminating motorcycle riders.

PIERCE BICYCLES

Pierce bicycles have been manufactured for twenty years and during that time they have always been recognized as being in advance of all competition. Superiority in design and construction is an attribute of all Pierce products. We offer both chain and chainless models, made in rigid and cushion frames. Pierce bicycles will give service for ten or fifteen years, and not even the smallest detail of construction can be criticised. Frank L. Kramer, America's Champion bicycle rider, uses the Pierce as his exclusive mount.

Ask for Motorcycle Catalog P or Bicycle Catalog R

The Pierce Cycle Company

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

BRANCH HOUSE AT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

PIERCE

BEST CATARRH DOCTOR

CURES CATARRH, ACUTE OR CHRONIC, OR MONEY BACK. FREE SAMPLE.

Exact Size

Would you pay one dollar to rid yourself of disgusting catarrh? Then go to-day and ask your druggist for a HYOMEI (pronounce it High-o-me) outfit and you will not only engage, but you will own outright a little catarrh doctor that has cured more cases of catarrh than all the catarrh specialists on earth.

In the box which contains the HYOMEI outfit you will find a little hard rubber vest pocket inhaler.

Into this inhaler you pour a few drops of HYOMEI. Then breathe through the little inhaler, either through the nose or mouth, according to where the catarrh is located.

When you breathe HYOMEI you breathe a powerful yet soothing antiseptic air which penetrates every fold and crevice and destroys germs completely.

Stomach dosing never cured catarrh; sprays and douches always fail; and why? Because they don't get where the germs are, and as catarrh is a germ disease you must kill the germs before you can cure catarrh.

HYOMEI is sold by druggists everywhere and guaranteed to cure catarrh, coughs, asthma, colds, croup and sore throat. HYOMEI contains no opium, cocaine or other injurious drug. It is made from Australian eucalyptus, combined with listerian antiseptics. **Complete outfit $1.00. Extra bottle, if needed, 50c. Mail orders filled, charges prepaid, by Booth's Hyomei Co., Dept. W. A., Buffalo, N. Y. Free trial sample on request.**

FITS

RIGHT REMEDY IS FOUND AT LAST
LET US PROVE IT
2.50 WORTH FREE

If you suffer from Fits or Falling and Nervous spells of any kind let us send you a good LIBERAL trial treatment of our wonderful Brain and Nerve Restoratives.

Hundreds received marked permanent relief from this FREE TRIAL TREATMENT alone, and we want to prove its wonderful efficiency to every sufferer. No matter how serious your case, or who has failed to cure you, there is hope for you in this treatment. Write to-day for the FREE TRIAL TREATMENT and let the Remedies speak for themselves. Address Dr. Peebles Institute, Battle Creek, Mich., 350 Madison St.

GOITRE

The Right Remedy Is Found at Last

$2.50 WORTH—FREE

Don't be disfigured by an ugly goitre on your neck. It can be cured. Let me send you a good liberal sample of my great remedy for a trial in your own case. The sample will quickly relieve the choking and other distressing symptoms and it often reduces the goitre one to two inches. Don't hesitate because of former disappointments, for the sample alone will convince you that a true remedy has been found. Write for the sample treatment to-day and let it speak for itself. Address W. Thompson Bobo, 350 Minty Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

DEAF PEOPLE

Actually Made to HEAR!

At last the PERFECT treatment for deafness. The genuine Pneumo-Oscillating method—the same method used by all the most successful ear specialists—now ready for your use, right in your own home. Send to-day for our **GREAT FREE EAR BOOK—"PERFECT HEARING."**

DEAFNESS TREATED IN YOUR OWN HOME.

This free book tells you how you can treat your own ears, just as well, yes, even better than the highest priced specialist. And your improvement will be even more rapid than if you were receiving the same treatment from a specialist, because you can treat your ears as often as they need it, and without a cent to pay.

Remember, this is the genuine **Pneumo-Oscillating Treatment**—the same method that has been used successfully in thousands of cases of deafness. For the first time the treatment is offered to you right at home. You may give yourself several treatments every day. Eighty-five per cent. of all people who are deaf may be relieved. You may be one of those. **The Pneumo-Oscillating Treatment** will tell you. So write to-day. **GET OUR GREAT FREE BOOK.**

The White Cross Ear Oscillator

The wonderful machine which gives our famous Pneumo-Oscillating treatments—is a boon to all who are deaf. You should read about this marvelous instrument anyway. Don't fail to send the coupon for the Free Book. If you are wholly deaf, deaf in one ear or merely getting deaf, you should have this book. So send to-day. The road to perfect hearing is before you. Complete communication with the outside world.

THE COUPON BRINGS THE FREE BOOK

"PERFECT HEARING" sent free for just your name and address on the coupon. If your hearing is in any way affected, you should send for this valuable free book to-day. No matter how severe or how long standing your case may be. No matter even if you have been told that your case is incurable send for this free book anyway. Post yourself on this wonderful treatment. Get details of our Special Introductory Offer, which lasts for a short time only. No obligations. Just your name and address is all we ask. But send for the free book to-day.

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CHICAGO, Ill. —Please send me free and without any obligations, your free book, **"Perfect Hearing,"** and full particulars of your Special Introductory Offer on the White Cross Oscillator.

Name.....

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SPECIAL OFFER TO THOSE WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH EPILEPSY OR FITS.

TEST THE

KOSINE TREATMENT FREE

There is nothing more frightful in a happy home than to have one of its members instantly seized with an attack of Epilepsy or Fits. The Kosine Treatment relieves all fear of these attacks, which are so frequent to sufferers of Epilepsy. Kosine has been successfully used for a number of years by the laity as well as physicians, and the many grateful letters from those who have used Kosine testify to the real merit of the treatment.

We want every person who suffers with this dread disease to write to us for a **Free Trial Bottle.** In writing give us full particulars of the case and age of patient. Remember, we send the Trial Bottle without any expense to you. Send the coupon in at once.

THE KOSINE CO.,
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Washington, D. C.

THE KOSINE CO., 942 Kosine Bldg., Washington, D. C.: Send me at once without any expense to me your free trial bottle of Kosine.

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ELKHART BUGGIES

The Largest Manufacturers in the World Selling to the Consumer Exclusively

We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery and also to save you money.

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Elkhart, Indiana.

Save Dealer's Profit

GET AN AVERY PLOW OUTFIT TO DO YOUR PLOWING

THE AVERY STEAM PLOW OUTFIT.

Sold in Large Numbers in Many Foreign Countries as Well as in the United States.

SPECIAL AVERY UNDER-MOUNTED ENGINE

The only engine of its kind. Lasts longer and is a most powerful puller. Can also be used for general hauling or belt work. Plowing with an Avery Outfit is much cheaper than with horses, and also enables you to do your plowing at the right time. Ask for complete catalogue of Plowing and Threshing Machinery.

AVERY COMPANY, 953 IOWA STREET, PEORIA, ILL., U. S. A.

THOUSANDS WHO WERE THIN

Obtained Superb Figures By this Free Treatment

Every woman wants to be attractive. A beautiful bust, prettily rounded neck and shoulders, smoothly moulded limbs are woman's greatest charm.

So absolutely sure are we that we can give every woman the additional flesh essential to a perfect figure, that we are willing and anxious to take all the risk and prove it at our expense.

No matter whether your thinness is caused by sickness or inheritance, Dr. Whitney's Flesh Builder will permanently build up and beautify your figure. It acts directly on the fat-producing cells and fills out all the hollow places.

Thousands of women owe their superb figures to my treatment. It will enlarge your bust measurement from two to six inches, round out your shoulders and arms, and develop your limbs. The free trial treatment proves this.

Remember, I am making this demonstration without cost to you. Nor does it involve any obligation on your part to purchase. This is a purely vegetable compound. Absolutely harmless. Different from anything you have ever seen or heard of.

If you are thin, you are not fair to yourself if you don't take advantage of this generous offer. So write to-day for your Free Treatment.

"Treatment No. 1" is a general system flesh builder for both men and women. "Treatment No. 8" is for giving development to the bust. Please say which treatment you prefer. Only one can be had.

Be sure to write to-day, NOW. This offer may be withdrawn any time. Address **The C. L. Jones Company, 50 Friend Building, Elmira, N. Y.,** and a generous free trial will be sent you in a plain package by return mail.

FRECKLES

How You Can Easily Remove These Unsightly Spots.

There is a reason in the climate why nearly everybody in this country freckles, but happily there is also a cure for the ugly blemishes, and no one need stay freckled.

Simply get from your druggist an ounce of othine, double strength, and apply a little of it to the freckles at night, and in the morning you will see that even the worst have begun to disappear while the light ones have vanished entirely. This wonderful drug, othine, double strength, is an absolute remedy for a freckled complexion, and druggists generally have so much faith in it that they sell it upon a guarantee to refund the money if it fails to remove the freckles.

No one should allow a beautiful complexion to be spoiled by freckles now that othine, double strength, can be obtained in almost every town and city.

OXYDONOR

Restores the Health if Sick Preserves the Health if Well

No matter from what disease you are suffering; no matter how long you have been sick; it is always possible that by using **OXYDONOR** you may be restored to good health, as thousands of people have been.

OXYDONOR revitalizes the devitalized blood by causing the body to absorb large quantities of oxygen, thus restoring the blood to its normal health-resistance of disease.

EVERY FORM OF DISEASE may therefore be successfully treated with **OXYDONOR** at any reasonable stage.

Mr. George B. Goodale, President Detroit Free Press Co., Detroit, Mich., writes: "I would not voluntarily forego the benefits of OXYDONOR for a deed in fee simple of Greater New York."

Send for free Books to-day.

There is but one genuine **OXYDONOR.** That has but one cord and Dr. Sanche's name on the metal.

DR. H. SANCHE & CO. (Inc.)
489 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

STANDARD FOLDING TYPEWRITER

In a Class By Itself

Visible Writing,
Bichrome Ribbon,
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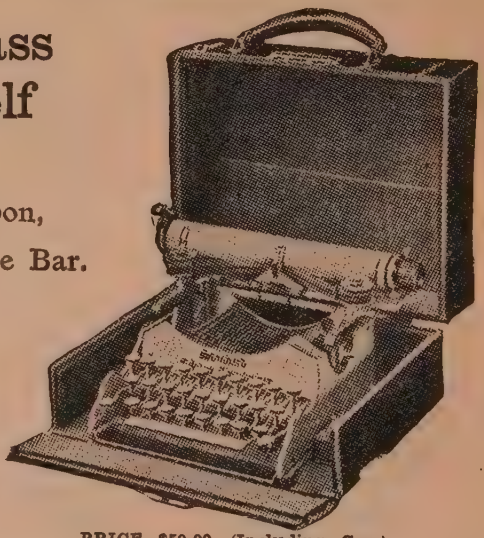
Weight 5¾ Lbs.
Dimensions
(folded)
10 x 8 x 4 Inches.



PRICE $50.00 (Including Case).

OWING to its lightness, simplicity and durability it is the ideal typewriter for the road or in the home.

Have you ever regretted that you had no copy of some letter or report you had written? The Standard Folding Typewriter will make your copies for you with no more trouble on your part than writing the original.

Have you ever tried to decipher the hand written letters or reports of agents or representatives? This typewriter will place upon your desk a letter or report from which the "meat" may be picked at a glance. Isn't your time worth money?

STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY

GROTON, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Agencies All Over the World.

Notice to

Commercial Traveling Men

The Start with Forty-Nine Members.

This Association was organized over twenty-eight years ago, with forty-nine charter members—all of them COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

The Object.

Our aim is always to give to this class of business men protection against loss resulting from all kinds of Accidental Injuries, and this object has never been lost sight of. We wish to make this very plain, for we are addressing COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS—who have reason to be vitally interested in the facts.

Insurance at Actual Cost.

No Commercial Traveler can afford to be without the protection this Association gives him. We offer Accident Insurance at actual cost, charging our members only what it costs to carry on the business and no more.

Benefits None Better.

Weekly Indemnity, 100 weeks, $25; loss of one eye, $1,000; loss of one leg and one arm, $5,000; death by accident, $5,000; loss of both arms or legs, $5,000; loss of both eyes, $5,000; loss of one arm or leg, $2,500.

More Than Twenty-Eight Years of Success.

For more than twenty-eight years this Association has been issuing Accident Insurance to Commercial Travelers at an average yearly cost of $7.75, the highest cost having been $9.00.

The Reserve Fund Makes It Financially the Strongest.

A reserve fund of over $500,000 (including building) has been accumulated, which makes this Association financially the strongest of its kind in the world.

A Membership of More than 66,000.

The membership now is more than sixty-six thousand, which makes this Association the largest of its kind numerically.

A Steady Growth.

Since its organization in 1883 the Association has grown steadily, not one year having passed in which no increase was shown. The first year we had a membership of five hundred and thirteen. To-day, as we have said, we have passed the sixty-six thousand mark.

Nearly Four Million Dollars of Prompt Payments.

The payments to members and their beneficiaries are made promptly. The first year we paid $774.78. Last year (1909) over $410,000.00, and the grand total for twenty-eight years is nearly *four million dollars.*

The following are the names of the officers of the Association, well known Business Men who are actively interested in its steady growth and prosperity:

HENRY D. PIXLEY, *President.* GEORGE S. DANA, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS

Russell H. Wicks	Everett F. Crumb	George A. Tyler
Theo. M. Glatt	Jesse E. Jones	John R. Lewis

"Merchant's Old Method"
(Open Hearth Base)

High-Grade

ROOFING PLATES

THIS ROOFING PLATE IS RECOGNIZED BY LEADING ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS AS BEING THE VERY BEST PROCURABLE

IT IS CONSIDERED SO BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT IN THE VARIOUS ENGINEERING and CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENTS

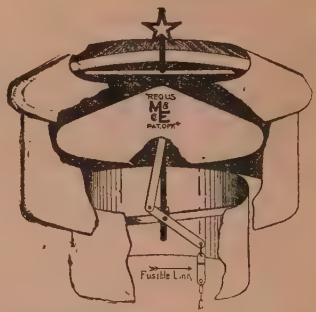
IT IS ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE AND OF UNIFORM QUALITY

The FIRE-RETARDING "Star" VENTILATOR

A New Device

Storm Proof
Effective

The top of this ventilator is movable vertically by a lever arrangement, controlled by a chain with FUSIBLE LINK, and the top closes by gravity.



The Top is also a damper in itself, partially or wholly closable at any time.

Brass and Copper

Tubes, Sheets, Rods

SEAMLESS DRAWN TUBES,

SHEET BRASS FOR SPINNING,

STAMPING AND DRAWING,

Cornice, Roofing and Braziers' Copper,

Drawn Copper Bars for Electrical Purposes,

Iron Size Brass Pipe for Plumbing, etc.

WE MAKE

BABBITT METALS

FOR ALL PURPOSES

Linotype, Monotype,
Stereotype, Electrotype,
Composotype and Autoplate,

And all Special Alloys of Similar Nature

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PATENTS

Franklin H. Hough, Washington, D. C.

Law Offices, Washington Loan & Trust Bldg.

Member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. Patent Practice before both the Courts and Patent Office. Patents secured in the United States and in all foreign countries. Searches made and opinions rendered as to scope and validity of patents, and fee for services in prosecuting applications before the U. S. Patent Office **contingent upon success in securing the patent.**

The value of a patent in all cases depends upon its scope and validity; therefore an invention should be intrusted to an experienced attorney, who will secure a patent which will fully protect the invention.

As a guarantee that business intrusted to me will receive prompt and careful attention, I place at the service of my clients an experience of more than twenty-five years' continuous practice before the courts and Patent Office. I insist in all cases upon **the grant of such patents as will fully cover every patentable feature involved in the invention and afford the greatest possible degree of protection.**

A large proportion of applications for patents are rejected. The prosecution of many of these are intrusted to attorneys who require full payment of their fees at the time of filing the applications and who may not exercise the same degree of energy in their efforts to secure the patents that they might had payment of their fee depended upon their success. I am frequently able to revive applications thus rejected and to prosecute them to an allowance of the patent.

In all cases in which I examine the Patent Office records and report that in my judgment I will be able to secure a patent, **I back my judgment by making my fee contingent upon my success in securing the patent and not payable until it is officially allowed.**

A booklet containing full instructions as to the course to take in securing patents, a statement as to fees, addresses of inventors in all sections of the country for whom I have secured patents and much other valuable information furnished free upon request. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE."

Port Huron Mich
Dec 24th 1910

Mr Franklin H Hough
Washington D.C
My Dear Sir

I am more than pleased with the splendid work you have done for me, as I look upon the claims you secured as first class in every way and your promptness has been a revelation to me. You may expect some more work from me even in fact of what you have done for me is a fair sample of your regular work you may expect all my work in the future

Yours very truly
John W Avery

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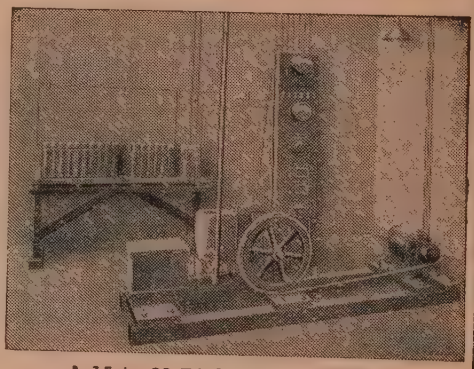
THE use of electric lights—the most brilliant, safe, convenient and economical form of illumination—is now within the reach of every one.

If you don't live near a public lighting station you can now have your own electric lighting plant. A plant is inexpensive—$350 and up—is absolutely reliable, occupies only a small space, and is so simple that you can install and operate it yourself. A complete plant consists of a small gas engine, dynamo, switchboard and storage battery. Plants are in use all over the country and are guaranteed as represented by us.



A 15 to 20 Light Electric Plant.

You need only run the engine occasionally to charge the battery. The battery stores electricity ready for use at any time of the day or night. The storage battery is called

The "Chloride Accumulator"

It is the same battery as is used by the Electric Lighting Companies in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and in many other large and small cities.

Write any of our Sales Offices to-day for one of our new books, "Electric Light Plants for Rural Districts." It will interest you.

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If you have experienced ignition troubles they can be eliminated by the use of the "Exide" Sparking Battery—a battery which will give a spark to develop the full horse-power from your engine.

If you operate an electric vehicle, remember that the "Exide" battery will give you the best possible service. Evidence of its superiority is the fact that it is used in over 90% of all "Electrics" manufactured.

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MANUFACTURER OF STORAGE BATTERIES FOR EVERY PURPOSE

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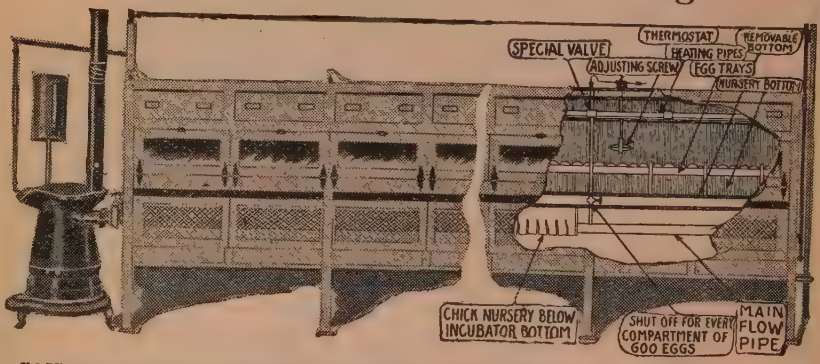

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Any Capacity—Produces healthiest and strongest chicks.

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GRABOWSKY POWER WAGON CO. "WE GUARANTEE SERVICE" DETROIT, MICH.

The World

The Grabowsky Power Wagon Co., Detroit, Mich.: Oct. 27, 1910.

Gentlemen—We have used your Grabowsky Truck on our Evening World delivery every day. It has given us very satisfactory service. We have experienced no trouble with it at all.

Yours, truly,

J. M. Kernan

N.Y. WORLD WAGON MADE BY THE GRABOWSKY POWER WAGON CO

THE WORLD'S ONLY CAR

On account of its Removable Power Plant (which slides in and out like a drawer). Its Hardened Steel Bushings (38 bushings on a "GRABOWSKY"), each and every bushing representing the saving of dollars!! Its Positive Mechanical Oiling System. These and other amazing "GRABOWSKY" exclusive features absolutely guarantee the maximum of Reliability, Efficiency and Durability. Guarantees the minimum of care and cost of up-keep, which facts we stand ready to prove.

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A Strong Combination

The First Real Cost-Test Ever Made

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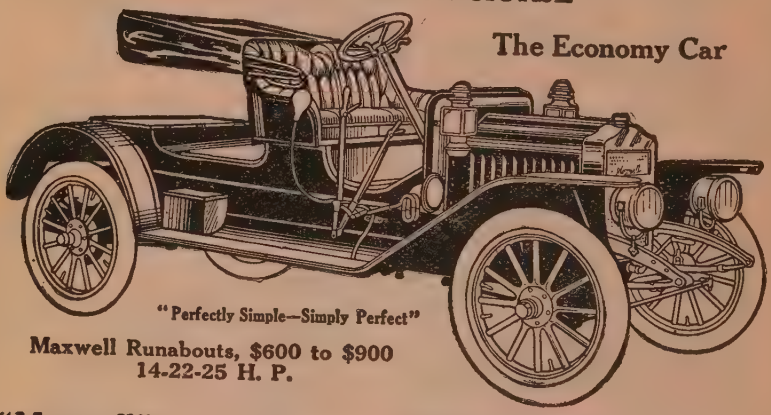

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Maxwell Runabouts, $600 to $900
14-22-25 H. P.

"Maxwell" 1 8/10 cts.
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Horse and Buggy 2 1/2 cts.
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I've Proved Just What You Want To Know

I invited the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association to conduct this test, in order that it might be in disinterested control. The Board appointed judges to attest its results. The two vehicles ran each day over a predetermined route about the streets of New York City and suburbs. Each ran continuously for six hours, regarded as a normal day's work. Account was kept of every item of expense entailed. The needs of each vehicle were supplied at roadside stores at current market prices.

It proved beyond dispute that the Maxwell Runabout is undoubtedly economical; that its pleasures are within the reach of men of moderate means; that it can travel three times as far, in the same time, as the horse and buggy, and, unlike the latter, can repeat the performance if found necessary; that its cost is about one-half; that it needs little or no care, as against constant care, and that while not in use expenses stop, while with the horse and buggy expenses never stop; that the Maxwell car is an efficient, economical, reliable, utility automobile, as near perfection as modern workmanship can make it.

J. D. Maxwell *President.*

Maxwells in use
Dec. 1, 1910
40,410

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Cox Street, Tarrytown, N. Y.

# of Convincing Evidence These Books Sent Free To Any Address

How to Judge an Automobile

This book is not for sale—but we will gladly send it to you. Just a plain straight-from-the-shoulder talk about buying a motor car—it's interesting.

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Our illustrated magazine published twice a month—full of practical hints and suggestions.

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This booklet contains proofs of Maxwell economy. Every automobilist should have it.

Catalogue

Fully illustrated—showing pictures of all our models. You owe it to yourself to find out about MAXWELL automobiles.

These Books Give You a Lot of Practical Information About Automobiles

They explain why the Maxwell Automobile will do your work at a lower cost than any other car. We have told the readers of this paper that Maxwell Automobiles are economical to own. We have told you that our ***"Big five-passenger touring car can be run 5,000 miles a year at an average total cost of $3.98 a week."***

We have also told you that ***"It costs only 29 cents a day to run a MAXWELL RUNABOUT 100 miles a week, or 5,000 miles a year."***

These figures reflect the average total cost established by Maxwell owners —over 40,410. We ask that you send for these free books, and request a demonstration—**you select the route.**

MOTOR COMPANY

Licensed under Selden Patent—Member A. L. A. M.

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Thor Motorcycles

Have Won Every Important Endurance Contest Held During the Season of 1910.

Does this mean anything to you? It should if you care about Quality and Reliability.

Only Perfect Scores F. A. M. National Endurance Contest of 505 Miles, August 8th to 13th, 1910.

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Only Single Cylinder to Finish Indianapolis Endurance Contest of 366 Miles, September 4th and 5th, 1910.

Winner of F. A. M. Western District Elimination Contest, 2,400 miles, without any one of the five Thor IV's being penalized a single point.

Write for our Booklet about the Thor IV.

Aurora Automatic Machinery Company

Thor Building - - - Chicago, Illinois

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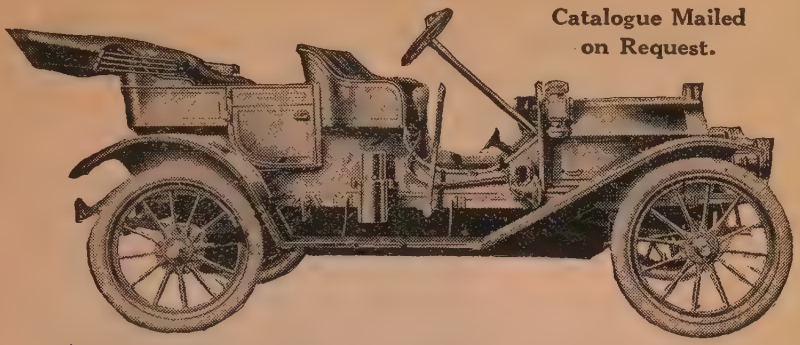


Model "H-A" Touring Car (without top) 25 H. P., $1,100.

Up the Hills—Through the Sand Goes This Cartercar

Model "R-A" Touring, Fore Door....$1,200

Model "R-B" Roadster, Fore Door, $1,200

Model "H-A" Touring Car $1,100

Model "H-C" Roadster Type....$1,050

Model "H-D" Roadster, Flat Deck, $1,000

Model "M-A" Touring, Fore Door, $1,750

Model "L-A" Touring Car $1,350

Model "T-A" Truck, Open Body...$1,250

Model "T-B" Truck, Screen Sides..$1,300

Model "T-C" Truck, Full Panels...$1,350

Over bad roads—over good roads, in crowded streets—along open stretches, the CARTERCAR rolls on.

"I never had my hand on the throttle of an automobile until a week ago. I now run my CARTERCAR anywhere, up hill and down, on high or any speed without trouble of any kind," states a Portland, Oregon, man.

"I wouldn't trade my CARTERCAR for a factory full of the other two kinds I have owned," writes a New York owner.

The CARTERCAR is a simple car—it has but a few parts.

An inexperienced person can drive a CARTERCAR without injury to its mechanism.

The CARTERCAR has a Friction Transmission and Chain-in-Oil Drive.

Because of this, a very high percentage of the power developed in the motor is delivered to the rear wheels.

The CARTERCAR has no clutch to slip—no gears to strip—no grease packings to renew—no universal joints—no shaft drives—no bevel gears—and best of all, no noise.

It is controlled by a single lever, making it still easier to operate.

The Model "H-A" shown above has a 4-cylinder motor, 4-inch bore and 4-inch stroke, rated at 25 h.-p. It is roomy, stylish, substantially built, and an exceedingly practical automobile for hard service. Comes equipped with magneto, gas lamps, oil lamps, generator, tools, etc., and costs but $1,100.

Get the catalogue showing other models.

Cartercar Company

10 Radford Street, Pontiac, Michigan, U. S. A.

THE ECLIPSE FREE ENGINE PULLEY

FOR MOTORCYCLES

It fits any motorcycle.

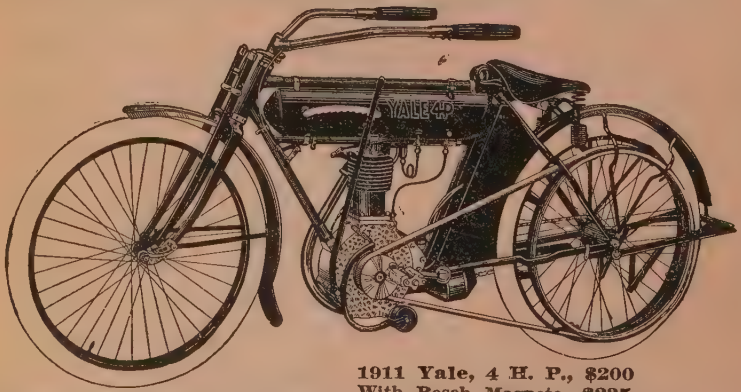
It can be put on by any rider.

It sells for $15.00 and adds $50.00 to the value of any motorcycle.

Send for Circular.

Eclipse Machine Co., 366 Eighteenth Street, Elmira, N. Y.

1911 YALE MOTORCYCLES



1911 Yale, 4 H. P., $200
With Bosch Magneto. $235.

1911 YALES are distinguished by refinement of design and increased power obtained by off-setting cylinder. The straight line frame, low, easy saddle position, long stroke motor and other distinctive Yale features which have contributed so largely to its recognized superiority have been consistently retained.

1911 Yale Twin Cylinder, $300

Write to-day for full information.

THE CONSOLIDATED MFG. CO., 1754 Fernwood Avenue, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Warren-Detroit "30"

Standard Construction —But MORE than Standard Value

If every reader of this Almanac knew exactly what we meant by the words **"STANDARD CONSTRUCTION BUT MORE THAN STANDARD VALUE"** and knew how we had lived up to its full significance in the Quality and Price of the Warren-Detroit "30" there wouldn't be enough of them to go around.

We're going to try and tell you a little of what we mean here—and then we want you to send for our big, handsome catalogue showing ALL the Warren models—eight of them, ranging in price from $1,250 to $1,750.

First it means that the Warren "30," outwardly, is **STANDARD** in design—nothing freakish or experimental—that in beauty of outward lines—body design, finish, style, &c., it is not surpassed by any car.

Then it means that inside, the engine, the transmission, the axles, the wheels, the tires, the Bosch Magneto, the high-grade coil and the other vital parts that make this high-grade car, are all of the most approved standardized types.

And then we go a step further and say: "It means that in Quality of Workmanship and in Quality of Finish we excel any car near our price. The Warren '30' is so well built that it could just as well be sold for several hundred dollars more than we ask."

All this means that when it comes to **POWER, EASE OF RIDING, EASE OF CONTROL, EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY OF OPERATION** the buyer of a **WARREN "30"** gets more for his money than he can get in any other car.

NOTE—We don't say that ours is the only good car, but we do say that when it comes to real bang-up automobile value you get MORE for your money in a Warren "30" than in any other machine built—bar none.

Now it's plainly up to you to learn more about the

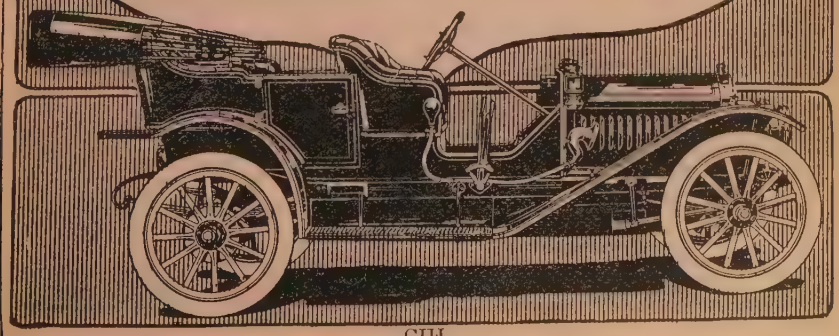
Warren "30"

Supposing you write to-day.

Warren Motor Car Co.

Isabell St., Detroit, Mich.

Five Passenger Touring Car, including full lamp eqpt., generator, magneto, etc. $1325



"A PEN A MINUTE"

We sell more fountain pens retail than any concern on earth. On this page is shown a few of our **Dollar** pens. Every one is guaranteed to be 14K. Solid Gold. We dare say you cannot buy the pen points **alone** at this price. This offer includes the complete Fountain Pen, some of them handsomely mounted with **sterling silver, mother of pearl, gold plated** and **gold filled mountings.**

Automatic Self Filler, Press Side to Fill, 14K. Pen.

Sterling Filigree. Hand Chased. 14K. Pen.

Pearl Barrel, Two Bands, Mounted Cap. 14K. Pen.

Carey Pen, Hand Turned Holder, Including Clip. 14K. Pen.

We Sell Fountain Pens at Half Price

because that is all they are worth. Millions spent in upholding fictitious values have been powerless against our policy of selling "A Pen a Minute" at a reasonable profit.

Send Cash, Stamps, Post-Office or Express Money-Order. Send cut of pen desired or order by description. Catalogue upon request.

All makes repaired at about half price. Mail your pens to us. Will mail you bill. If not satisfactory will return pen at our expense.

Philadelphia Store: 1315 Market St.

CAREY,

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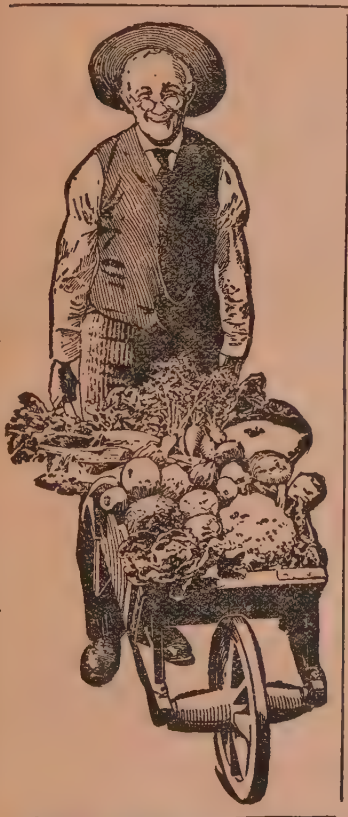
Largest pen store in the world; 3220 square feet floor space devoted to Fountain Pens exclusively. Guaranteed 14K gold pens from **60c.** to **$45.00.**

Boston Store: 367 Washington St.

A REMARKABLE OFFER OF HENDERSON'S SPECIALTIES

Henderson's Invincible Asters
Mammoth Butterfly Pansies
Giant Spencer Sweet Peas
Ponderosa Tomato
Big Boston Lettuce
Scarlet Globe Radish

To demonstrate the superiority of Henderson's Tested Seeds, we have made up six of the best we have into a Henderson Collection, consisting of one packet each of these great specialties.



To obtain for our annual catalogue, **"Everything for the Garden,"** described below, the largest possible distribution, we make the following unusual offer: To every one who will mail us ten cents, mentioning this publication, we will mail the catalogue and also send our Henderson Specialty Collection as above.

Every Empty Envelope Counts as Cash

This collection is enclosed in a coupon envelope, which when emptied and returned will be accepted as 25c. cash payment on any order of one dollar or over.

"EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN" our 1911 catalogue, is without exception the best we have ever issued; 208 pages, 8 colored plates, 800 photo engravings, showing actual results without exaggeration, make it the most complete as well as beautiful horticultural publication of the year. Also contains full cultural directions for vegetables and flowers.

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FREE BOOK
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(See Offer)

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Standard for Two Generations

Trade JOHN DEERE MOLINE ILL Mark

JOHN DEERE *made* the steel plow. Farm implements bearing his trade-mark are, to-day, the best made—the best known—the most used. Land is high priced—help expensive. The best implements reduce the cost of crops. If you are inexperienced in buying, the JOHN DEERE trade-mark will protect you—always.

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If interested in farming—whether you live in the city or the country—get our free book, "FARMING FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT" (package No. 53). This book deals with many interesting farming topics and contains valuable information both as to methods and machinery.

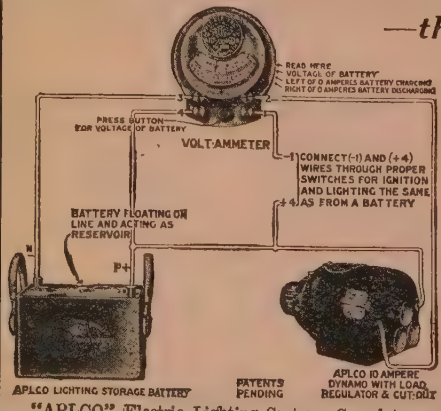
Write for Package No. 53

Be sure to mention the package number—then you will get the right stuff.

DEERE & COMPANY, Moline, Ill., U. S. A.

Light Your Automobile or Motor Boat the Modern Way

—the Electric Way



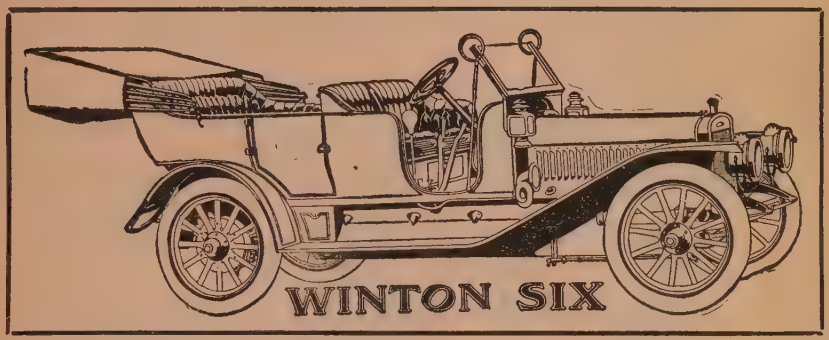
"APLCO" Electric Lighting System, Complete.

"APLCO" ELECTRIC HEADLIGHTS throw powerful beams of sunlight ahead of your car at night. A number of the users of **"Aplco"** Electric Lighting Systems for automobiles say, "We can see as far at night as in daylight," all by simply pressing the button. With the **"Aplco"** system you are always assured an abundance of electricity for accomplishing this, as it is generated on the car with your engine's power with the **"Aplco"** automobile dynamo positively geared to the engine. The **"Aplco"** system is so perfected that it can be installed on all makes of cars.

Write us giving the make and model of your car or boat, and we will send illustrated bulletins and recommend and price the proper equipment for a complete installation.

APPLE ELECTRIC COMPANY, 36 North Canal St., DAYTON, O.

What You Get When You Buy a



1—The highest type of car—a six-cylinder. And these are six-cylinder times.

2—A car that in four years of success has not required a single radical change in construction. It is a **standard** product, **not an experiment.**

3—The only motor in the world that **cranks itself.** A wonderful convenience and a labor saver.

4—A smooth-as-velvet 48 H. P. motor, with cylinders offset and every working part fully housed. Multiple-disc clutch and four-speed selective transmission, running on finest ball bearings. Bosch magneto and Exide storage battery. Winton-Stromberg carbureter. Frame narrowed in front to permit short turns, and raised over rear axle to allow low suspension of body and motor. Drop-forged front axle. Full floating-type rear axle.

5—A sweet-running, quiet, comfortable car, practically free from vibration.

6—A magnificent hill-climber.

7—An exceptionally flexible motor, doing 99 per cent. of its work on direct drive, minimizing gear shifting and saving fuel.

8—A motor absolutely free from wasteful "dead centers."

9—A motor having **continuous power,** saving gasoline, oil and tire expense.

10—The car that holds **the world's lowest upkeep record** — 77 cents per 1000 miles. Record made on 184,190 miles of travel by cars in service of individual owners. Sworn reports.

11—The product of that company which founded the American automobile industry, and has, therefore, a longer manufacturing experience than any other American company.

12—The product of the first company in the world to make six-cylinder cars exclusively. We have specialized on sixes since 1907.

13—The product of a company that stands behind its product all the time. As long as you use a Winton car, you will find the Winton Company actively interested in your successful enjoyment of your car.

14—A car of highest grade at the lowest possible price, $3000. Compare the Winton Six with the best other cars brought to your notice, and observe that in every such instance you are asked to pay a higher price for a car that cannot show higher quality.

Our catalog tells a plain, forceful, easily-understood story.
Send for one.

THE WINTON MOTOR CAR. CO.

124 BEREA ROAD

Licensed Under Selden Patent.

CLEVELAND, U. S. A.

BARTHOLOMAY

MEANS QUALITY

Bartholomay
Brewery
Company.
Rochester.N.Y.

AMERICAN SEAL PAINTS
ONE COAT IS EQUAL TO TWO COATS OF ANY OTHER HOUSE PAINT
FOR INSIDE OR OUTSIDE USE
WRITE FOR COLOR CARD MAILED FREE
THE WILLIAM CONNORS PAINT MFG. CO.
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THE BAKER BURGLAR-PROOF METALLIC GRAVE VAULT

HOW WILL YOU BURY YOUR FAMILY?

This is a very important question that is worthy of your careful consideration now.

To-day death in your family may seem far in the future. But what may happen to-morrow? When death comes in your family you must think about burial then; but this is not the best time to reason out in your own mind just what will suit you best.

The last and final tribute of respect is worthy of much consideration. If by some oversight we should neglect to show some attention to the living, mistakes of this kind may be rectified, but mistakes by neglect at burial can never be. These regrets will linger with us through life.

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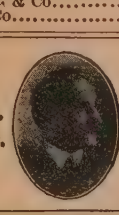

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Occurrences During Printing.

SOME months are occupied in printing a volume so bulky as THE WORLD ALMANAC, and it is necessarily put to press in parts or forms. Changes are in the meantime occurring. Advantage is taken of the going to press of the last form of the First Edition to insert information of the latest possible date which is done below. The readers of the ALMANAC are requested to observe these additions, corrections and changes, and it would be well to make note of them on the pages indicated.

126. Postal Savings Bank act—The President announced in his message to Congress that the postal savings bank service would be inaugurated January 1, 1911, in some cities and towns, to be followed by a gradual extension to the rest of the country.

136. The President sent to the Senate for confirmation the following slate for the newly created Commerce Court. For presiding judge, to serve for five years, Martin A. Knapp, of New York. Judges: Robert W. Archbald, of Pennsylvania, to serve four years; William H. Hunt, of Montana, to serve three years; John Emmet Carland, of South Dakota, to serve two years, and Julian W. Mack of Chicago, to serve one year. The new Commerce Court Judges are to rank as Circuit Court Judges. At the expiration of their terms the Supreme Court will select their successors and the present appointees will go on the circuit as Circuit Judges.

169. Record of Events—On December 14 Andrew Carnegie made a gift of $10,000,000 as a "Peace Fund" for the promotion of international peace. On December 19 an explosion at Grand Central Depot extension caused loss of life and destruction of adjacent property. On December 20 John D. Rockefeller made a final donation of $10,000,000 to Chicago University.

173. Death Roll of 1910—Melville De Lancey Landon ("Eli Perkins") (71), humorist and author, locomotor ataxia, Yonkers, N. Y., December 16.

222-3. Qualifications for Voting—Washington (State) has full woman suffrage.

224 Woman Suffrage—The State of Washington at the November election voted for full suffrage to women, making the fifth woman suffrage State. Oregon, Oklahoma and South Dakota at the same time voted against it.

273. Fire Insurance Statistics—National Fire Protection Association, composed of seventy-two subsidiary underwriters, electrical engineering and architectural associations. C. M. Goddard, President; H. C. Henley, Vice-President; Franklin H. Wentworth, 37 Milk Street, Boston, Secretary.

321. Farm Productions of the United States—The following are estimates of crop production and values for 1910 in the report of the Secretary of Agriculture: Value of all farm products in United States for 1910 was $8,926,000,000, the largest record made and an increase over 1909 of $305,000,000. Corn, 3,121,381,000 bushels, value, $1,500,000,000; cotton crop value, $900,000,000; hay, 60,116,000 tons, value $720,000,000; wheat crop, 691,767,000 bushels, value, $625,000,000; oats, 1,096,396,000 bushels, value, $380,000,000; beet sugar, 512,000 short tons, value, $51,000,000; cane sugar, 347,000 short tons, value, $28,000,000; tobacco crop value, $95,000,000, barley, 158,138,000 bushels; rye, 32,088,000 bushels, value, $23,000,000; rice, 1,000,000,000 pounds, value $16,000,000.

322. The Cotton Supply—The estimate of the crop of 1910, made by members of the New York Cotton Exchange November 23, was 11,927,000 bales.

341. Benefactions—Other bequests were: $1,500,000 by George L. Fox, a Brooklyn lawyer, to be distributed among hospitals, charitable organizations and employés. Mrs. Mary P. Hough bequeathed $35,000 to churches and charitable institutions. Columbia University received from an anonymous donor a gift of $100,000; from Edward D. Adams, of New York, $30,000, and from the estate of Caroline Phelps Stokes $20,000. Mrs. E. H. Harriman gave $100,000 to Yale University to endow a chair in forestry. James L. Kernan, of Baltimore, Md., bequeathed $100,000 to establish a hospital and industrial school for crippled children. Hugh Inman willed $60,000 at his death to churches and hospitals. Isaac Stern, dry goods merchant, willed $21,000 to various charities. $500,000 was raised in New York City for the American Red Cross. Mrs. Rosa Baubach left $60,000 to a hospital in Sandusky, Ohio. Mrs. Russel Sage donated $2,500,000 to build a town for families of moderate means. Andrew Carnegie gave $3,800,000 to the Pittsburgh Technical School and $10,000,000 for the promotion of international peace. John D. Rockefeller made a further gift of $10,000,000 to Chicago University, making a total to it of $35,000,000.

414. Six-day Bicycle Race at Madison Square Garden, December 4 to 10, 1910—Final score. *Root and Moran, 2,545 miles 3 laps; Ruhl and Clarke, 2,545 miles 3 laps; Fogler and Hill, 2,545 miles 3 laps, Hehir and Goullet, 2,545 miles 3 laps; Mitten and Thomas, 2,545 miles 2 laps; De Mara and West, 2,545 miles 1 lap; Cameron and Halstead, 2,545 miles. * Won by a wheel's length. The former record was 2,737 miles 1 lap made by McFarland and Moran in 1908.

468. American Learned Societies—American Association to Promote Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, united with The Volta Bureau, for the study of deafness. President, Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, principal Mt. Airy School for the Deaf; Vice-Presidents, Edmund Lyon, M. A., and Caroline Yale, LL. D.; Secretary; Z. F. Westervelt, LL. D., Corresponding Secretary, and Superintendent of Volta Bureau, F. W. Booth. Volta Building, Washington, D. C. Founded in 1890 by Alexander Graham Bell. Publishes *The Volta Review*, a monthly magazine for the deaf, and various works relating to deafness, at the Volta Building. Annual dues, $2.00, including official organ. No entrance fee. Active membership, 700.

515. Polar Exploration—The British South Polar Expedition under Captain Robert F. Scott sailed from New Zealand for the Antarctic November 29.

564. Orleanist Family—The Duke of Chartres, uncle of the Duke of Orleans, died December 5.

570. The British Parliament—The elections for the new House of Commons were in progress when the ALMANAC went to press and on December 10 the pollings had been 518, with 152 members yet to be elected. The returns at that date were: Liberals 191, Laborites 35, Nationalists 56, Independent Nationalists 7 (total Government coalition 239) Unionists 229. Government majority, 60.

598. Post-Office Department Officials—James J. Britt of North Carolina, has been appointed Third Assistant Postmaster-General, succeeding A. L. Lawshe.

626. Diplomatic Service—The President on December 6 nominated John W. Garrett, of Maryland, to be Minister to Venezuela and Charles S. Wilson of Maine to be Secretary of the Embassy at Rome.

750. Subways in New York City—The Public Service Commission accepted the subway construction offer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for new subways.

The Conference of Governors.

IN November, 1907, President Roosevelt issued an invitation to the Governors of the States and Territories of the Union to a conference with him on the subject of the Conservation of the Natural Resources of the country. The conference took place at the White House in Washington May 13, 14 and 15, 1908, and was attended by the Governors of thirty-seven States and Territories. (An account of the transactions of the conference was printed in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1909, pages 105-107.)

At the close of the conference, in an adjourned meeting, the Governors appointed a committee to arrange the time and place for a session of the Governors in a body of their own independently of the President. The committee, of which Governor Willson, of Kentucky, was Chairman, called for a remeeting of the Governors at Washington on January 18-20, 1910. This, the first independent conference, was held at the time appointed and was largely attended. It resolved itself into a deliberative body to initiate, inspire and influence uniform laws and discussed many nation-wide problems of better government. Informal meetings were had with the National Civic Federation and the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, which held meetings in Washington at the same time.

The second independent conference of the Governors was convened at Frankfort, Ky., on November 29, 1910, and transferred to Louisville the following day and was in session five days. William George Jordan, of 172 West Eighty-first Street, New York, having been appointed by the committee after the last conference the permanent secretary. Governor Willson, of Kentucky, presided at the first session of this conference; other Governors presiding at subsequent sessions. The questions of Direct Primaries, Automobile, Reciprocity by States and Employers, Liability and Workmen's Compensation laws were the main matters of discussion. A resolution, introduced by Governor Hadley, of Missouri, that State Commissioners investigating the last named question, be directed to send the reports of their findings to all Governors, was adopted.

The principal business transacted at the conference was the adoption of a plan of permanent organization of the Conference of Governors. It embraced annual meetings to last a week each; requests to the State Legislatures for appropriations for maintenance and the selection in advance of subjects for discussion, to be submitted in advance of the meetings to the individual Governors.

Spring Lake, N. J., was chosen as the place for the next conference, to be held in the first week of September, 1911.

License Fees in Manhattan and the Bronx.

(BUREAU OF LICENSES, CITY HALL, NEW YORK.)

Hoist, General	$25.00	Driver renewal	$0.25	Junk Boat	$5.00
" " renewal	12.50	Stand, Elevated R. R.	10.00	" renewal	2.50
" Special	1.00	Common Show	25.00	Junk Cart	5.00
Peddler, Horse & Wagon	8.00	" renewal	12.50	" renewal	2.50
" " renew'l	4.00	Shooting Gallery	5.00	Special Hack Stand	25.00
" Push Cart	4.00	" renewal	2.50	Special Coach	5.00
" " renewal	2.00	Bowling Alley	5.00	" renewal	2.50
" Basket	2.00	" renewal	2.50	Public Coach	3.00
" " renewal	1.00	Billiard Table	3.00	" renewal	1.50
Express	5.00	" renewal	1.50	Special Cab	3.00
" renewal	2.50	Gutterbridge	1.00	" renewal	1.50
Public Cart	2.00	Hand Organ	1.00	Public Cab	2.00
" renewal	1.00	Public Porter	1.00	" renewal	1.00
Dirt Cart	1.00	" renewal	.25	Hack Driver	.50
" renewal	.50	Pawnbroker	500.00	" renewal	.25
Express Driver	.50	Second-hand Dealer	25.00	Stand, Newspaper	5.00
" renewal	.25	" renewal	12.50	" Fruit	10.00
Driver	.50	Junk Shop	20.00	" Newsp'per & Fruit	15.00
		" renewal	10.00	Bootblack, Chair	5.00

American Peace Society.

NATIONAL Headquarters, 31 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. Organized in New York City, May 8, 1828 and formed by the merging of many State and local societies, the oldest of which, the New York, dated back to 1815. *President*, ——; *Treasurer*, Francis B. Sears, Boston, Mass.; *Secretary*, Benjamin F. Trueblood; *Field Secretary*, Charles E. Beals, 153 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Proposed Paris Exposition in 1920.

THE French Government on December 8, 1910, opened an official inquiry among the local chambers of commerce upon the advisability of holding an international exposition at Paris in the year 1920.

A World's Exposition at Winnipeg in 1914.

PLANS are being made at Winnipeg, Man., for a World's Exposition in the year 1914, and it is claimed that with the local subscriptions and expected contributions from the railways, $2,400,000 is in sight. The approbation and support of the Dominion Government is being sought.

An Exposition at Seville in 1914.

A SPANISH-AMERICAN exposition at Seville, Spain in 1914 is projected and will be held in connection with the opening of the canal at Tablada. The United States will be invited to take part.

(Addenda to Expositions. See Index.)

A Quality Watch

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The Watch of Long Service

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The $5 watch has 7 jewels and is in a solid nickel case.

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The Man Who Made a Million From Nothing

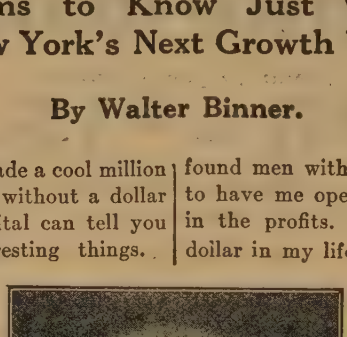
Remarkable Career of a Real Estate Wizard Who Seems to Know Just When and Where New York's Next Growth Will Occur.

By Walter Binner.

A MAN who has made a cool million in a few years without a dollar of original capital can tell you some extremely interesting things.

Good luck had seated me in the suburban train next to John W. Paris, President of the Real Estate Exchange of Long Island, and I got him talking.

"I began in real estate on my own account a little less than five years ago with a capital just a few hundreds less than nothing!" he said with a broad smile.



JOHN W. PARIS
President Real Estate Exchange of Long Island

"You newspaper men sometimes apply a month's hard study to some murder mystery. I decided to be a Sherlock Holmes to the real estate question.

"I studied the growth of the city for the past century and made tables showing the steady increase in values. I found out *why* growth occurred, and *where it would be quickest.*

"When I mastered my subject I soon found men with capital who were glad to have me operate for a half interest in the profits. I have never made a dollar in my life without at the same time making a dollar for someone else."

"Are there still some good opportunities left?" I ventured.

"There are more now than ever! For more than nine years the city was building the Queensboro Bridge, just now opened. For six years the Pennsylvania Railroad has been tunnelling the rivers, and that service is now open. That means opportunities by the hundreds!

"New York's growth goes forward as inevitably as the fall of the rain or the rise of the sun. It is the legacy of civilization to the largest city in the grandest country on the globe."

"What are the best profits you have made?"

"In active markets I have made for myself and my friends 500 per cent. per

annum. My first operation was to buy with only $7,000 cash a small acreage tract which we improved and retailed within one year for a net profit of $112,000. That is $16 to $1.

"Next I bought 33 acres at Woodside, L. I., to which another tract was added later. This was only five years ago. We organized a company which has now sold most of the land. *Above one million in dividends has already been divided by this company.* Our profits for four years were fully 250% per annum."

"But how are these enormous profits possible?" I exclaimed. "Are they not exceptional, and do you not at times make losses on some purchases?"

"Not only have I never made a loss on New York City property, but I have never made a purchase which did not show a substantial advance the first year. *Unless I am sure it will do that I will not buy.*

"The Woodside Heights Realty and Development Company gained and paid in five years *profits equal to 43 times its capital stock.* It has now been liquidated.

"The Queensboro Corporation paid 300% profits the first year, then increased its capital stock purely out of profits from $3,000 to $100,000. After that it paid 28% on the increased capitalization.

"The Paris-McDougall Company operated on a capital of $10,000 during four years' time. It has *paid out in dividends twenty times its capital stock* and has now been wound up.

"The awkwardness of beginning and liquidating so many companies suggested to me about two years ago the wisdom of creating a *permanent holding company,* capable of paying for, developing and handling a great many different purchases. With this in mind I organized, with a number of my associates, the Mutual Profit Realty Company, under a charter giving it the widest privileges.

"This company put up a cash capital of $100,000 as a guaranty fund, investing it in first-class free and clear real estate at the first station on the new Pennsylvania Tunnel lines, eight minutes from the heart of New York. To provide further capital for purchasing and handling desirable properties it issues Profit-Sharing Bonds which guarantee and pay 5% interest and in addition share in one-half the profits of all the company's operations.

"In addition to paying its operating expenses and 5% interest to bondholders, it has made splendid profits, the bondholders' share of which were 38% per annum on all they had invested during the last fiscal year.

"Such a profit as that in addition to a sure 5% interest certainly makes these bonds a very attractive investment. Do you accept small sums?

"Our bonds are sold at par in sizes of $100, $500 and $1,000 for spot cash; or on easy instalments of $5 monthly, $14.85 quarterly, $29.49 semi-annually, or $58.14 annually. I confidently believe this company will be able to repeat the big profit successes which I have shown in the past."

Soon after this interview, at my request, Mr. Paris sent me his book, "A Safe 5%, Plus Half Profits." Readers of The World Almanac are entitled to one free copy of this interesting book and the report of the Bondholders' Committee which recently examined the company's books and determined its profits. Simply address Mutual Profit Realty Company, Room 422, No. 66 West 35th Street, New York City.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

Syracuse, N. Y.

The Campus with some of the buildings. Across the street, to the right of picture, is the Margaret Olivia Slocum Teachers College. The College of Medicine and College of Law are nearer the centre of the city.

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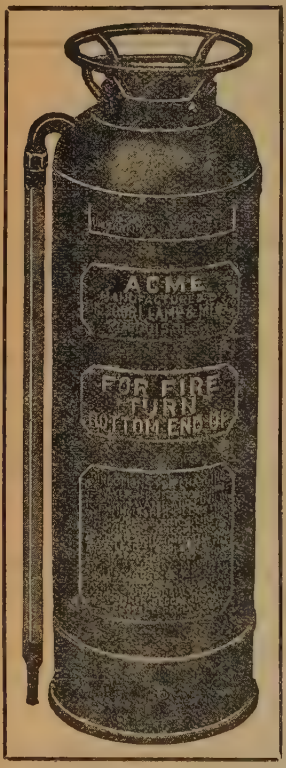

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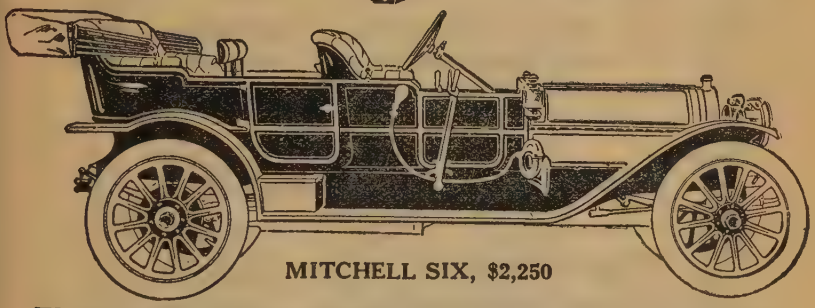

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Dose:—One every two hours.
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Dose:—Two, repeat two hours.
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Dose:—Two every three hours.
MELANCHOLIA—(From Worry)
Dose:—One every two hours.
NEURALGIA—(All Kinds)
Dose:—One every two hours.
OVERWORK—EXCESSES
Dose:—One every two hours.
SHOPPER'S or SIGHTSEER'S HEADACHE
Dose:—Two every three hours.

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—*The Journal of Medicine.*

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Dose:—One every two hours.
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Dose:—One every hour or two.
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Dose:—One at bed-time.
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Dose:—One every hour.
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Dose:—Two every three hours.

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THE ONE BEST DRINK—WINE

A SHORT TALK ON HOW WINES ARE USED DAILY AT TABLE

By Louis James.

A writer on the Art of Living has said: "A meal without wine is like bread without butter; it is worse than that—it is no meal at all." In fact, no meal is complete without some kind of beverage, whether it be tea, coffee or wine.

There is no doubt that the American people have more and better food than any other people in the world. Therefore, every American family should have some wine not only in the house, but wine every day on the table, otherwise the daily meal is incomplete. If you do not think so you should see how millions of people in Europe live; how even the poorest peasant in France and Italy has his bottle of cheap, light wine with his humble meal. What the European peasant and workman can drink and enjoy with his dinner, we certainly should have in this country.

It is a mistake for us to regard wine as a luxury, as some of us do, because we think we must pay a high price for it. There is plenty of good, pure wine made in the United States, and it can be bought at such a price that almost every one can afford to drink a little wine with their meals. For example, you can buy a good, sound table wine such as claret, burgundy, etc., for 50 to 75 cents per gallon, and that will make the cost only 15 to 20 cents per quart, which makes the wine cheaper than most other beverages, for even many mineral waters cost more than wine.

The question is often asked: "Where can I get good wine?" You can get good wine at any reliable place. You can buy it at the grocery and department stores, and at all the family liquor stores. You can buy wine by the bottle, or you can buy it by the gallon and bottle it off yourself.

Again, some people ask: "What is the best kind of wine?" There are three classes of wines—dry or sour wines, sweet wines, and sparkling wines or champagnes. The first kind are called "dry" because the sugar has been fermented out, and, as they are light in alcohol, they are usually regarded as the most natural and desirable for every-day consumption. Thus the dry wines, such as claret, are used at meals, generally diluted with a little water. American champagne is just as good as the imported and half the cost.

Wine taken in moderate quantities with the meals is of great benefit to most people by aiding digestion and assimilation. In fact, wine has a food value and is an actual item of food; for example, in Europe people use wine in place of meat, which they do not often get; and the food value of wine is proved by the simple fact that the wine-drinking workingmen of Europe are strong and healthy, and they do as hard a day's work as the workingmen of this or any other country.

If you once "get the habit" of taking a little wine with your meals you will miss it when wine is not on the table. You do not know, until you try it, how much light wine aids digestion; how it helps the assimilation of food, and how it adds to the enjoyment of your whole meal.

As so many people want to know more about American wines, and their health-giving qualities, we have several interesting booklets on the subject, as "Temperance with Wine Drinking," by the Rev. Roland D. Sawyer; "How to Use and Serve Wines," by Louis James; "The Food Value of Wines," by Prof. E. H. Twight, etc. Sent free by writing to the American Wine Growers' Association, 302 Broadway, New York City.

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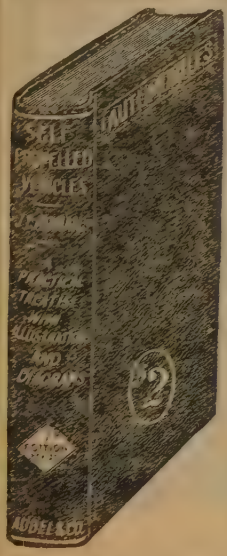

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The World.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

STANDING on the threshold of 1911, THE WORLD doffs its hat to friends and opponents alike and pledges another year of increasing public service. It has a right to point with pride to its victories during 1910, because they are proof of promises kept and should be convincing evidence that THE WORLD will not be found lacking in courage in the future when the people need its aid. "Turn on the light!" has long been THE WORLD'S slogan. It believes that the people have a right to know the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth concerning public men and public affairs. It indorses and exemplifies the declaration of Lord Erskine, made in 1793, before the Court of King's Bench: "This is the true value of a free press: the more men are enlightened the better will they be qualified to be good subjects of a good government." And, coming down more than a century from Lord Erskine's day to 1911, THE WORLD still strives to put into action the wish of Joseph Pulitzer, uttered twenty-one years ago when the corner-stone of THE WORLD'S home was laid: "God grant that THE WORLD may forever strive toward the highest ideals, be both a daily schoolhouse and a daily forum, both a daily teacher and a daily tribune, an instrument of justice, a terror to crime, an aid to education, an exponent of true Americanism."

THE WORLD IN THE 1910 CAMPAIGN.

No fair-minded person will dispute the fact that THE WORLD, more than any other one journalistic instrument, helped to bring about in November, 1910, the political landslide which swept into greater power than it has held since Cleveland's second election the Democratic party of the United States. Day by day, with facts and figures which could not be disputed, THE WORLD showed the people the cost of Republican extravagances, the failure of the Republican party to fulfil its tariff revision pledges, and, above all, the dangers of the so-called "New Nationalism" as preached by Theodore Roosevelt. It recognized in Mr. Roosevelt and his utterances a serious menace to the peace of the country, and it urged all patriotic voters, irrespective of party, to aid, by their ballot, in rebuking him and eliminating him as a possible Presidential candidate in 1912.

To THE WORLD'S danger call the country responded nobly. The Waterloo for Roosevelt and the New Nationalism came on November 8. Mr. Roosevelt, after speaking many weeks in a skyrocket campaign, heard the people's answer. He was beaten decisively in his own State, where his personally conducted candidate was overwhelmed and the Republicans lost the Governorship for the first time in sixteen years. He was beaten in his own Congressional district. He was beaten in his home district in his own town, which was carried by John A. Dix. He was beaten in Massachusetts, where the people elected Mr. Foss Governor. He was beaten in Connecticut, where the people elected Judge Baldwin Governor. He was beaten in Ohio, where the people re-elected Judson Harmon Governor. He was beaten in New Jersey, where Woodrow Wilson made an Old Nationalism Democratic campaign against the vagaries of the New Nationalism. He was beaten in Indiana, where he campaigned for Senator Beveridge on a platform of false pretenses. He was beaten in Iowa, where a Republican majority of 74,000 was nearly wiped out.

On the day after election THE WORLD said editorially: "This is no partisan Democratic victory in the ordinary sense of that term. While it is a defeat for the Taft administration and for the Republican party, it is peculiarly a defeat for Theodore Roosevelt and his 1912 ambitions. It was brought about by the help of Republicans who were dissatisfied with the record of the Taft administration and the Aldrich-Cannon revision of the tariff. But it was also brought about by hundreds of thousands of patriotic Republicans who still believe in the Constitution of the United States, who still uphold the Supreme Court, and who will tolerate no third-term ambitions in any man, whatever the party name that masks his pretensions.

"THE WORLD repeats now what it said time and time again during the campaign. Republican victory would have been a Roosevelt victory. Republican defeat is a Roosevelt defeat. When the Republican convention in 1912 looks for this mysterious Moses whom Elihu Root has so eloquently described it will not look in the direction of Oyster Bay."

FIGHTING FOR LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

In THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1910 was told, up to the time of going to press, the story of the libel suit of the Government of the United States against THE WORLD, better known as the Panama Canal case. The history of this case, briefly, up to 1910 was this:

During the last Presidential campaign, in October, 1908, THE WORLD printed six articles on the Panama Canal purchase and on the Panama revolution in 1903, giving currency to the charges that there was a syndicate of Americans who were interested in and received some of the $40,000,000 which the United States paid to the French company for the canal property and that the administration at Washington and some of the individuals who then composed it were cognizant of and had supported the plans for the revolution in Panama as a result of which the present Republic of Panama seceded from the Republic of Colombia and gave to the United States those sovereign rights over the Canal Zone which under its Constitution Colombia was unable to grant.

Mr. Roosevelt allowed the charges to remain unchallenged until after the election, when he made a scandalous personal attack upon Mr. Delavan Smith of the Indianapolis News, which paper had reprinted the articles from THE WORLD; then when challenged by THE WORLD he, on December 5, sent a special message to Congress in which he urged the Government to prosecute Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, editor and proprietor of THE WORLD, for libel.

Under orders from Mr. Roosevelt the Attorney-General instituted criminal proceedings in the courts of the District of Columbia against both THE WORLD and the Indianapolis News.

The Government was completely defeated in the Indianapolis News case. United States District-Attorney Keating of Indianapolis resigned his position rather than assist in the attempt to remove the defendants from their homes to the District of Columbia for trial. In his letter of resignation he said: "I am not in accord with the Government in its attempt to put a strained construction on the law. * * * I believe the principle involved is dangerous, striking at the very foundation of our form of government."

United States District Judge Anderson in discharging the defendants said: "To my mind that man has read the history of our institutions to little purpose who does not look with grave apprehension upon the possibility of the success of a proceeding such as this. If the history of liberty means anything, if constitutional guarantees are worth anything, this proceeding must fail."

In the face of this decision there was no attempt by the Government, nor has any been made since, to remove Mr. Pulitzer, Mr. Van Hamm and Mr. Lyman to the District of Columbia on the indictment pending against them in that district; but, as Mr. Roosevelt refused to allow the case to be brought before the courts of the State of New York and insisted that THE WORLD be prosecuted in the Federal courts, an indictment was obtained by United States Attorney Stimson from the Federal Grand Jury in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York charging the Press Publishing Company (the corporation which publishes THE WORLD) with criminal libel on the ground that it circulated twenty-nine copies of each of the issues containing the articles complained of in the military reservation

at West Point and one copy in the New York Post-Office, which building is the property of the Federal Government

The act on which the Government relied as authority for this prosecution was that of July 7, 1898, "An Act to Protect the Harbor Defenses and Fortifications Constructed or Used by the United States from Malicious Injury, and for Other Purposes." It was founded on the act of March 3, 1825, which was the first Federal enactment of this character. Eighty-five years had passed since Judge Story conceived this statute and since Congress made it a part of the law of the United States.

The case came on for trial before Judge Hough on January 25, 1910, in the United States Circuit Court in New York City. DeLancey Nicoll, counsel for THE WORLD, moved to quash the indictment on five grounds, one of which was that the court had no jurisdiction in the case.

Mr. Nicoll contended that the libels with which THE WORLD was charged, even if they were libels, were cognizable in the State courts and could have been punished there, that there was no Federal libel law, and that whatever the language of the act to protect harbor defenses the whole history of the law of libel in the United States, the history of the statutes and the history of the passage of the act of 1825 through Congress all plainly showed that Congress did not intend and the law did not authorize any such purpose as claimed by the Government.

On behalf of the Government United States Attorney Wise argued that the act under which the indictment was being pressed could be construed as a Federal libel law. He contended that newspapers are subject to prosecution for libel in the Federal courts as well as in the State courts, with the result that the President of the United States could instigate criminal libel proceedings against a newspaper in any or all of the 2 809 distinct and independent Federal jurisdictions in which it might happen to circulate and that a conviction in any one of these jurisdictions would not be a bar to further conviction in others and to further convictions (should such be obtainable) in each and every State in the Union.

Judge Hough refused to accept his view. In his judgment quashing the indictment he said: "The Court is relieved of much embarrassment by the form of one of the motions made. The jurisdiction of the court is peremptorily challenged by the motion to quash. Other motions have been made which will not be considered. But inasmuch as a decision under a motion to quash is now speedily reviewable by the highest court I shall dispose of the case under that motion. * * * I am of the opinion that the construction of this act claimed by the prosecution is opposed to the spirit and tenor of legislation for many years on the subject of national territorial jurisdiction. It is a novelty, and the burden of upholding a novelty is upon him who alleges it. * * * It is therefore ordered that a judgment of this court be entered quashing the indictment herein, because on the construction of the statute hereinbefore stated the indictment is not authorized by the statute upon which it rests."

In order that a matter of such great importance to the press of the United States might be settled for once and all by the highest tribunal THE WORLD called upon President Taft to appeal from Judge Hough's decision to the Supreme Court of the United States. This demand was voiced by hundreds of other papers throughout the country and on February 26 last the Government entered an appeal. On the day the writ of error was filed the Attorney-General said: "It was the Macedonian cry of THE WORLD for a Supreme Court review of the case which we have heard and appeased."

On Monday, October 24, 1910, the appeal was argued before the United States Supreme Court. A little less than two hours sufficed for the arguments of counsel, who closely followed the lines laid down in their respective briefs, copies of which were filed on October 20. The following Justices sat upon the bench: Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice White, Mr. Justice McKenna, Mr. Justice Holmes, Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justice Lurton and Mr. Justice Hughes.

Attorney-General Wickersham took no part in the argument, the Government's case being presented to the court by Mr. James C. McReynolds, with whom was Mr. Stuart McNamara, special assistant to the Attorney-General. Mr. DeLancey Nicoll and Mr. John D. Lindsay, of the law firm of Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller, appeared for the Press Publishing Company.

The Government's contention was for many jurisdictions. In the words of Mr. McReynolds it was: "Under the well-understood doctrine in respect of libel every publication, every passing of the paper containing the libel from one person to another, is a separate and distinct offense. West Point is a district under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and offenses committed there cannot be punished by the New York law at all, and can only be punished, of course, by an act of Congress which directly provides for the punishment, or indirectly by adopting the State law. Offenses committed at West Point are offenses not against the State of New York, but against the United States, and how they shall be punished is a matter for Congress and Congress alone. In other words, in respect of libel West Point stands substantially in the same attitude as the District of Columbia, and it is not only within the power of Congress to provide for the punishment of libel circulated at West Point, but it is the duty of Congress to do it.

"There is no question here of whether or not a man may be indicted more than once, or whether for the same offense he may be indicted in more than one district, and if there is it is the settled law that in every county in the United States where a newspaper is circulated, if it contains a libel, somebody is guilty of libel and may be indicted there; and there is no more reason for permitting the circulation of slanderous papers within the confines of West Point than there would be to permit them to circulate in New Jersey with the same impunity."

Mr. DeLancey Nicoll, in behalf of THE WORLD, addressed the court at length. In brief, he answered the Government's proposition by saying:

"First, that the construction contended for by the Government is not within the spirit of the act of July 7, 1898. We answer it further by saying that it is not even within the letter of the act of July 7, 1898.

"Our first proposition is that even if the act of 1898 literally construed could be regarded as covering the case it ought not to be so construed for several reasons, which I will take up in order.

"The first is that the acquiescence of all legal minds for almost a century forbids the construction now for the first time asserted by the Government.

"The second is that the construction contended for by the Government would lead to injustice, oppression and absurd consequence.

"The third is that the construction is unnecessary to remedy the definite evil or mischief which the framers of the act of 1825, upon which the act of 1898 is modelled, had in mind; and that the construction would lead to another evil which it was the intention of the framers of that act to avoid.

"Our fourth contention is that the construction contended for by the Government is at variance with the whole life and history of the country."

Mr. Nicoll pointed out that the Crimes act of 1792 and the act of 1825 showed that where the State had power to punish an offense there was no intention to confer jurisdiction upon the Federal Government. He showed that the people have ever guarded jealously the liberty of the press. He made for that liberty, against injustice and oppression, a vigorous appeal. His analysis of law and history was clear and powerful. In concluding his address he said: "What I say is that the contention of the Government in this case runs counter to the whole policy of the law of New York relating to criminal libel. It is based upon a principle which is ignored by the statutes of the State of New York. While the Government is here in the attitude of applying the law of the State of New York to this offense, it is really asking a construction which is directly at variance with the policy of that law, for here this prosecution is based upon a small and incidental part of the circulation, which is entirely ignored by the New York law in its treatment of the case. Here the contention of the Government leads to a double punishment under a State statute which provides for but one punishment, for it is one of the peculiar results of this construction claimed by the Government that although for a publication of a libel in the State of New York he could be punished

but once in the State, and if you prosecute him try him, and convict or acquit him for it in another State. he could not again be prosecuted in the State of New York; yet, under this construction no matter whether he is acquitted or convicted in the State of New York he could still be prosecuted in the places within the geographical limits of the State of New York and, not only there. but in as many other ceded places throughout the United States as the Government deems it necessary to prosecute him in.

As a matter of fact the prosecution is premature. It is born before its time It belongs to that new dispensation when the Federal Government shall have taken to itself all power and all authority. when the States shall have been reduced to mere geographical divisions of the national domain, when the Federal tribunals shall no longer decide cases in accordance with precedent and authority and the law of the land. but in accordance with the need and spirit of the time as they may be interpreted by some great steward of the public welfare."

THE WORLD'S ENCOURAGEMENT OF AVIATION

THE WORLD, without boasting, can claim to have done more to encourage the science of aviation than any other newspaper or public agency. It dared to lead where others have followed

On January 31, 1909, THE WORLD, looking forward to the Hudson-Fulton celebration and realizing the universal interest felt in aeronautics, announced:

"To make this anniversary notable, to encourage the science of aerial navigation. to inspire effort to invention. to reward pioneer endeavor in aviation, to demonstrate beyond all question the commercial and scientific practicability of the dirigible balloon and the aeroplane THE NEW YORK WORLD makes the following offer:

"Ten thousand dollars will be paid by THE WORLD to the person who makes the journey from New York to Albany in an airship or flying machine mechanically propelled, thus duplicating in the air Fulton s famous steamboat trip of a century ago. If two or more competitors perform the journey on the same day, the one making the fastest time will receive the prize. This offer of THE WORLD, which is open to the aeronauts of Europe as well as of America, has been accepted by the Aero Club of America the recognized American and international authority in aerial matters."

After Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin and George T. Tomlinson, during the Hudson-Fulton celebration. tried for the $10,000 prize and failed, THE WORLD on October 10, 1909, printed this announcement: 'To the first person who makes the Fulton flight from New York to Albany, or from Albany to New York, by a continuous trip in a mechanically propelled airship either lighter or heavier than air, THE WORLD will pay $10 000. This offer holds good until October 10, 1910, and is made without any conditions whatsoever, except that the starting point must be somewhere in the limits of New York City and the finish somewhere in the limits of Albany, or vice versa, and that intending competitors must give at least twenty-four hours' notice to THE WORLD and the secretary of the Aero Club of America of their intention to start."

The civilized world knows how gloriously that prize was won on Sunday, May 29, 1910 by Glenn H. Curtiss, who flew from Albany to New York, 137 miles, in 152 minutes, breaking the long distance flight record in speed. At times Mr. Curtiss's machine sped sixty miles an hour. All records in aviation were broken by this flight. Records for speed, for distance, and for both combined, went down before the steady wing of the Curtiss aeroplane. The exact figures of the flight were: Start, Albany, 7.03 A. M.; landed at Gill's farm, Camelot, near Poughkeepsie, 75 miles from starting point, 8.26 A M.. left Gill's farm 9.26 A. M.: landed in Inwood, 62 miles from Gill's farm, 10 35 A. M.; left Inwood 11.42 A M.; landed at Governor's Island noon.

Congratulations poured in upon Mr. Curtiss and THE WORLD. President Taft made that night the following statement for THE WORLD: "I am intensely interested in what Mr. Curtiss has done It seems that the wonders of aviation will never cease. I would hesitate to say that the performance of Mr Curtiss is an epoch. because to-morrow we may hear that some man has flown from New York to St. Louis Mr Wright told me at the time the ten-mile flight from Fort Myer was made that the chief difficulty was in flying over unknown territory. Mr. Curtiss seems to have surmounted this and I am glad he has. His flight will live long in our memories as having been the greatest — *William H Taft*"

Three hours after Mr. Curtiss landed at Governor's Island he stood in THE WORLD'S editorial room, with his wife, surrounded by THE WORLD'S staff and other friends. Mr. Angus Shaw President and Treasurer of the Press Publishing Company (THE WORLD), handed the victor a check for $10.000, saying: "Mr. Curtiss, I congratulate you on your feat of to-day, and with great pleasure. I present you with a check for $10,000 as winner of THE WORLD'S prize for your flight from Albany to New York." Mr. Curtiss replied. "This is the quickest pay I have ever received. It took me longer to make the flight than it has taken THE WORLD to award the prize. I can only say that I appreciate the generosity of THE WORLD in offering so generous a prize." The aviator then turned the check over to Mrs. Curtiss. remarking that she would have got it eventually anyway. Thus ended the happy incident

On Tuesday evening, May 31, at a dinner given to Mr. Curtiss at the Hotel Astor Mayor Gaynor who presided, announced that "to further encourage aviators, and to inspire the brave and heroic pioneers in air travel to still greater feats, THE NEW YORK WORLD and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch now offer a prize of $30 000 for the first successful aeroplane flight between New York and St. Louis."

Official announcement of this prize was made on July 16, 1910, as follows:

"THE NEW YORK WORLD and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch will give thirty thousand dollars to the first aviator who between August 15, 1910, and January 1, 1911, flies from New York to St Louis or from St. Louis to New York within one hundred consecutive hours, using the same aeroplane from start to finish.

"The only condition attached to this offer is that at least three days' notice of intention to start for this prize must be given to either THE NEW YORK WORLD or the St Louis Post-Dispatch in order that announcement may be made of the actual starting and finishing points, the approximate route and other details as agreed upon. (Signed) THE WORLD."

Throughout the world of aviation this splendid offer was applauded. Messages of congratulation on the enterprise of THE WORLD and Post-Dispatch came from all the leading aviators in America England. Germany. Austria. France and other countries. Army and Navy men everywhere also became instantly and keenly interested and the press of Europe and the United States accorded generous praise for the hanging up of such a worth-while purse to encourage aerial science. The general opinion expressed was that the flight can be accomplished and the prize won by airships of the present state of development Some of the most famous aviators of the world have expressed desire or intention to try for the big trophy Among the competitors entered soon after the offer were Glenn H. Curtiss. Orville Wright. C. K. Hamilton. Capt. T. S. Baldwin, Joseph Seymour, J. C. Mars and Charles W. Miller. Later entries have included Edwin Cleary. Walter Brookins, Arch Hoxsey, Duval La Chappelle. Leon Morane, Frank Coffyn. James Radley. Louis Paulhan and others.

On November 14, 1910, THE WORLD'S plan for a flight by aeroplane from a vessel at sea to shore. adopted by the Navy Department. was given a test and proved an unqualified success. Eugene B Ely in the Curtiss biplane Hudson Flyer, the machine used by Curtiss in the Albany-New York flight for THE WORLD'S $10.000 prize, flew from the deck of a United States warship anchored in Hampton Roads to shore five miles away. He started at 3.16 P. M. and five minutes later was safe on the soil of Virginia, a few miles north of Norfolk.

Capt. Washington Chambers said the flight was a grand success. "I confess that the efforts on the part of THE NEW YORK WORLD spurred us on and did much to arouse the keen interest displayed all around in the experiment," said Captain Chambers. "The flight to-day proved to me that the aeroplane is a big factor in naval movements of the immediate future. Every cruiser should be equipped

with a collapsable platform and two or more aeroplanes. I think the time not far distant when the powers of the world will be doing just this. We have been behind in aviation, but our experiment to-day has placed us up even with the other big countries in the development of the science." Ely's flight was made in a pouring rain and in the face of a stiff, cutting, freezing southeast wind.

Military and naval men everywhere were interested when in June, 1910, Glenn H. Curtiss, for THE WORLD, flying at an altitude of 900 feet, dropped a quaker bomb upon an outlined battleship in Lake Keuka, N. Y. This and Mr. Curtiss's feats a little later off Atlantic City, N. J., when day after day he flew out over the sea the pathway of all the great navies, constituted the airship's first invasion of the domain of the battleship. The experiments evoked much instructive discussion by experts and the press, world-wide interest being aroused. Admiral Bridge, S. C. B., of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, author of "The Art of Naval Warfare," and one of the leading authorities on armor plate and projectiles, wrote to THE WORLD on August 3, from London, a long and valuable expression of opinion. He said: "THE WORLD is to be congratulated on having initiated a very interesting experiment. In my opinion, though no doubt other experiments must be made, Mr. Curtiss's proceedings at Keuka Lake go a long way in helping us to settle the value in war of the aeroplane operating against ships."

A CHECK ON REBATING.

Evidence obtained and given to Federal authorities by THE WORLD led Adrian Gips, general manager in this country of the Holland-American Steamship Company, to plead guilty in the United States Circuit Court to having accepted rebates from railroads, in contravention of the Elkins law prohibiting that favorite practice of the trusts, the one they have found so effective in the destruction of competition. Judge Holt imposed fines aggregating $4,000 on Gips, the items being $2,000 on each of the two counts in the indictments, the truth of which Gips had admitted. A week later, David O Ives, head of the Board of Transportation of the Boston Merchants' Association, took the same course as Gips, pleaded guilty and was fined $1,000. Four others later paid fines.

COMMISSIONERS CONFIRM WORLD'S DISCLOSURES.

On October 4, 1910, THE WORLD'S exposures of abuses in the management of the State's forest preserve bore fruit when James S. Whipple resigned from the office of Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, which he had held since 1905, and Governor Hughes promptly took his name off the official rolls. The immediate occasion for this step was furnished by a report on the Whipple administration by Roger P. Clark and H. Leroy Austin, specially appointed by the Governor to investigate, after THE WORLD'S sweeping charges. Their work had been continuous since February, 1910, and confirmed throughout the original exposure by THE WORLD. Governor Hughes and Speaker Wadsworth advised Whipple to resign immediately, which he did, to avoid the embarrassment of removal.

Frank K. Bell, of Glens Falls, resigned on September 24, when it was learned that he had combined the functions of special counsel to the Forest, Fish and Game Department and legislative agent for the International Paper Company. Whipple, in his letter of resignation, derided the facts brought out by the investigators. Governor Hughes, replying to this, said that he did not charge wrong intention, but that the report made reform in the department imperative. "It is impossible for me adequately to express the regret that I feel at the conditions which the investigation of your department has shown to exist," the Governor wrote in part. "I accept your statement that you have not been guilty of wrong intention. But the conditions which have been shown to exist cannot be ignored and must be immediately rectified."

Proving the truth of THE WORLD'S disclosures, the entire report, sixty-three pages, criticised the administration of the State forests, finding that Whipple did not prevent trespass on at least 150 pieces of land which both the Constitution and statute law declare to be reserved expressly as wild State property. Carelessness in dealing with trespass cases was also charged against the Commissioner. The investigators said that notwithstanding the notoriety that attended these cases through the persistent exposures of THE WORLD, the State had not received in damages and penalties the actual value of timber stolen in the last five years. They expressed the opinion that if the Commissioner had started out vigorously to prevent trespass, many of the cases of timber thieving that occurred in the latter part of his administration would have been prevented. In other words, had THE WORLD'S voice been sooner heeded much would have been saved to the State.

On November 11, 1910, sweeping changes in the staff of the Forest, Fish and Game Department, as a result of the recent investigation of that department, were made by Commissioner Austin who succeeded James S. Whipple, who retired after the investigation. Ernest H. Johnson resigned as Assistant Superintendent of Forests. While employed by the State at $2,000 a year he also acted as superintendent of the Harry Payne Whitney preserve in the Adirondacks at $1,600 per annum. Commissioner Austin removed two superintendents of fire and ten game protectors "for the good of the service."

HELPING WOULD-BE CITIZENS ALONG.

On the first day of the new year, 1910, Congressman William S. Bennet said to THE WORLD anent its campaign in behalf of immigrants who are delayed in getting their first naturalization papers:

"THE WORLD has done a splendid and timely piece of work in calling attention to the hardships that now confront the honest seeker after naturalization. I am chairman of the Sub-Committee on Naturalization and I feel certain that most of the troubles made public by THE WORLD will be remedied by Congress within the next few months. There will be no party lines in the matter, The New York Congressmen will work together."

On January 4, as a direct result of the public and official interest aroused in the troubles of the seeker after citizenship by the facts reported in THE WORLD, new clerks were at work in the State and Federal bureaus of naturalization. United States Commissioner Shields said: "I have seldom seen such quick results following a demand for a public reform as have followed the stories in THE WORLD calling attention to the troubles of seekers after naturalization. Officials have known of these unspeakable bad conditions for a long time, but had grown hopeless."

On January 12 Mr. Bennet's bill passed the House of Representatives. By it the Clerk of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York was authorized to use all naturalization fees received in his office that may be necessary to maintain a sufficient clerical force to expedite the issuance of citizenship papers. This meant practically the abolishment of the "Citizens' Bread Line" of the metropolis. On January 22 THE WORLD was glad to announce that the following week ten new clerks would begin work in the two naturalization bureaus in New York, the County Clerk being authorized to employ four at the expense of the United States by Secretary Nagle of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Thus many delays were since prevented.

Among the foreign-born residents of New York generous praise was given to THE WORLD for its successful contest to do away with the hardships just discussed. The newspapers printed in foreign languages were prompt to credit THE WORLD for its work. Among these were the Staats-Zeitung, Szabadsag (Liberty), Vorwaerts, and Il Progresso Italo-Americano. Many grateful letters were also received from foreign-born residents.

Figures given out by the Naturalization Bureau on December 7, 1910, strikingly showed the results of THE WORLD'S campaign. In 1909, Chief Clerk Saylor records, there were five clerks employed in the bureau at an aggregate salary of $11,500 a year. During 1910 seven clerks were used, their services costing the Government $8,800. In 1909 the bureau took in $8,336 in fees, a net loss of $3 164, while up to December 7, 1910, $33,516 had been received, a profit of $24,716. A total of 3,028 "first papers" were taken out in 1909, and 1,327 "second papers," against 15,108 "first papers" and 4,692 "second papers" this year. The members of the County Court House naturalization staff claim that they have handled twice as many cases in 1910 as both naturalization offices in the Federal Building combined. County Clerk Schneider,

leaving on December 7 for Washington, to try to get still greater facilities for his office, said to a reporter for THE WORLD: "I don't know what we would have done without the assistance of THE WORLD. Its efforts for improvement of conditions in the Naturalization Bureau have been invaluable."

ROTTEN EGG INDUSTRY EXPOSED BY WORLD.

A widespread sensation was caused on November 10, 1910, when Bayard Clarke Fuller, for nineteen years Supervising Inspector of Food for New York City, was suspended by Health Commissioner Lederle, as the outcome of an investigation conducted by THE WORLD into the trade in rotten eggs in New York City. Philip Holz and Hugh H. Masterson, two of the inspectors under Fuller, recognized generally in the Department of Health and out of it as his "right hand men," were also suspended by Commissioner Lederle.

The facts developed by THE WORLD'S investigators proved: 1. That an enormous business in purchase and sale of putrid and decomposing eggs, known in the jargon of the trade as "rots and spots," exists in New York City. 2. That these eggs are disposed of to bakers and cake manufacturers, who use them in the manufacture of sponge cake, pound cake, lady fingers and other cake stuff that are yellow-hued and made principally of eggs. 3. That this trade has been carried on for years under the tacit permission, if not the active assistance, of the men intrusted by the city with the inspection and care of the food of the city.

The investigation by THE WORLD proved that there was not the slightest difficulty in the way of any firm or person who desired to enter upon the business of buying and selling "rots and spots." The experience of the firm of Lasar & Thompson, which began such a business at No. 194 Duane Street about two weeks before THE WORLD'S exposure, was the subject of THE WORLD'S investigation and they disclosed that not only are the best customers for these horrible eggs the wholesale dealers in bakers' supplies, but the demand was actually far in excess of the supply. It has been estimated that fully 1,000 cases of decomposed eggs are disposed of in this way every day in New York City alone.

When Commissioner Lederle heard the facts he promptly placed THE WORLD'S representatives in communication with Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick. Mr. Fosdick immediately took the matter up with Mayor Gayner, who told him to go ahead and spare nobody that might be shown to have countenanced any trade in decayed eggs for food purposes.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Board of Agriculture of the United States at Washington, expressed himself as immensely gratified that THE WORLD had undertaken the task of exposing the illegal traffic, and by Dr. Wiley's direction the United States Food Inspectors in New York at once began a rigid investigation.

On December 1, 1910, THE WORLD'S charges, printed on November 11, that an enormous industry in the sale of decomposed eggs—"rots and spots" as the trade knows them—for food purposes, had grown up under the fostering eye of the Food Inspection Bureau of the Health Department, were fully borne out and amplified by the report of Commissioner of Accounts, Raymond B. Fosdick, which was made public after Mayor Gaynor had read it over.

The Commissioner recommended that Hugh H. Masterson, one of the trusted inspectors of the Food Inspection Bureau, in whom Sanitary Superintendent Bensel said he had "the utmost confidence," be summarily dismissed, and that the District-Attorney be requested to take such action as may be possible, in view of evidence to the effect that Masterson was paid money by men engaged in handling "rots and spots." Commissioner Fosdick also recommended that Chief Inspector Fuller, head of the Food Inspection Bureau and the intimate friend of Superintendent Bensel, remain under suspension pending the continuation of an exhaustive inquiry into the activities of the bureau in other lines besides eggs.

In the course of his report Mr. Fosdick made public the names of some baking concerns and egg dealers who dealt with the recognized dealers in "rots and spots." He did not include the names of all those firms that came under his observation in this respect, as he intends to make a searching inquiry concerning the relations between some of these firms and certain members of the Health Department. To publish all he has learned, Commissioner Fosdick is convinced, would defeat the object at which he aims, namely, a thorough cleaning up of the Health Department from top to bottom.

To THE WORLD Commissioner Fosdick wrote on November 30, 1910:

"THE WORLD is entitled to the credit of placing before this Commission the facts upon the basis of which the investigation of the use of decayed eggs for food purposes was begun."

THE WORLD'S STRUGGLE FOR SUBWAYS.

So far as the Public Service Commission was concerned, THE WORLD'S fight for the "pay-as-you-go" system for building new subways was won in March, 1910, when the Commission decided, a year after THE WORLD'S persistent fight began, that practically all subways planned by the Commission should be built according to suggestions advanced by THE WORLD. The Comptroller of New York had then fixed the city's debt limit at $47,000,000, but more cash was in sight. A total annual expenditure of $25,000,000 was regarded as a minimum, ample to carry out all the plans of the Commission.

On April 5, in a speech urging the immediate official adoption of rapid transit routes for the entire city, Chairman William B. Ellison of the Citizen's Committee, nominated by civic bodies through THE WORLD, struck the keynote to which other speeches were attuned, in the hearing in the Aldermanic Chamber, before the Board of Estimate Rapid Transit Committee, consisting of Mayor Gaynor, President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, and Comptroller Prendergast. Mr. Ellison had been designated by Mayor Gaynor as the first speaker. He gave credit to THE WORLD as the medium of initiation of the citizen's movement, and after several who followed him had declared their allegiance to him and to the Citizen's Committee, Mayor Gaynor added official indorsement by saying: "We are all in favor of the general plan." The hearing drew a crowd which filled the Aldermanic Chamber and choked the outer corridor. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic assemblages ever gathered before an official body to urge rapid transit.

Throughout the year THE WORLD continued to turn the light upon the long-played game of obstruction by the Interborough people. After their boasting that the Morgan interests stood ready to supply them with $100,000,000 for new subway construction, and Chairman Willcox, of the Public Service Commission invited them to submit proposals to build subway extensions with their own money, THE WORLD, on November 18, urged editorially: "Let the Interborough people go ahead and build the lines they profess to want if they are in earnest. They should have no trouble finding private capital to carry out their east and west side extensions. The traffic awaits them, and it will be far heavier by the time their lines can be completed."

On the same day William G. McAdoo, in behalf of the Hudson and Manhattan Company, made a definite offer to equip and operate the $100,000,000 triborough subway as soon as completed, provided certain changes in the route are made. Coming as a surprise to the Public Service Commission, the McAdoo offer completely changed the outlook for subways. By his offer he demolished the chief argument of the opposition to the new routes that no operator would ever be found for the proposed lines. Of Mr. McAdoo's offer THE WORLD said: "Here is a chance for New York to obtain not only an operator for the triborough lines but a comprehensive system competing with the Interborough and reaching all the great centres of traffic. Mr. McAdoo's proposals deserve most careful consideration from the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate. Nobody is justified in expressing a definite opinion as to the merit of the plans until the offer has been studied in detail, but convincing proof is again furnished that this city is not at the mercy of the Interborough monopoly."

WAGING WAR ON THE "MILK TRUST."

THE WORLD commenced to wage war on the "Milk Trust" in November, 1909, and as a result as

told in last year's WORLD ALMANAC, Attorney-General O'Malley appointed John B. Coleman as a Special Deputy Attorney-General to inquire into the milk dealers' methods. This inquiry was carried into 1910, before William Grant Brown, referee. The fruit of this investigation was the submitting to the Legislature in April, of recommendations by Attorney-General O'Malley, which, if carried into law, would effectually regulate and control all corporations in New York State dealing in food products and other necessities of life. To THE WORLD the Attorney-General gave full credit for bringing the "Milk Trust" to book. He said: "THE WORLD made a great fight and I appreciated its help. It is worthy of great praise for the work it performed." Attorney-General O'Malley's report to the Legislature substantially proved to be true every charge made by THE WORLD concerning the existence of a "Milk Trust": of a combination to raise the price of milk from eight to nine cents without any fair excuse; that nine cents a quart was and is, an unjustifiable price for household milk; that the combination of dealers fixes a low price to farmers and a high price to consumers; and that at eight cents a quart big milk concerns made enormous profits and paid large dividends on watered stock.

It was the evidence published in THE WORLD before he assumed office, that led District-Attorney Whitman of New York to take an active part in the milk investigation started by this paper. It was THE WORLD that was denounced by the big milk concerns, when the Alex. Campbell Milk Company, one of Brooklyn's largest retailers, announced that it would go back to eight cents on February 1, and other retailers did likewise. It was THE WORLD that spurred the Grand Jury to go after the "Milk Trust," with the result that a dozen or more dealers were indicted for conspiring to fix milk prices.

GRAND JURIES STIRRED BY THE WORLD.

It was THE WORLD'S exposures, too, of cold storage conditions that led Prosecutor Garven, of Hudson County, N. J., to start a Grand Jury investigation as to what the big meat packers knew about the extent to which cold storage figured in keeping up the price of meat. THE WORLD showed the way to the finding of a dozen indictments.

It was THE WORLD'S exposures of the existence in New York of a poultry trust that led to the returning of three blanket indictments, involving eighty-seven defendants, by the January Grand Jury which investigated the matter.

To sum it in a few words, THE WORLD has steadily led all papers in accomplishing reductions in the prices for necessities and in sustaining the protest of all people against the high cost of living. THE WORLD has familiarized the people with the part cold storage plays in keeping down the visible supply and how the various trusts make consumers pay to swell the fortunes of the trust magnates. And this righteous fight of THE WORLD for all the people all the time has only just begun!

FOR SAFETY AND SANITY IN AUTOMOBILING.

In the interests of public safety THE WORLD has fought hard for strict automobile laws. In the beginning of its campaign it declared that the great increase in the use of automobiles had created new conditions which called for reform along four general lines. These were: (1) A check to reckless driving; (2) greater public safety on the highways; (3) automobile owners to pay more for the use of highways; (4) more fairness in speed regulations, which now are often arbitrary and impossible to obey.

THE WORLD'S campaign for these things culminated on January 13, 1910, in decisive action, when the Automobile Club of America, representing 2,000 persons who own cars, issued a statement declaring in favor of new regulations and setting forth its views. A conference of city officials, club representatives, magistrates and others interested was held in the rooms of the National Highways Protective Association. As a result, the Legislature was called on to enact laws along the lines advocated by THE WORLD.

In the Callen Motor Vehicle bill were included many of the recommendations made by THE WORLD for safeguarding life, the elimination and punishment of the "joy rider" and the ready identification of reckless drivers. Not only were speed maniacs hard hit, but under this bill it was made difficult for an autoist to injure a person and escape detection, THE WORLD'S suggestions as to number plates and lamps being adopted. THE WORLD'S demand for the proper examination of chauffeurs was also met. It is estimated that the State's revenue under the new automobile law, which became effective on August 1, will be fully a million and a half dollars annually, to be devoted to the maintenance and improvement of the highways of New York State.

Through THE WORLD'S efforts, too, the doom of automobile racing on the highways of Nassau County was pronounced on October 6, when the Grand Prix event, which was scheduled for October 15, was declared off. Representatives of the Motor Cups Holding Company, which held the Vanderbilt Cup race the week previous, said that the reflection of public sentiment printed in THE WORLD was directly responsible for the abandonment of the 278-mile contest against speed and death. Seventeen entries had been received, but two of the entrants refused to participate in the race unless safety was guaranteed. THE WORLD was widely praised for its sturdy stand against the Grand Prix contest.

VICTORIES IN AQUEDUCT FIGHT.

THE WORLD won a signal victory on February 24, 1910, in its fight against waste of city money in acquiring land for the new Catskill Aqueduct. Following the suggestions made by THE WORLD and taken up by Mayor Gaynor, Corporation Counsel Watson dismissed more than half the staff of expensive appraisers and informed Mayor Gaynor that in curtailing expenses pointed out by THE WORLD he would save the city $700,000. The Corporation Counsel's investigation confirmed every charge THE WORLD has made in its three years' fight against flagrant abuses. He learned that men were appointed under the McClellan administration for political and social reasons, and that they did little work. He learned that scores of men received enormous salaries and fees unnecessarily. He learned that the work done was small in comparison with the tremendous cost.

Seventy-nine men, some of whom received $50 a day for their services, although none was a commissioner, were dismissed as a beginning and more were later discharged. Drastic changes in methods have since been enforced, and the extravagance of which THE WORLD has complained can hardly occur again.

In its exposures of the aqueduct project, THE WORLD has the record of having shown: That the award of construction contract to McArthur Bros. and Winston was for $2,345,425 more than the lowest bidder; that official figures prove cost of condemnation proceedings was frequently more than the value of land acquired; that enormous expense bills attended small services by many commissions; that political influence was used in the appointment of the appraisers and clerks dismissed; that the water wasted in the present Croton region would supply the city without the costly Catskill project; that fabulous claims for damages were made by property owners in the Catskill region, and that thousands of dollars were paid to lawyers and claim agents in fees out of the city treasury.

EXPOSED ROBBERY BY LIGHT AND TELEPHONE TRUSTS.

Not until THE WORLD discovered it, on November 17, 1910, and next day printed the facts, did the public know that because the referees' hearings in the suits brought by the city against the Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company and the Empire City Subway Company, the two concerns that control the conduits through which all electrical wires of every description must be carried, have been conducted so quietly, sensational disclosures had been made which prove that gross frauds have been committed by the lighting and telephone monopolies in New York.

The city is suing for forfeiture of the conduits and for the recovery of millions of dollars due it for rentals. In the suit now being heard against the Consolidated Company the following facts developed: (1) That books of records in which construction accounts amounting to nearly $5,000,000 were kept have been destroyed. (2) That $4,750,000 mortgage bonds issued for construction work were sold at 90 and 60 cents on the dollar and charged in the accounts on which the city would settle for its share of the

profits at par. (3) That the telephone and lighting trusts organized construction companies one after the other each of which credited itself with at least 15 per cent. commission and sometimes as high as 30 and 45 per cent., there sometimes being two commissions on the one job, and (4) that other accountings to the city have been based on figures which, to say the least, left their honesty greatly in doubt

CASH AND HONORS FOR NEW PLAYWRIGHTS.

With the object of increasing the number of successful American plays by American authors and of discovering new playwrights and new dramatic material, THE SUNDAY WORLD, in its issue of June 27, 1909, offered $1,000 in prizes for the best six play ideas or scenarios submitted in open competition. The contest closed October 14, 1909, but as 3,000 manuscripts were received, decision could not be rendered until April 3, 1910. The jury of award were Miss Martha Morton, Henry B. Harris, Wilton Lackaye, Louis V. De Foe and Maurice Campbell.

The first prize, $500 cash and the guarantee of a New York production, was won by Mrs. Martha Fletcher Bellinger, of New York City, for her scenario entitled "A Woman's Sphere." Five prizes of $100 each, were awarded to Herbert Franke, Ithaca, N. Y.; Walter Scott Howard, of Cambridge Mass; Mary Rider Mechtold, Stapleton, Staten Island; P. S. Adamson, New York City. Special honorable mention of scenarios by Amelia Weed Holbrook, Jean Drew and Mrs. Alexander C. Davie, all of New York City, was made by the judges. Many others received honorable mention. Mrs. Bellinger the winner of the first prize, will receive, in addition to the $500 from THE SUNDAY WORLD, royalties ranging from 4 to 7½ per cent. of gross weekly box receipts of the play.

ELLIS ISLAND FOR SICK BABIES.

Moved by the appalling mortality among the babies of the city during the heated season THE WORLD fought hard to procure as temporary seaside hospitals for infants the new but unused Ellis Island hospitals, which were deemed ideal in location and equipment. THE WORLD'S revelations as to the pitiable needs of sick babies at once aroused the interest of many charitable societies, institutions and individuals in the city. Such men as Health Commissioner Lederle, Prof. William H. Burr, President of St. John's Guild; Homer Folks Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association; R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Fresh Air Board of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, and others of equal note in philanthropic work, warmly supported THE WORLD'S efforts to obtain the permission of the Federal Government to use the Ellis Island buildings for the purposes named.

FIGHTING FRANCHISE TAX DODGERS.

The results of THE WORLD'S fight against Franchise tax dodgers continued to be eminently satisfactory in 1910. In May the settlement of the suits against the Metropolitan Street Railway brought the amount realized by New York City in franchise taxes since January 1, 1909, up to about $20,000,000. In referring to his success in cleaning up the franchise tax litigation, Attorney-General O'Malley said:

"The assistance that THE WORLD has given me in fighting for the collection of this tax has been valuable. It has been a consistent and fearless advocate of the enforcement of the special Franchise tax law which was put on the statute books largely through the campaign waged by that newspaper." THE WORLD worked ten years to have this law enacted.

The Attorney-General estimated that the Ford Franchise law will in the future net the State annually a revenue of about $9,000,000. Nine million dollars a year saved to the people through THE WORLD'S influence and efforts is an item worth considering.

FIGHT FOR MORAL MOVING PICTURES.

During the year THE WORLD has contended strongly for the elimination of immoral pictures in moving picture shows. Of this campaign District-Attorney Charles S. Whitman said: "I think that THE WORLD is doing excellent service to the public in its articles upon the moving-picture shows that are giving to the patrons of such places scenes that are debauching to the young mind. I am heartily with the position taken by THE WORLD and congratulate it upon its wise stand. The production of moving-picture films after all is a commercial proposition. When publication of the fact that they are turning out harmful products brings them to a sense of what they are doing, makers of films will turn quickly toward getting out a better product. Thus we get to a better condition from the publicity THE WORLD gives to the bad features of the shows." The work of THE WORLD against objectionable films was praised by W. Frank Persons, a member of the General Committee of the National Board of Censorship of Motion Pictures. Matthew P. Adams, another member of this committee, indorsed THE WORLD'S suggestion that the Board of Aldermen create a paid commission to inspect all moving pictures and suppress those that depict crime or suggest immorality.

BROUGHT REFORMS IN WALL STREET.

In March, 1910, the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange began to take serious notice of THE WORLD'S campaign against certain undesirable methods of the Exchange. By drastic resolutions they dealt a staggering blow to the group of gamblers among the membership whose operations had recently involved the institution in a series of scandals. These scandals caused a widespread demand for legislation that will afford a greater measure of protection to the persons who invest their money in Wall Street securities.

The work of the governors took definite shape on March 30, in the adoption of a set of resolutions which granted many of THE WORLD'S demands for reforms and which have put an end to some methods of manipulation that had been in use by the professional traders for a quarter of a century. Had the resolutions adopted as a result of THE WORLD'S fight been in operation years ago, some of the biggest speculative deals carried out in the financial district in recent years would have been very difficult if not impossible, of accomplishment. In brief, "wash" sales, matched orders and pool manipulation were practically stamped out by these resolutions, which went into effect on April 4. The creation of false market prices for pooled stocks by fictitious buying and selling orders is not easy now.

HARD HITS AT TELEPHONE GRAFT.

Upon the announcement in March by Mayor Gaynor that members of the old Aqueduct Board had maintained telephones in their homes at the expense of the city, THE WORLD sought and obtained a list of more than 300 city employes for whose private telephone service the city paid under the McClellan administration. It was ascertained also that in all but eight cases the telephone service was of no practical use whatever to the public. In nearly ninety per cent. of the cases, also, the telephone service contracted for was not to be supplied at the minimum rate, the "party wire," apparently, not being considered good enough. In many instances, as well, the title of the city employé was not even given in the telephone book after the name, and in many cases the residence telephone was not even listed. Over half the employés receiving the service, furthermore, could not properly be classed as "city officials."

THE WORLD also ascertained that for the year 1908—the latest period for which full details were available—the taxpayers paid for these private telephones $14,085.76. Of this sum over $10,000 was paid on contracts, $1,947 for local messages in excess of the contract allowance, and $2,121 for messages sent by the city employé from his home to some place out of the city. These disclosures by THE WORLD led to a complete and speedy reform. District-Attorney Jerome was the first to send to the city treasury his check for $69.50, and others followed him with their refunds. Mr. Jerome said he had given orders to avoid the misuse of his 'phone at public expense.

JAPANESE STATESMEN IN WORLD FORUM.

THE WORLD'S reputation as an international forum in which the opinions of leaders of all nations have been expressed, was sustained in 1910. Among the most notable instances of the use of THE WORLD'S columns in this manner was the publication in August, 1910, of an interview at Tokio, by Don C. Seitz

of THE WORLD, with the Premier of Japan, Gen. Marquis Taro Katsura. In this interview, the Japanese statesman declared that America is revered by his countrymen, that outbursts of jingoism in the United States pains them, that war between Japan and the United States is impossible and that we should help solve the great problem that China offers, not only for Japan, but for the whole world. On September 25, THE WORLD published interviews with Baron Shimpei Goto, Minister of Communications and President of the Imperial Railways of Japan; Baron Takahashi, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank and Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan; Baron Matsuo, Governor of the Bank of Japan, and President Soyeda, of the Industrial Bank of Japan. On October 2, followed interviews with Count Okuma, Baron Shibusawa and Ichiro Tokutomi. All of the men named are of first importance in the affairs of Japan; and all the talks were of convincing force and historic value to students of the situation in the Far East.

SUNDAY WORLD FIELD DAYS.

In 1910 THE WORLD greatly extended its work of encouraging healthful outdoor recreation among the pupils attending the New York public schools. The great series of athletic games for boys in the grammar schools of the city, known as THE SUNDAY WORLD Field Days, increased their success of previous years. One hundred and fifty-four schools held these separate athletic meets and 36,000 boys competed in the games in the presence of no less than 250,000 of their schoolmates. Three thousand four hundred and sixty medals and 166 banners were awarded by THE WORLD in these games. Since THE SUNDAY WORLD Field Days were inaugurated under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York City in 1906 more than 125,000 boys have competed in the games.

In conjunction with the Bureau of Recreation of the New York Department of Parks THE WORLD in 1910 was also instrumental in making the playground parks of New York places of pleasant recreation for thousands of children in the Summer months. A system of organized play was instituted under competent supervision at each park. Two thousand medals and other prizes were dispensed by THE WORLD in these "SUNDAY WORLD Vacation Games." Included with them was the third annual series of THE SUNDAY WORLD Baseball League, in which 200 boys' teams competed on fourteen fields in Manhattan.

SOME OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS WORTH WHILE.

The admission of Edgar Allan Poe to the Hall of Fame was largely due to a canvass made by THE WORLD early in the Summer, when it asked readers for an expression of their opinion concerning candidates. Poe led from the first in this vote. In his final triumph in the balloting by the Hall of Fame electors he received 69 votes out of 97 cast, only Harriet Beecher Stowe leading him.

The adoption by the Board of Health of Dr. Ernst J. Lederle's proposed amendment to the Sanitary Code prohibiting the sale of morphine except upon a prescription followed THE WORLD'S advocacy of stamping out the evil of the illicit selling of drugs. After THE WORLD'S crusade had caused the passage of a law making it a punishable offense to sell cocaine without a prescription and requiring a complete record of every sale Dr. Lederle turned his attention to other drugs. The placing of morphine upon what is termed the prohibitive list of drugs is only the first step in the fight he is making against the illegitimate drug traffic. Through the Spofford Fund, created at the suggestion of THE WORLD, forty-three arrests were made and thirty-five convictions secured by Food Inspector Fuller in his cocaine crusade.

On February 18, 1910, Fire Commissioner Waldo issued an order regarding the inspection of theatres by firemen detailed at the playhouses that, he said, was a direct result of the reports given in THE WORLD of conditions at certain theatres throughout the city. "Just after taking office," said the Commissioner, "my attention was called to conditions in some theatres by stories in THE WORLD pointing out some things that appeared to be dangerous. I ordered an investigation at once. It is impossible for the Fire Commissioner to remedy all the apparent defects, but in the order just issued I have tried to do all that is possible under the law." Under this order the utmost care is now taken to guard audiences and actors from every danger by fire.

Following the publication in THE WORLD of an article showing that deficient blind children are compelled to study with the children of the idiot ward on Randall's Island many public educators and men and women interested in the instruction of the blind agreed to lend their services and advice to the Board of Education in the hope of having a special class for backward blind children established in one of the public schools. Miss D. Fiske Rogers of the Social Service Committee of the New York Association for the Blind said: "I am glad THE WORLD has brought this subject to the attention of the public, for the mentally deficient blind children should be given the same chance as other defectives in the public schools and a public discussion of the question will hasten the establishment of a class for them."

The plans of THE WORLD to make Park Avenue one of the most beautiful streets in New York have deeply interested property owners and residents along that thoroughfare. In interviews published in THE WORLD in February, 1910, these people most concerned heartily approved of the suggestions made by this paper for the beautification of the avenue. They have also all agreed that to obtain action the organization of a Park Avenue improvement society is necessary, so that there shall be harmony of effort and that there shall be concentration upon some one practicable plan. There is enthusiasm over THE WORLD'S proposition that the railroad tunnel be covered and that a garden be planted down the centre of the street.

In Delancey Street the pushing to completion of long-delayed improvements was freely credited to THE WORLD. Said President Jacob Ratz, of the Taxpayers' Association of that section: "The people of the east side owe THE WORLD a debt of gratitude for its aid in the fight to put Delancey Street in proper condition. The contractors are a year behind in their work in the building of the subway loop and probably would have taken another year, thus keeping the street in a dilapidated condition, had not THE WORLD exposed the condition of affairs."

THREE OTHER FAMOUS WORLDS.

In the evening newspaper field in Greater New York and the suburbs THE EVENING WORLD so far distances its competitors in circulation, popularity and influence that it has long continued to remain in a class by itself. Happily combining the latest news with striking "feature" stories and interviews and with magazine pages of wide reputation it satisfies all classes of readers. In it the business man, the sporting man, the literary man, the housewife, the politician and the student find daily what they want and served in the way they like it. Its news service, through numerous regular editions and many extras, is always instant and reliable. Editorially, like THE WORLD, it knows no fear when fighting for the right.

THE SUNDAY WORLD, with its wide, international reputation, is still America's greatest Sunday newspaper. This distinction is so freely accorded to it by hundreds of friendly contemporaries that the fact seems well established. It has long been the forum in which the leaders of earth's human family have discussed every conceivable question. The monarchs of many nations have spoken through it. Men and women of science, art, literature, the stage, the church, the political and industrial fields—in brief, from every walk of life—have disseminated the light of their views through THE SUNDAY WORLD. Three news sections carry the news of the globe. The Magazine Section, splendidly illustrated in colors, contains the best obtainable feature stories from week to week. The Funny Side pages, rich in humor, but always free from vulgarity, form an unequalled comic supplement. In the Metropolitan Section the fads, foibles and follies of New York are reflected in a manner quite as pleasing and instructive to out-of-town readers as to those who live in the metropolis. THE SUNDAY WORLD comes close to being a perfect type of Sunday journalism.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD needs no introduction to the great army of country readers who find in it every other day the best features of the DAILY WORLD. It admirably serves its purpose as a general educator and steadily grows in circulation and influence.

Pawnbrokers' Regulations in the City of New York.

PAWNBROKERS in New York City are regulated by statute. The rate of interest fixed by law is 3 per cent. a month or any fraction of a month for the first six months, and 2 per cent. per month for each succeeding month upon any loan not exceeding $100, and 2 per cent. a month for the first six months and 1 per cent. a month for each succeeding month on any loan exceeding $100. Pledges cannot be sold until after they have been kept one year, and then at public auction by a licensed auctioneer, after publication of at least six days in two daily newspapers designated by the Mayor. Pawnbrokers pay a yearly license fee of $500 to the city and are under the control of the Mayor. The license is issued through the Bureau of Licenses, and their books must be kept open to the Mayor, Criminal Courts, Magistrates, and Police.

PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY (EXECUTIVE OFFICE. 346 FOURTH AVE., COR. 25TH ST.) LOANING OFFICES: 346 FOURTH AVE., 186 ELDRIDGE ST., 736 SEVENTH AVE., 105 E. 125TH ST., 409 GRAND ST. BROOKLYN. 24 GRAHAM AVE. BRONX, COURTLANDT AVE., AT 148TH ST.

Office hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturday to 6 P. M. Ticket good for one year only. Loans may be paid by instalments, in sums not less than $1. Rates of interest: One per cent. per month, or any fraction thereof. Only one-half month interest charged on all loans redeemed within two weeks after date of pledge. Condition of loan, agreed to by the holder of the ticket in consideration of interest being charged at less than the rate allowed by law. The Provident Loan Society of New York shall not be liable for loss or damage by fire, breakage, dampness, theft, or moths; nor shall it be liable in any event for more than 25 per cent. in addition to the amount loaned. Otto T. Bannard, President; Frank Tucker, Vice-President; James Speyer, Treasurer; Mortimer L. Schiff, Secretary.

When making payment by instalment, the full amount of interest due on the sum loaned must be included, and the ticket must be returned. The interest due on the loan cannot be paid by instalment. The Society has thus far limited the classes of personal property on which it has made loans to clothing and so-called "jewelry," including under that designation all articles of gold or silver, precious stones, opera-glasses, eye-glasses, also men's clothing in good condition, and ladies' and men's furs.

Parks in Brooklyn and Queens.

SHOWING SIZE, BOUNDARIES, AND VALUE.

Prospect, 526 acres, 9th Ave., 15th St., Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, Ocean and Flatbush Aves., value $27,735,000.

Fort Greene, 30 acres, De Kalb Ave., Washington Park, Ashland Pl., Willoughby St., Canton St. and Myrtle Ave., value $1,890,000.

Bedford, 4 acres, Brooklyn and Kingston Aves., Park Pl. and Prospect Pl., value $150,000.

Brooklyn Heights, 5 parks, comprising one acre, Columbia Heights, fronting on Furman St.

Tompkins, 8 acres, Tompkins, Greene, Marcy and Lafayette Aves., value $400,000.

City, 7¼ acres, Canton and Navy Sts., Park and Flushing Aves., value $325,000.

City Hall, 1¾ acre, junction of Court and Fulton Sts., value $100,000.

Carroll, 2 acres, President, Court, Carroll and Smith Sts., value $390,000.

Winthrop, 9 acres, Nassau and Driggs Aves., Monitor and Russell Sts., value $325,000.

Highland, terminus of Eastern Parkway Extension, 60 acres, Force Tube Ave., facing Sunnyside Ave., value $250,000

Sunset, 24½ acres, 41st to 45th Sts., 5th to 7th Ave., value $200,000.

Red Hook, 5¼ acres, Richards, Dwight, Verona and William Sts., value $150,000

Bushwick, 7 acres, Knickerbocker and Irving Aves., Starr and Suydam Sts., value $150,000.

Institute Garden, 69 acres, Washington Ave., Eastern Parkway and Flatbush Ave., value $1,250,000.

Parade Ground, 40 acres, Coney Island Ave., Caton Ave., Fort Hamiltou Ave. and Parade Pl., value $1,290,000

Coney Island Concourse, 70 acres, foot of Ocean Parkway, Atlantic Ocean.

Dyker Beach, 140 acres, 7th Ave., New York Bay, Bay 8th St., Cropsey and 14th Aves., value $300,000

Kings, 11½ acres, Fulton, Alsop and Ray Sts, and Sheldon Ave., Jamaica

Greenpoint, 43 acres, Perry St., Nassau Ave. and Lorimer St

McKinley, 11 acres, Fort Hamilton Ave. and 73d St.

Rainey, 4 acres, Vernon Ave., Pierce Ave., Sandford St. and East River.

Bensonhurst Beach, 13 acres, Bay Parkway, Gravesend Bay, 21st and Cropsey Aves., value $38,000

Lincoln Terrace, 7½ acres, Eastern Parkway, Buffalo Ave., President St. and Rochester Ave., value $120,000.

Canarsie, 30½ acres, Rockaway Parkway and Jamaica Bay, value $105,000.

New Lots Playground, 2¼ acres, Sackman St., Newport, Christopher and Riverdale Aves., value $16,000.

Cooper, 6 acres, Maspeth and Morgan Aves., Sharon and Guilford Sts., value $55,000

Irving Sq., 3 acres, Hamburg and Knickerbocker Aves., Halsey and Weirfield Sts., value $70,000.

Saratoga Sq., 3½ acres, Saratoga and Howard Aves., Halsey and Macon Sts., value $121,000

Linton, 2½ acres, Bradford St., Blake, Dumont and Miller Aves., value $35,000.

Forest, 536 acres, between Jamaica Ave. and Union Turnpike, Flushing and Myrtle Aves., Richmond Hill, value $1,250,000

Fort Hamilton, 4½ acres, 4th Ave., De Nyse St., Fort Hamilton Ave., and New York Bay.

PARKWAYS.

Ocean Parkway, 5½ miles, Prospect Park to Coney Island, value $4,000,000.

Eastern Parkway, 2½ miles, Prospect Park to Ralph Ave., value $3,000,000.

Eastern Parkway Extension, 2¼ miles, Ralph Ave. to Highland Park, value $1,300,000.

Fort Hamilton Parkway, 4½ miles Ocean Parkway to Fort Hamilton, value $1,000,000

Bay Parkway, 3 miles (formerly 22d Ave.), Ocean Parkway to Bensonhurst Beach, value $1,000,000

Bay Ridge Parkway (Shore Drive), 3 miles, Fort Hamilton Ave., along shore New York Bay to Fort Hamilton, value $3,500,000

Rockaway Parkway, 4 miles, Buffalo Ave. to Canarsie Beach.

Personal Memoranda

OF THE OWNER OF THIS BOOK.

NAME .....

BUSINESS ADDRESS .....

RESIDENCE ADDRESS .....

BIRTHDAY. .....

TELEPHONE NUMBER, OFFICE. .....

" " RESIDENCE. .....

RAILROAD COMMUTER TICKET, No. .....

FIRE INSURANCE POLICY, PREMIUM, AMOUNT..... ..... WHEN DUE.....

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY, PREMIUM, AMOUNT..... WHEN DUE.....

SAVINGS BANK BOOK, No. .....

AUTOMOBILE, No. .....

BICYCLE, No. .....

EYEGLASSES, No. .....

WATCH, No., CASE..... WORKS. .....

WEIGHT, LBS..... DATE.....

HEIGHT, FT..... INS..... DATE.....

BUST MEASURE. ..... WAIST MEASURE. .....

SIZE IN GLOVES..... HATS. .....

COLLARS..... SHOES.....

CUFFS. ..... HOSIERY. .....

MY WILL MAY BE FOUND AT. .....

MY LAWYERS ARE. .....

.....

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.....

DATE OF THIS RECORD. .....

THE WORLD ALMANAC will welcome suggestions for the improvement of this page.

THE astronomical calculations in this work were expressly made for it by Dr. J. Morrison, and are given in local *Mean Time.*

Chronological Eras.

The year 1911 corresponds to the year 7819-20 of the Byzantine era; to 5671-72 of the Jewish era, the year 5672 commencing at sunset on September 22; to 2664 since the foundation of Rome according to Varro; to 2687 of the Olympiads (the third year of the 672d Olympiad commencing July 1, 1911); to 2571 of the Japanese era, and to the 44th of the Meiji; to 1329 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1329 commencing on January 2 and ending on December 21, 1911. The 136th year of the Independence of the United States of America begins on July 4, 1911.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter	A	Lunar Cycle (Golden Number)	12
Epact	30	Solar Cycle	16
Roman Indiction	9		
Julian Period	6624		

Date of Beginning of Epochs, Eras, and Periods.

Name.	*Began.*
Grecian Mundane Era	B. C. 5598, Sept. 1
Civil Era of Constantinople	" 5508, Sept. 1
Alexandrian Era	" 5502, Aug. 29
Julian Period	" 4713, Jan. 1
Mundane Era	" 4008, Oct. 1
Jewish Mundane Era	" 3761, Oct. 1
Era of Abraham	" 2015, Oct. 1
Era of the Olympiads	" 776, July 1
Roman Era (A. U. C.)	" 753, Apr. 24
Metonic Cycle	" 432, July 15

Name.	*Began.*
Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era	B. C. 312, Sept. 1
Era of Maccabees	" 166, Nov. 24
Tyrian Era	" 125, Oct. 19
Sidonian Era	" 110, Oct. 1
Julian Year	" 45, Jan. 1
Spanish Era	" 38, Jan. 1
Augustan Era	" 27, Feb. 14
Vulgar Christian Era	A. D. 1, Jan. 1
Destruction of Jerusalem	" 69, Sept. 1
Mohammedan Era	" 622, July 16

The Seasons.

			D.	H.		
Vernal Equinox,	Spring	begins	March	21	1 P. M.	*Washington Mean Time.*
Summer Solstice,	Summer	begins	June	22	8 A. M.	
Autumnal Equinox,	Autumn	begins	September	23	11 P. M.	
Winter Solstice,	Winter	begins	December	22	6 P. M.	

Morning Stars.

MERCURY.—January 10 to March 20; May 5 to July 3; September 9 to October 23; December 25 to end of year.
VENUS.—September 15 to end of year.
MARS.—January 1 to November 25.
JUPITER.—January 1 to April 30; November 18 to end of year.
SATURN.—May 1 to November 10.

Evening Stars.

MERCURY.—January 1 to January 10; March 20 to May 5; July 3 to September 9; October 23 to December 25.
VENUS.—January 1 to September 15.
MARS.—November 25 to end of year.
JUPITER.—April 30 to November 18.
SATURN.—January 1 to May 1; November 10 to end of year.

Church Memoranda for 1911.

January.

1 Sunday.
6 Epiphany.
8 i. Sun. aft. Epiphany
15 ii. " " "
22 iii. " " "
29 iv. " " "

February.

1 Wednesday.
2 Purification
5 v Sun. aft. Epiphany
12 Septuagesima Sun.
19 Sexagesima "
26 Quinquagesima Sun.

March.

1 Ash Wednesday
5 i. Sunday in Lent.
12 ii. " "
19 iii. " "
23 Thurs. (Mi-Careme).
25 Annunciation.
26 iv. Sunday in Lent.

April.

1 Saturday.
2 v. Sunday in Lent.
9 Palm Sunday.
14 Good Friday.
16 Easter Sunday.
23 i. Sunday aft. Easter. (St. George.)
30 ii. Sunday aft. Easter.

May.

1 Monday.
7 iii. Sunday aft. Easter.
14 iv. " " "
21 v. " " "
25 Ascension.
28 Sunday aft. Ascension

June.

1 Thursday.
4 Whit Sunday.
11 Trinity Sunday.
18 i. Sunday aft. Trinity.
24 St. John (Baptist).
25 ii. Sunday aft. Trinity.

July.

1 Saturday.
2 iii. Sunday aft. Trinity.
9 iv. " " "
16 v. " " "
23 vi. " " "
25 St. James the Apostle.
30 vii. Sun. aft. Trinity.

August.

1 Tuesday.
6 viii. Sun. aft. Trinity. (Transfiguration.)
13 ix. Sun. aft. Trinity.
20 x. " " "
24 St. Bartholomew.
27 xi. Sun. aft. Trinity.

September.

1 Friday.
3 x i. Sun. aft. Trinity.
10 xiii. " " "
17 xiv. " " "
24 xv. " " "
29 Michaelmas.

October.

1 xvi. Sun. aft. Trinity.
8 xvii. " " "
15 xviii. " " "
18 St. Luke Evangelist.
22 xix. Sun. aft. Trinity.
29 xx. " " "

November.

1 Wednesday—All Saints.
5 xxi. Sun. aft. Trinity.
12 xxii. " " "
19 xxiii. " " "
26 xxiv. " " "
30 St. Andrew.

December.

1 Friday.
3 Advent Sunday.
10 ii. Sunday in Advent.
17 iii. " " "
21 St. Thomas the Apostle
24 iv. Sunday in Advent
25 Christmas.
27 St. John Evangelist.
31 i. Sun. aft. Christmas.

Church Fasts.

THE Roman Catholic Days of fasting are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the Fridays of the four weeks in Advent, and certain vigils or evenings prior to the greater feasts. In the American Episcopal Church the days of fasting or abstinence to be observed, according to the Book of Common Prayer, are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the three Rogation Days, and all the Fridays of the year except Christmas Day. In the Greek Church the four principal fasts are those in Lent, the week succeeding Whitsuntide, the fortnight before the Assumption, and forty Days before Christmas.

Divisions of Time.

THE interval between two consecutive transits of a fixed star over any meridian or the interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution on its axis is called a *Sidereal* Day, and is invariable while the interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun over any meridian is called an *Apparent* Solar Day, and its length varies from day to day by reason of the variable motion of the earth in its orbit, and the inclination of this orbit to the equator on which time is measured.

A *Mean* Solar Day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year. *Mean Solar Time* is that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch while *Apparent Solar Time* is that shown by a well-constructed sun-dial; the difference between the two at any time is the *Equation of Time*, and may amount to 16 minutes and 21 seconds. The Astronomical Day begins at noon and the Civil Day at the preceding midnight. The Sidereal and Mean Solar Days are both invariable, but one day of the latter is equal to 1 day, 3 minutes, and 56.555 seconds of the former.

The interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a *Sidereal Year*, and consists of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 9.6 seconds, which is invariable.

The Tropical Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a fixed point, the Sidereal and Tropical Years would be identical; but in consequence of the disturbing influence of the Moon and planets on the spheroidal figure of the earth, the Equinox has a slow, retrograde mean motion of 50″.26 annually, so that the Sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwise would by 20 minutes 23.6 seconds; the Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds. The Tropical Year is not of uniform length; it is now slowly decreasing at the rate of .595 second per century, but this variation will not always continue.

Julius Cæsar, in B. C. 45, was the first to reform the calendar by ordering that every year whose date number is exactly divisible by 4 contain 366 days, and all other years 365 days. The intercalary day was introduced by counting the *sixth* day before the Kalends of March *twice*, hence the name bissextile, from bis, twice, and sex, six. He also changed the beginning of the year from 1st of March to the 1st of January, and also changed the name of the fifth month (Quintilis) to July, after himself. The average length of the Julian year is therefore 365¼ days, which however, is too long by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, and this would accumulate in 400 years to about three days. The Julian Calendar continued in use until A. D. 1582, when the date of the beginning of the seasons occurred 10 days later than in B. C. 45, when this mode of reckoning time was introduced.

The Gregorian Calendar was introduced by Pope Gregory XIII. with the view of keeping the Equinox to the same day of the month. It consists of 365 days, but every year exactly divisible by 4 and the centurial years which are exactly divisible by 400 contain 366 days; and it in addition to this arbitrary arrangement the centurial years exactly divisible by 4,000 contain 366 days, the error in the Gregorian system will amount to only one day in about 200 centuries. If, however, 31 leap years were intercalated in 128 years, instead of 32 as at present, the calendar would be practically exact and the error would not amount to more than a day in 100,000 years. The length of the mean Gregorian Year may therefore be set down at 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 12 seconds. The Gregorian Calendar was introduced into England and her colonies in 1752, at which time the Equinox had retrograded 11 days since the Council of Nice in A. D. 325, when the festival of Easter was established and the Equinox occurred on March 21; hence September 3, 1752, was called September 14, and at the same time the commencement of the legal year was changed from March 25 to January 1, so that the year 1751 lost the months of January and February and the first 24 days of March. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars is now 13 days. Russia and the Greek Church still employ the Julian Calendar for civil and ecclesiastical purposes.

Standard Time.

PRIMARILY, for the convenience of the railroads, a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883, by which trains are run and local time regulated. According to this system, the United States extending from 65° to 125° west longitude, is divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour, commencing with the 75th meridian. The first (eastern) section includes all territory between the Atlantic Coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C., the latter being its most southern point. The second (central) section includes all the territory between the last-named line and an irregular line from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third (mountain) section includes all territory between the last-named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Utah, and Arizona. The fourth (Pacific) section covers the rest of the country to the Pacific Coast. Standard time is uniform inside each of these sections, and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour. Thus at 12 noon in New York City (eastern time), the time at Chicago (central time) is 11 o'clock A. M.; at Denver (mountain time), 10 o'clock A. M., and at San Francisco (Pacific time), 9 o'clock A. M. Standard time is 16 minutes slower at Boston than true local time, 4 minutes slower at New York, 8 minutes faster at Washington, 19 minutes faster at Charleston, 28 minutes slower at Detroit, 18 minutes faster at Kansas City, 10 minutes slower at Chicago, 1 minute faster at St. Louis, 28 minutes faster at Salt Lake City, and 10 minutes faster at San Francisco.

Table of Days Between Two Dates.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ANY TWO DAYS WITHIN TWO YEARS.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29	..	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30	..	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31	..	90	...	151	...	212	243	....	304	....	365

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	325	655	686	716
18	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29	394	....	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30	395	....	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31	396	....	455	....	516	....	577	608	...	669	..	730

The above table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added to each number of days after February 28.

EXAMPLE.—To find the number of days between June 3, 1900, and February 16, 1901: The figures opposite the third day in the first June column are 154; those opposite the sixteenth day in the second February column are 412. Subtract the first from the second product—*i. e.*, 154 from 412, and the result is 258, the number of days between the two dates.

Easter Sunday.

A TABLE SHOWING THE DATE OF EASTER SUNDAY IN EACH YEAR OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES.

1801—April 5.
1802—April 18.
1803—April 10.
1804—April 1.
1805—April 14
1806—April 6.
1807—Mar. 29.
1808—April 17.
1809—April 2.
1810—April 22.
1811—April 14.
1812—Mar. 29.
1813—April 18.
1814—April 10.
1815—Mar. 26.
1816—April 14.
1817—April 6.
1818—Mar. 22.
1819—April 11.
1820—April 2.
1821—April 22.
1822—April 7.
1823—Mar. 30.
1824—April 18
1825—April 3.
1826—Mar. 26.
1827—April 15.
1828—April 6.
1829—April 19.
1830—April 11.
1831—April 3.
1832—April 22.
1833—April 7.
1834—Mar. 30.
1835—April 19.
1836—April 3.
1837—Mar. 26.
1838—April 15.
1839—Mar. 31.
1840—April 19.
1841—April 11.
1842—Mar. 27.
1843—April 16.
1844—April 7.
1845—Mar. 23.
1846—April 12.
1847—April 4.
1848—April 23.
1849—April 8.
1850—Mar. 31.
1851—April 20.
1852—April 11.
1853—Mar. 27.
1854—April 16.
1855—April 8.
1856—Mar. 23.
1857—April 12.
1858—April 4.
1859—April 24.
1860—April 8.
1861—Mar. 31.
1862—April 20.
1863—April 5.
1864—Mar. 27.
1865—April 16.
1866—April 1.
1867—April 21.
1868—April 12.
1869—Mar. 28.
1870—April 17.
1871—April 9.
1872—Mar. 31.
1873—April 13.
1874—April 5.
1875—Mar. 28.
1876—April 16.
1877—April 1.
1878—April 21.
1879—April 13.
1880—Mar. 28.
1881—April 17.
1882—April 9.
1883—Mar. 25.
1884—April 13.
1885—April 5.
1886—April 25.
1887—April 10.
1888—April 1.
1889—April 21.
1890—April 6.
1891—Mar. 29.
1892—April 17.
1893—April 2.
1894—Mar. 25.
1895—April 14.
1896—April 5.
1897—April 18.
1898—April 10.
1899—April 2.
1900—April 15.
1901—April 7.
1902—Mar. 30.
1903—April 12.
1904—April 3.
1905—April 23.
1906—April 15.
1907—Mar. 31.
1908—April 19.
1909—April 11.
1910—Mar. 27.
1911—April 16.
1912—April 7.
1913—Mar. 23.
1914—April 12.
1915—April 4.
1916—April 23.
1917—April 8.
1918—Mar. 31.
1919—April 20.
1920—April 4.
1921—Mar. 27.
1922—April 16.
1923—April 1.
1924—April 20.
1925—April 12.
1926—April 4.
1927—April 17.
1928—April 8.
1929—Mar. 31.
1930—April 20.
1931—April 5.
1932—Mar. 27.
1933—April 16.
1934—April 1.
1935—April 21.
1936—April 12.
1937—Mar. 28.
1938—April 17.
1939—April 9.
1940—Mar. 24.
1941—April 13.
1942—April 5.
1943—April 25.
1944—April 9.
1945—April 1.
1946—April 21.
1947—April 6.
1948—Mar. 28.
1949—April 17.
1950—April 9.
1951—Mar. 25.
1952—April 13.
1953—April 5.
1954—April 18.
1955—April 10.
1956—April 1.
1957—April 21.
1958—April 6
1959—Mar. 29.
1960—April 17.
1961—April 2.
1962—April 22.
1963—April 14.
1964—Mar. 29.
1965—April 18.
1966—April 10.
1967—Mar. 26.
1968—April 14.
1969—April 6.
1970—Mar. 29.
1971—April 11.
1972—April 2.
1973—April 22.
1974—April 14.
1975—Mar. 30.
1976—April 18.
1977—April 10.
1978—Mar. 26.
1979—April 15.
1980—April 6.
1981—April 19.
1982—April 11.
1983—April 3.
1984—April 22.
1985—April 7.
1986—Mar. 30.
1987—April 19.
1988—April 3.
1989—Mar. 26.
1990—April 15.
1991—Mar. 31.
1992—April 19.
1993—April 11.
1994—April 3.
1995—April 16.
1996—April 7.
1997—Mar. 30.
1998—April 12.
1999—April 4.
2000—April 23.

Legal Holidays in the Various States.

JANUARY 1. NEW YEAR'S DAY: In all States (including District of Columbia), except Kansas and Massachusetts. (In Maine a bank holiday only legally).

JANUARY 8. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS: In Louisiana.

JANUARY 19. LEE'S BIRTHDAY: In Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, and Arkansas.

FEBRUARY. MARDI-GRAS: In the parish of Orleans, Louisiana.

FEBRUARY 12. GEORGIA DAY: In Georgia.

FEBRUARY 12. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY: In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

FEBRUARY 22. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY: In all the States, and District of Columbia.

FEBRUARY (Third Tuesday) SPRING ELECTION DAY: In Pennsylvania.

MARCH 2. ANNIVERSARY OF TEXAN INDEPENDENCE: In Texas.

MARCH 4. INAUGURATION DAY: In District of Columbia in years when a President of the U. S. is inaugurated.

APRIL 12. HALIFAX INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTIONS: In North Carolina.

APRIL 13. THOMAS JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY: In Alabama.

APRIL 14, 1911. GOOD FRIDAY: In Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee.

APRIL 19. PATRIOTS' DAY: In Maine and Massachusetts.

APRIL 21. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO: In Texas.

APRIL 26. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi.

MAY 10. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In North Carolina and South Carolina.

MAY (Second Friday) CONFEDERATE DAY: In Tennessee.

MAY 20. ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: In North Carolina.

MAY 30 DECORATION DAY: In all the States (and District of Columbia), except Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

JUNE 3 JEFFERSON DAVIS'S BIRTHDAY: In Florida Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas and South Carolina. In Louisiana known as "Confederate Memorial Day." In Virginia, in public schools.

JUNE (Last Thursday) PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In North Dakota.

JULY 4. INDEPENDENCE DAY: In all the States, and District of Columbia.

JULY 10. ADMISSION DAY: In Wyoming.

JULY 24. PIONEERS' DAY: In Utah.

JULY (Fourth Saturday) PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In Texas.

AUGUST. PRIMARY ELECTION DAYS: In Missouri.

AUGUST 1. COLORADO DAY: In Colorado.

AUGUST 16. BENNINGTON BATTLE DAY: In Vermont.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1911. LABOR DAY: In all the States (and District of Columbia), In Louisiana, observed in Orleans Parish. In Wyoming by proclamation of the Governor.

SEPTEMBER PRIMARY ELECTION DAY: In Wisconsin, First Tuesday. In Michigan and Oregon, even years

SEPTEMBER 9. ADMISSION DAY: In California.

SEPTEMBER 12. "OLD DEFENDERS' DAY": In Baltimore, Md.

OCTOBER 12. COLUMBUS DAY: In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island.

OCTOBER 31. ADMISSION DAY: In Nevada

NOVEMBER 1. ALL SAINTS' DAY: In Louisiana,

NOVEMBER (first Friday) PIONEER DAY: In Montana, observed in public schools.

NOVEMBER — GENERAL ELECTION DAY: In Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho (Illinois in Chicago, Springfield and East St. Louis only), Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio (from 5.30 A.M. to 9 A.M. only), Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, in the years when elections are held therein. In 1911 in States holding such elections the date is November 7

NOVEMBER — 1911. THANKSGIVING DAY (usually the fourth Thursday in November). Is observed in all the States, and in the District of Columbia, though in some States it is not a statutory holiday.

DECEMBER 25. CHRISTMAS DAY: In all the States, (except Kansas), and District of Columbia.

Sundays and Fast Days are legal holidays in all the States which designate them as such.

There are no statutory holidays in Mississippi, but by common consent the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas are observed. In New Mexico, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Labor Day, Flag Day (June 14), and Arbor Day are holidays when so designated by the Governor. In South Carolina, Thursday of Fair Week is a legal holiday

ARBOR DAY is a legal holiday in Arizona, Florida, Maryland, New Mexico, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, the day being set by the Governor; in Texas, February 22; Nebraska, April 22; Utah, April 15; Rhode Island, second Friday in May; Montana, second Tuesday in May; Georgia, first Friday in December; Colorado and Maine (school holiday only), third Friday in April; in Oklahoma, the Friday following the second Monday in March; in Arkansas, first Saturday in March.

Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a legal holiday in California in public offices, Illinois (in cities of 200,000 or more inhabitants), Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, the District of Columbia (for banking purposes), and in New Orleans, La., and Charleston, S. C.; in Louisiana in all cities exceeding 15,000 inhabitants, in Missouri in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants; in Tennessee, for State and county officers, and in Colorado during June, July, and August; in Indiana, first Saturday in June to last Saturday in October, inclusive, for all public offices in counties having a county-seat of 100,000 population or more.

There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In the second session of the Fifty-third Congress it passed an act making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and it has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes, but, with the exception named, there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

Ember and Rogation Days.

EMBER and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually) are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after the feast of Pentecost (Whit Sunday), after the festival of the Holy Cross, and after the festival of St Lucia. Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

Rogation Days are the three days immediately preceding Holy Thursday or Ascension Day.

Time Difference.

Places.	When It Is 12 o'Clock Noon According to				At	
	Eastern (a)	Central (b)	Mountain (c)	Pacific (d)	London.	Paris.
	Standard Time in the United States					
It Is At						
Aden.....Arabia	8 00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	10 00 P.M.	11.00 P M.	3.00 P.M.	2.51 P.M.
Amsterdam.....Holland	5.20 P.M.	6.20 P.M.	7.20 P.M.	8.20 P M.	12.20 P.M.	12 10 P.M.
Athens.....Greece	6.35 P.M.	7.35 P.M.	8.35 P.M.	9 35 P M.	1.35 P.M.	1 26 P M.
Berlin.....Germany	5.54 P.M.	6.54 P.M.	7 54 P.M.	8.54 P M.	12 54 P.M.	12 45 P.M.
Bombay.....India	9.51 P.M.	10.51 P.M.	11.51 P.M.	12.51 A.M.	4.51 P M.	4 42 P M.
Bremen.....Germany	5.53 P.M	6.53 P.M.	7.53 P.M.	8.53 P.M.	12 53 P M.	12 23 P M.
Central Time (b) ...United States	11.00 A.M	..	1.00 P.M.	2 00 P.M.	6 00 A.M.	5 51 A.M.
Constantinople.....Turkey	6.56 P.M.	7.56 P.M.	8.56 P.M.	9.56 P.M.	1.56 P M.	1 47 P M.
Copenhagen.....Denmark	5.50 P.M.	6.50 P.M.	7 50 P.M.	8.50 P.M.	12 50 P M	12 41 P M.
Dublin.....Ireland	4.34 P.M.	5.35 P.M.	6.35 P.M.	7.35 P.M.	11.35 A.M.	11 26 A M.
Eastern Time (a). . United States	..	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	3 00 P.M.	7 00 A.M	6 51 A.M.
Hamburg.....Germany	5.10 P.M.	6.40 P.M.	7.40 P M.	8.40 P M.	12.40 P.M.	12 31 P M.
Havre.....France	5.00 P M.	6.00 P M.	7 00 P M.	8 00 P M.	12 NOON	11 51 A M.
Hong Kong.....China	12.37 A M.*	1.37 A M.*	2.37 A M.*	3.37 A.M.*	7.37 P M.	7 27 P M.
Honolulu.....Hawaii	6.29 A.M.	7.29 A.M.	8 29 A M	9.29 A.M	1.29 A M	1 19 A M.
Liverpool.....England	4.48 P.M.	5 48 P.M.	6.48 P.M.	7 48 P M.	11 48 A M	11 39 A.M.
London.....England	5.00 P.M.	6.00 P M.	7 00 P.M.	8 00 P M	..	11 51 A M.
Madrid.....Spain	4.45 P.M.	5.45 P.M.	6.45 P.M.	7.45 P.M.	11 45 A M.	11 36 A.M.
Manila.....Philippine Islands	1 04 A.M.*	2 04 A.M.*	3 04 A M *	4 04 A M.*	8.04 P.M.	7 54 P M.
Melbourne.....Australia	2.40 .M *	3.40 A.M.*	4.40 A.M.*	5 40 A M.*	9.40 P M.	9 31 P M.
Mountain Time (c). .United States	10 00 A.M.	11.00 A M.	..	1.00 P.M.	5 00 A M.	4 51 A M.
Pacific Time (d).... United States	9.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	11 00 A.M.	..	4 00 A.M.	3.51 A M.
Paris.....France	5.09 P.M.	6 09 P.M.	7 09 P M.	8.09 P M	12 09 P.M.	..
Rome.....Italy	5.50 P.M.	6.50 P.M.	7.50 P M.	8.50 P M	12 50 P M.	12 41 P M,
Stockholm.....Sweden	6.12 P.M.	7.12 P.M.	8.12 P.M.	9.12 P M.	1 12 P.M.	1 03 P M.
St. Petersburg.....Russia	7.01 P.M.	8.01 P M	9.01 P.M.	10 01 P.M.	2 01 P.M.	1 52 P M.
Vienna.....Austria	6 06 P.M.	7.06 P.M.	8 06 P M.	9 06 P.M	1 06 P.M	12 57 P.M.
Yokohama.....Japan	2.19 A.M.*	3 19 A.M.*	4 19 A.M.*	5 19 A M.*	9.19 P.M.	9 09 P M.

* At places marked * the time noted is in the morning of the following day.

(a) "Eastern" includes. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore Washington Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston. Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, etc.

(b) "Central" includes Chicago, St Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Omaha, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, New Orleans Memphis, Savannah Pensacola, Winnipeg, etc

(c) "Mountain" Includes: Denver, Leadville, Colorado Springs, Helena, Regina (N. W. T.), etc.

(d) "Pacific" includes. San Francisco. Portland (Oregon). Victoria, Vancouver Tacoma Seattle etc.

Old English Holidays.

These holidays, with their names, had their origin in mediæval England when the State religion was that of the Church of Rome, and they are still observed generally or in some parts of Britain.

January 6 Twelfth Day, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day the same as Epiphany The previous evening is Twelfth Night, with which many social rites have long been connected.

February 2 Candlemas Festival of the Purification of the Virgin Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year.

February 14. Old Candlemas: St Valentine's Day.

March 25 Lady Day. Annunciation of the Virgin. April 6 is old Lady Day.

June 24 Midsummer Day: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist July 7 is old Midsummer Day.

July 15 St. Swithin's Day. There was an old superstition that if rain fell on this day it would continue forty days

August 1. Lammas Day. Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest In the Church the festival of St Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

September 29. Michaelmas Feast of St. Michael the Archangel Old Michaelmas is October 11

November 1. All-hallowmas All hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is All-hallow-e'en, observed by home gatherings and old-time festive rites.

November 2. All Souls Day: Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

November 11. Martinmas Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is November 23.

December 28. Childermas: Holy Innocents Day.

Lady Day, Midsummer Day. Michaelmas and Christmas are quarter (rent) days in England, and Whitsunday, Martinmas, Candlemas, and Lammas Day in Scotland

Shrove Tuesday the day before Ash Wednesday and Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday are observed by the Church. Mothering Sunday is Mid Lent Sunday in which the old rural custom obtains of visiting one's parents and making them presents.

The Magnetic Poles.

The geographical poles of the earth are the extremities of the imaginary line passing through its centre of gravity and about which it revolves, and are therefore symmetrically located with regard to the equator

The magnetic poles, however are not coincident with the geographical poles, nor are they diametrically opposite to each other Prior to the recent attempt of Amundsen to determine the north magnetic pole, the only other was by Capt. James Ross in June, 1831, who found the dip of the magnetic needle to be 89° 59' .5, in latitude 70° 5' .2 N. and longitude 96° 45' .8 W., which is in northern Canada, in King William Land. The result of Amundsen's observations has not yet been published by the Norwegian authorities.

The position of the south magnetic pole has been located in latitude 72° 23' S. and longitude 154° E., by Prof. Edward David and Mr. Douglas Marson, members of Lieut. Shackleton's expedition to the South Pole, which left New Zealand on January 1, 1908.

By reason of the annual variation of the magnetic needle, it is believed that the magnetic poles are not stationary, but have a slow motion around the geographical poles. The subject is shrouded in mystery and constitutes one of the many as yet unsolved problems in terrestrial physics.

Table of Memorable Dates.

B. C.
1183 Fall of Troy.
1082 Era of the Great Pyramid.
878 Carthage founded.
776 Olympic Era began.
753 Foundation of Rome.
588 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
536 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.
509 Expulsion of Tarquins from Rome.
480 Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylæ.
55 Cæsar conquered Britain.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

A. D.
29 The Crucifixion.
70 Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus.
313 Constantine converted to Christianity
410 The Romans abandoned Britain.
827 Egbert, first king of all England, Oct. 14.
1066 Battle of Hastings, Norman Conquest
1096 The Crusades began.
1172 Ireland was conquered by Henry II.
1215 King John granted Magna Charta, June 15.
1265 First Representative Parliament in England.
1415 Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.
1431 Joan of Arc was burnt, May 30.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1455 The Wars of the Roses began.
1462 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1486 The feuds of York and Lancaster ended.
1492 Columbus discovered America, Oct. 12
1517 The Reformation began in Germany.
1519 Cortez began the conquest of Mexico.
1535 The first English Bible printed.
1539 Monasteries were closed in England.
1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth, Nov. 17
1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.
1565 St. Augustine, Florida, settled.
1572 The St. Bartholomew Massacre, Aug. 24
1588 The Spanish Armada defeated, July.
1600 East India Company first chartered.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1605 The Gunpowder Plot in England.
1607 Jamestown, Va., was settled.
1609 Hudson River first explored.
1616 Shakespeare died, April 23.
1618 Thirty Years' War in Germany began.
1620 Pilgrims by the Mayflower landed.
1623 Manhattan Island settled.
1634 Maryland settled by Roman Catholics
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams
1640 Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled.
1649 Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30.
1653 Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector.
1660 Restoration of the Stuarts.
1664 New York conquered from the Dutch.
1664 The great plague of London.
1666 The great fire of London began Sept. 2.
1679 Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.
A. D.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22.
1688 James II. abdicated, Dec. 11.
1690 Battle of the Boyne, July 1.
1690 First newspaper in America; at Boston.
1704 Gibraltar was taken by the English.
1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.
1714 Accession of House of Hanover, Aug. 1
1715 First Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain.
1720 South Sea Bubble.
1745 Battle of Fontenoy, April 30.
1745 Second Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain.
1756 Black Hole Suffocation in Calcutta.
1757 Clive won Battle of Plassey in India.
1759 Canada was taken from the French.
1765 Stamp Act enacted.
1773 Steam engine perfected by Watt.
1773 Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16.
1775 Battle of Lexington, April 19.
1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
1776 Declaration of Independence, July 4.
1777 Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17.
1779 Capt. Cook was killed, Feb. 14.
1781 Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, Oct. 19.
1788 First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.
1789 The French Revolution began July 14
1789 Washington first inaug'ted President
1793 Cotton-gin invented by Whitney.
1793 Louis XVI. of France executed, Jan. 21
1796 Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1798 The Irish Rebellion.
1799 Battle of Seringapatam; death of Tippoo.
1799 Bonaparte declared First Consul, Nov. 10.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French
1804 Bonaparte became Emperor of France
1805 Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson.
1807 Fulton's first steamboat voyage.
1812 Second war with Great Britain.
1812 The French expedition to Moscow.
1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10.
1814 The printing machine invented.
1814 Scott's "Waverley" published.
1815 Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8.
1815 Battle of Waterloo, June 18.
1819 First steamship crossed the Atlantic.
1820 Missouri Compromise adopted.
1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2.
1828 First passenger railroad in U. S.
1830 Revolution in France, Orleanist succession.
1832 South Carolina Nullification Ordinance.
1835 Morse invented the telegraph.
1835 Seminole War in Florida began.
1837 Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20
1845 Texas annexed.
A. D.
1846 Sewing machine completed by Howe.
1846 The Irish Potato Famine.
1846 British Corn laws repealed, June 26.
1846 War with Mexico began.
1848 French Revolution. Republic succeeded.
1848 Gold discovered in California, Sept.
1851 Gold discovered in Australia, Feb. 12
1851 First International Exhibition, London.
1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor.
1853 Crimean War began.
1854 Japan opened by Commodore Perry.
1857 The Great Mutiny in India.
1857 The Dred Scott decision.
1857 First Atlantic cable message, Aug. 4.
1859 John Brown's raid into Virginia.
1860 South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.
1861 Emancipation of the Russian serfs.
1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1.
1863 Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.
1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.
1865 President Lincoln assassinated, April 14.
1866 Battle of Sadowa. Prussia beat Austria.
1867 Maximilian of Mexico executed.
1867 The Dominion of Canada established
1870 Franco-German War began, July 19.
1870 Capitulation of French at Sedan, Sept. 1.
1870 Rome became the capital of Italy.
1871 The German Empire re-established.
1871 The Irish Church was disestablished.
1871 The great fire in Chicago, Oct. 8-11.
1872 The great fire in Boston, Nov. 9.
1876 Prof. Bell perfected the telephone.
1876 Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia
1881 President Garfield shot, July 2.
1889 Brazil became a Republic.
1889 Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31.
1893 World's Fair at Chicago.
1894 Chinese-Japanese War began.
1895 Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20.
1897 The Turkish-Greek War.
1898 The Spanish-American War.
1899 Universal Peace Conference.
1899 The South African War began.
1900 Boxer Insurrection in China.
1900 The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8.
1901 Death of Queen Victoria.
1901 Assassination of President McKinley
1902 Martinique destroyed by volcano.
1903 Republic of Panama established.
1904 The Great Fire in Baltimore, Feb. 7.
1904 The Russo-Japanese War began.
1906 San Francisco earthquake and conflagration.
1908 Emperor and Dowager Empress of China died. Pi Yu ascended throne.
1908 American Battleship fleet nearly circumnavigated the Globe.
1908 Great Earthquake in Southern Italy.
1909 The North Pole discovered.
1910. Revolution in Portugal. Republic established.

The French Revolutionary Era.

In September, 1793, the convention decreed that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on September 22, 1792, the day of the true autumnal equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true autumnal equinox falls. The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17th to the 21st of our September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complimentary day. This reckoning was first used on November 22, 1793, and was continued until December 31, 1805, when it was discontinued, and the Gregorian calendar, used throughout the rest of Europe, was resumed. The following were the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of this style of reckoning:

Vendemiaire	(Vintage),	September 23 to October 22.	Germinal	(Budding),	March 22 to April 21.
Brumaire	(Foggy),	October 23 to November 22.	Floreal	(Flowery),	April 21 to May 20.
Frimaire	(Sleety),	November 22 to December 21.	Prairial	(Pasture),	May 21 to June 20.
Nivose	(Snowy),	December 22 to January 21.	Messidor	(Harvest),	June 20 to July 19.
Pluviose	(Rainy),	January 21 to February 20.	Thermidor	(Hot),	July 20 to August 19.
Ventose	(Windy),	February 20 to March 19.	Fructidor	(Fruit),	August 19 to September 18.

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365 five were added at the end of September: Primidi, dedicated to Virtue; Duodi, to Genius; Tridi, to Labor; Quartidi, to Opinion, and Quintidi, to Rewards. To Leap Year, called Olympic, a sixth day, September 22 or 23, Sextidi, "the day of the Revolution," was added.

To each tenth day, thirty-six in all, were assigned thirty-six "Fetes Decadaires," decreed by the National Convention on the eighteenth Prairial, in honor of the Supreme Being and Nature, the Human Race, the French People, Benefactors of Humanity, Martyrs for Liberty, Liberty and Equality, the Republic, Liberty of the World, Love of Country, Hatred of Tyrants and Traitors, Truth, Justice, Modesty, Glory and Immortality, Friendship, Frugality, Courage, Good Faith, Heroism, Disinterestedness, Stoicism, Love, Conjugal Fidelity, Paternal Love, Maternal Tenderness, Filial Piety, Infancy, Childhood, Manhood, Old Age, Sickness, Agriculture, Industry, Our Ancestors, Our Posterity, Goodness.

1911

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frl.	Sat.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
April.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
May.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
June.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
July.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

1912

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur	Frl.	Sat.
Jan.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Feb.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29		
Mar.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
April.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
May.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
June.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
July.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Aug.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Oct.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Nov.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

Anniversaries.

DATES OF HISTORICAL EVENTS CUSTOMARILY OR OCCASIONALLY OBSERVED.

Jan. 1. Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln, 1863.
Jan. 8. Battle of New Orleans, 1815.
Jan. 17. Franklin born, 1706.
Jan. 19. Robert E. Lee born, 1807.
Jan. 27. German Emperor born, 1859.
Feb. 12. Abraham Lincoln born, 1809.
Feb. 15. Battle-ship Maine blown up, 1898.
Feb. 22. George Washington born, 1732.
March 5. Boston Massacre, 1770.
March 15. Andrew Jackson born, 1767.
March 18. Grover Cleveland born, 1837.
March 19. William J. Bryan born, 1860.
April 6. The North Pole reached by Commander Robert E. Peary, 1909.
April 9. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, 1865.
April 12. Fort Sumter fired on, 1861.
April 12. Henry Clay born, 1777.
April 13. Thomas Jefferson born, 1743.
April 14. Lincoln assassinated, 1865.
Ap. 18-19. Earthquake and great conflagration at San Francisco, 1906.
April 19. Primrose Day in England, Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881.
April 19. Battles of Lexington and Concord, 1775.
April 23. Shakespeare born, 1564.
April 27. Gen. U. S. Grant born, 1822.
April 30. Washington was inaugurated first President, 1789.
May 1. Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila, 1898.
May 13. First English settlement in America, at Jamestown, 1607.
May 13. Society of The Cincinnati organized by officers of Revolutionary Army, 1783.
May 18. The Czar of Russia born, 1868.
May 20. Mecklenburg, N. C., Declaration of Independence, 1775.
May 24. Queen Victoria born, 1819.
June 3. King George V. born, 1865.
June 14. Flag Day in the United States.
June 15. King John granted Magna Charter at Runnymede, 1215.
June 17. Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.
June 18. Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
June 28. Battle of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., 1776.
July 1 Dominion Day in Canada.
July 1-3. Battle of Gettysburg, 1863.
July 2. President Garfield shot, 1881.
July 3. Cervera's fleet was destroyed off Santiago, 1898.
July 4. Declaration of Independence, 1776.
July 12. Orangemen's Day.
July 14. The Bastile was destroyed, 1789.
July 16. Santiago surrendered, 1898.
July 21. Battle of Bull Run, 1861.
Aug. 7. Gen. Nathanael Greene born, 1742.
Aug. 13. Manila surrendered to Americans, 1898.
Aug. 16. Battle of Bennington, Vt., 1777.
Aug. 28. Montenegro became a kingdom, 1910.
Sep. 1. Capitulation of Sedan, 1870.
Sep. 6. President McKinley shot at Buffalo, 1901.
Sep. 10. Battle of Lake Erie, Perry's victory, 1813.
Sep. 11. Battle of Lake Champlain, McDonough's victory, 1814.
Sep. 13. Battle of Chapultepec, 1847.
Sep. 14. City of Mexico taken by U. S. troops, 1847.
Sep. 15. William H. Taft born, 1857.
Sep. 17. Battle of Antietam, 1862.
Sep. 19-20. Battle of Chickamauga, 1863.
Sep. 20. Italians occupied Rome, 1870.
Oct. 8-11. Great fire of Chicago, 1871.
Oct. 12. Columbus discovered America, 1492.
Oct. 17. Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, 1777.
Oct. 19. Cornwallis surrendered, Yorktown, 1781.
Oct. 27. Theodore Roosevelt born, 1858.
Nov. 5. Guy Fawkes Day in England. The Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1604.
Nov. 9. Great fire of Boston, 1872.
Nov. 10. Martin Luther born, 1483.
Nov. 25. British evacuated New York, 1783
Dec. 2. Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.
Dec. 14. Washington died, 1799.
Dec. 16. Boston "Tea Party," 1773.
Dec. 16. The great fire in New York, 1835.
Dec. 22. Mayflower pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, 1620.
Dec. 25-26. Battle of Trenton, N. J., 1776.

Ready-Reference Calendar.—1.

For ascertaining the Day of the Week for any given Time from the Beginning of the Christian Era to the Year 2200.

RULE.—To the day of the Month, add Factors for Month, Century, and Year, and divide the total by 7.

If there is no remainder,	the day is	Sunday.	Should the total be less than 7, it is to be taken as a remainder.
" 1 is the remainder	"	Monday.	
" 2	"	Tuesday.	
" 3	"	Wednesday.	
" 4	"	Thursday.	
" 5	"	Friday.	
" 6	"	Saturday.	

EXAMPLE:

Week-day of Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1911.

Factors for

Day. Month. Century. Year.

22 + 5 + 5 + 6 = 38

38 divided by 7 leaves 3 remainder, therefore the day will be *Wednesday*.

MONTHS.

For Leap years figures in heavier type to be taken.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Factors.	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	0	2	5	0
	1	**4**										

CENTURIES (Cardinal Numbers),

The year 00 of Centuries in heavier type was, or will be, a Leap year.

Old Style, ended Sept. 2, 1752—a Wednesday.	**2**	**1**	**0**	6	5	4	3
	9	8	7	13	12	11	10
	16	**15**	**14**				17
New Style, began Sept. 14, 1752—a Thursday.	18		17		20	19	
	22		21		**24**	23	
	26		25		**28**	27	
	and every succeeding fourth Century.						
Factors.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

YEARS.

Leap years in heavier type.

00	1	2	3		**4**	5
6	7		**8**	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15		16
17	18	19		**20**	21	22
23		**24**	25	26	27	
28	29	30	31		**32**	33
34	35		**36**	37	38	39
	40	41	42	43		**44**
45	46	47		**48**	49	50
51		**52**	53	54	55	
56	57	58	59		**60**	61
62	63		**64**	65	66	67
	68	69	70	71		**72**
73	74	75		**76**	77	78
79		**80**	81	82	83	
84	85	86	87		**88**	89
90	91		**92**	93	94	95
	96	97	98	99		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6

The system of this Calendar is taken from one printed in Whitaker's (London) Almanac.

Ready-Reference Calendar.—2.

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given Time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1753, to 1952 inclusive.

YEARS 1753 TO 1952.									Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1753g 1754d	1781g 1782d	1800e 1801a	1828q 1829a	1856q 1857a	1884q 1885a	1900g 1901d	1928h 1929d	**a**	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1755e 1756p	1783e 1784p	1802b 1803c	1830b 1831c	1858b 1859c	1886b 1887c	1902e 1903a	1930e 1931a	**b**	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757c 1758f	1785c 1786f	1804h 1805d	1832h 1833d	1860h 1861d	1888h 1889d	1904k 1905f	1932k 1933f	**c**	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1759g 1760q	1787g 1788q	1806e 1807a	1834e 1835a	1862e 1863a	1890e 1891a	1906g 1907d	1934g 1935d	**d**	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1761a 1762b	1789a 1790b	1808k 1809f	1836k 1837f	1864k 1865f	1892k 1893f	1908l 1909b	1936l 1937b	**e**	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1763c 1764h	1791c 1792h	1810g 1811d	1838g 1839d	1866g 1867d	1894g 1895d	1910c 1911f	1938c 1939f	**f**	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1765d 1766e	1793d 1794e	1812l 1813b	1840l 1841b	1868l 1869b	1896l 1897b	1912m 1913e	1940m 1941e	**g**	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1767a 1768k	1795a 1796k	1814c 1815f	1842c 1843f	1870c 1871f	1898c 1899f	1914a 1915b	1942a 1943b	**h**	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1769f 1770g	1797f 1798g	1816m 1817e	1844m 1845e	1872m 1873e		1916n 1917g	1944n 1945g	**k**	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1771d 1772 l	1799d	1818a 1819b	1846a 1847b	1874a 1875b		1918d 1919e	1946d 1947e		3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1773b 1774c		1820n 1821g	1848n 1849g	1876n 1877g		1920p 1921c	1948p 1949c	**m**	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1775f 1776m		1822d 1823e	1850d 1851e	1878d 1879e		1922f 1923g	1950f 1951g	**n**	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1777e 1778a		1824p 1825c	1852p 1853c	1880p 1881c		1924q 1925a	1952q	**p**	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1779b 1780n		1826f 1827g	1854f 1855g	1882f 1883g		1926b 1927c		**q**	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—The letters in the list of "*Years* from 1753 to 1952," refer to the table headed with the *Months*, the figures in which refer to the same figures at the head of the table of *Days*. For example: To know on what day July 4, 1911, will fall look for 1911 in the table of *Years*. The letter "p" is attached. Look for the same letter in the table of *Months* and in a parallel line under July is the figure 6, which directs to column 6 in the table of *Days* below, in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Tuesday.

TABLE OF DAYS.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesday	1	Thursday	1	Friday	1	Saturday	1	SUNDAY	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesday	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2	Saturday	2	SUNDAY	2	Monday	2
Wednesday	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3	SUNDAY	3	Monday	3	Tuesday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	SUNDAY	4	Monday	4	Tuesday	4	Wednesday	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	SUNDAY	5	Monday	5	Tuesday	5	Wednesday	5	Thursday	5
Saturday	6	SUNDAY	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6	Wednesday	6	Thursday	6	Friday	6
SUNDAY	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesday	7	Thursday	7	Friday	7	Saturday	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesday	8	Thursday	8	Friday	8	Saturday	8	SUNDAY	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesday	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9	Saturday	9	SUNDAY	9	Monday	9
Wednesd.	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10	SUNDAY	10	Monday	10	Tuesday	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	SUNDAY	11	Monday	11	Tuesday	11	Wednesd.	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	SUNDAY	12	Monday	12	Tuesday	12	Wednesd.	12	Thursday	12
Saturday	13	SUNDAY	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13	Wednesd.	13	Thursday	13	Friday	13
SUNDAY	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesd.	14	Thursday	14	Friday	14	Saturday	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesd.	15	Thursday	15	Friday	15	Saturday	15	SUNDAY	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesd.	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16	Saturday	16	SUNDAY	16	Monday	16
Wednesd.	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17	SUNDAY	17	Monday	17	Tuesday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	SUNDAY	18	Monday	18	Tuesday	18	Wednesd.	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	SUNDAY	19	Monday	19	Tuesday	19	Wednesd.	19	Thursday	19
Saturday	20	SUNDAY	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20	Wednesd.	20	Thursday	20	Friday	20
SUNDAY	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesd.	21	Thursday	21	Friday	21	Saturday	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesd.	22	Thursday	22	Friday	22	Saturday	22	SUNDAY	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesd.	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23	Saturday	23	SUNDAY	23	Monday	23
Wednesd.	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24	SUNDAY	24	Monday	24	Tuesday	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	SUNDAY	25	Monday	25	Tuesday	25	Wednesd.	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	SUNDAY	26	Monday	26	Tuesday	26	Wednesd.	26	Thursday	26
Saturday	27	SUNDAY	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27	Wednesd.	27	Thursday	27	Friday	27
SUNDAY	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesd.	28	Thursday	28	Friday	28	Saturday	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesd.	29	Thursday	29	Friday	29	Saturday	29	SUNDAY	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesd.	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30	Saturday	30	SUNDAY	30	Monday	30
Wednesd.	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31	SUNDAY	31	Monday	31	Tuesday	31

Ritualistic Calendar.

COLORS FOR THE ALTAR IN USE IN RITUALISTIC EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

White.—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints who are not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church).

Red.—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days), Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet.—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve; Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week), and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday). *Black.*—Good Friday and at funerals. *Green.*—All other days.

These regulations as to colors are general. A more minute code changing with each year is published in the church almanacs.

Jewish Calendar, 1911.

NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.			1911.		NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.			1911.	
5671.					5672.				
Tebet	1	New Moon	Jan.	1	Tisri	1	New Moon (New Year)	Sept.	23
"	10	Fast of Tebet	"	10	"	3	Fast of Guadaliah	"	25
Sebat	1	New Moon	"	30	"	10	" Expiation (Yom Kippur)	Oct.	2
Adar	1	"	Mar.	1	"	15	Feast of Tabernacles	"	7
Nisan	1	"	"	30	"	22	" Eighth Day	"	14
"	15	Passover	April	13	"	23	" Rejoicing with the Law	"	15
Yiar	1	New Moon	"	29	Hesvan	1	New Moon	"	23
"	14	Second Passover	May	12	Kislev	1	"	Nov.	22
Sivan	1	New Moon	"	28	"	25	Dedication of the Temple	Dec.	16
"	6	Pentecost	June	2	Tebet	1	New Moon	"	22
Tamuz	1	New Moon	"	27	"	10	Fast of Tebet	"	31
"	17	Fast of Tamuz	July	13				1912.	
Ab	1	New Moon	"	26	Sebat	1	New Moon	Jan.	20
"	9	Fast of Ab (Destruct. of Jeru'm)	Aug.	3	Adar	1	"	Feb.	19
Elul	1	New Moon	"	25	Nisan	1	"	Mar.	19

The year 5671 is an ordinary common year of 354 days and the year 5672 an ordinary perfect year of 355 days.

Greek Church and Russian Calendar, 1911.

A. D. 1911, A. M. 8020.

NEW STYLE.	Holy Days.	Old Style.		NEW STYLE.	Holy Days.	Old Style.	
Jan.	14	Circumcision	Jan. 1	July	12	Peter and Paul (Chief Apostles)	June 29
"	19	Theophany (Epiphany)	" 6	Aug.	14	First Day of Fast of Theotokos	Aug. 1
Feb.	15	Hypapante (Purification)	Feb. 2	"	19	Transfiguration	" 6
Mar.	5	Carnival Sunday	" 20	"	28	Repose of Theotokos	" 15
"	8	Ash Wednesday	" 23	Sept.	12	St. Alexander Nevsky*	" 30
April	7	Annunciation	Mar. 25	"	21	Nativity of Theotokos	Sept. 8
"	16	Palm Sunday	April 3	"	27	Exaltation of the Cross	" 14
"	21	Great Friday	" 8	Oct.	14	Patronage of Theotokos	Oct. 1
"	23	Holy Pasch (Easter)	" 10	Nov.	28	First Day of Fast of Nativity	Nov. 15
May	6	St. George	" 23	Dec.	4	Entrance of Theotokos	" 21
"	27	Coronation of Emperor*	May 14	"	22	Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 9
June	1	Ascension	" 19	1912.			
"	11	Pentecost	" 29	Jan.	7	Nativity (Christmas)	" 25
"	12	Holy Ghost	" 30	"	14	Circumcision	Jan. 1

*Peculiar to Russia.

Mohammedan Calendar, 1911.

YEAR.	Names of Months.	Month Begins.		YEAR.	Names of Months.	Month Begins.	
1329	Muharram (New Year)	Jan.	2, 1911	1329	Ramadan (Month of Abstinence)	Aug.	26, 1911
"	Saphar	Feb.	1, "	"	Shawall	Sept.	25, "
"	Rabia I	Mar.	2, "	"	Dulkaada	Oct.	24, "
"	Rabia II	April	1, "	"	Dulheggia	Nov.	23, "
"	Jomadi I	"	30, "	1330	Muharram (New Year)	Dec.	22, "
"	Jomadi II	May	30, "	"	Saphar	Jan.	21, 1912
"	Rajab	June	28, "	"	Rabia I	Feb.	29, "
"	Shabaan	July	28, "				

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	7 30	4 37	5 20	7 24	4 42	5 27	7 19	4 48	5 34	7 4	5 4	5 54
2	M	7 30	4 38	6 25	7 24	4 44	6 31	7 19	4 49	6 37	7 4	5 5	6 54
3	Tu	7 30	4 39	7 33	7 24	4 45	7 37	7 19	4 50	7 42	7 4	5 5	7 56
4	W	7 30	4 40	8 41	7 24	4 46	8 45	7 19	4 51	8 48	7 4	5 6	8 57
5	Th	7 30	4 41	9 50	7 24	4 47	9 52	7 19	4 52	9 54	7 4	5 7	10 0
6	Fr	7 30	4 42	11 0	7 24	4 48	11 0	7 19	4 53	11 1	7 4	5 8	11 3
7	Sa	7 30	4 43	A. M.	7 24	4 49	A. M.	7 19	4 54	A. M.	7 4	5 9	A. M.
8	S	7 30	4 44	12 10	7 24	4 50	12 09	7 19	4 55	12 8	7 4	5 9	12 06
9	M	7 30	4 45	1 23	7 24	4 51	1 20	7 19	4 56	1 18	7 4	5 10	1 11
10	Tu	7 30	4 46	2 39	7 24	4 52	2 26	7 19	4 58	2 31	7 4	5 11	2 21
11	W	7 29	4 47	3 58	7 24	4 53	3 53	7 19	4 59	3 48	7 4	5 12	3 32
12	Th	7 29	4 48	5 17	7 23	4 54	5 11	7 18	5 0	5 6	7 4	5 13	4 45
13	Fr	7 29	4 49	6 31	7 23	4 55	6 24	7 18	5 1	6 17	7 4	5 13	5 56
14	Sa	7 28	4 50	rises.	7 23	4 56	rises.	7 18	5 2	rises.	7 4	5 14	rises.
15	S	7 28	4 51	5 44	7 22	4 57	5 49	7 17	5 3	5 55	7 3	5 15	6 12
16	M	7 27	4 52	6 59	7 22	4 58	7 4	7 17	5 4	7 8	7 3	5 16	7 22
17	Tu	7 27	4 53	8 14	7 22	4 59	8 17	7 17	5 5	8 20	7 3	5 17	8 28
18	W	7 26	4 55	9 23	7 21	5 0	9 25	7 16	5 6	9 26	7 3	5 18	9 31
19	Th	7 26	4 56	10 29	7 21	5 1	10 29	7 16	5 7	10 29	7 2	5 19	10 30
20	Fr	7 25	4 58	11 33	7 20	5 2	11 32	7 15	5 8	11 31	7 2	5 20	11 27
21	Sa	7 24	4 59	A. M.	7 19	5 4	A. M.	7 14	5 9	A. M.	7 2	5 21	A. M.
22	S	7 23	5 0	12 36	7 18	5 5	12 34	7 13	5 10	12 31	7 1	5 22	12 24
23	M	7 22	5 1	1 38	7 18	5 6	1 35	7 12	5 12	1 31	7 1	5 23	1 20
24	Tu	7 22	5 3	2 42	7 17	5 7	2 37	7 12	5 13	2 32	7 0	5 24	2 17
25	W	7 21	5 4	3 45	7 16	5 9	3 39	7 11	5 14	3 33	7 0	5 25	3 15
26	Th	7 20	5 5	4 46	7 16	5 10	4 39	7 10	5 15	4 33	6 59	5 26	4 12
27	Fr	7 19	5 7	5 43	7 15	5 11	5 36	7 9	5 16	5 28	6 59	5 27	5 7
28	Sa	7 19	5 8	6 35	7 14	5 12	6 28	7 9	5 17	6 21	6 58	5 28	6 0
29	S	7 18	5 10	7 19	7 13	5 13	7 13	7 8	5 18	7 6	6 58	5 29	6 46
30	M	7 17	5 11	sets.	7 13	5 15	sets.	7 8	5 19	sets.	6 57	5 30	sets.
31	Tu	7 16	5 12	6 32	7 12	5 16	6 35	7 7	5 20	6 39	6 57	5 31	6 50

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 3 25	8	12 6 37	14	12 9 0	20	12 11 1	26	12 12 35
2	12 3 54	9	12 7 2	15	12 9 22	21	12 11 18	27	12 12 48
3	12 4 22	10	12 7 27	16	12 9 43	22	12 11 35	28	12 13 1
4	12 4 50	11	12 7 51	17	12 10 4	23	12 11 51	29	12 13 12
5	12 5 17	12	12 8 15	18	12 10 23	24	12 12 7	30	12 13 23
6	12 5 44	13	12 8 38	19	12 10 42	25	12 12 21	31	12 13 32
7	12 6 11								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Jan.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston	1	5 48	6 19	11	5 48	6 28	21	5 46	6 38
New York..	1	5 46	6 21	11	5 46	6 30	21	5 44	6 39
Wash'ton.	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 32	21	5 42	6 41
Charleston..	1	5 35	6 23	11	5 36	6 40	21	5 30	6 57

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	7 15	5 13	7 41	7 11	5 17	7 44	7 7	5 21	7 46	6 56	5 32	7 53
2	Th	7 14	5 14	8 51	7 10	5 18	8 52	7 6	5 22	8 53	6 56	5 32	8 56
3	Fr	7 13	5 15	10 2	7 9	5 19	10 2	7 5	5 23	10 1	6 55	5 33	9 59
4	Sa	7 11	5 16	11 13	7 7	5 20	11 11	7 4	5 24	11 10	6 54	5 34	11 4
5	S	7 10	5 18	A. M.	7 6	5 22	A. M.	7 3	5 25	A. M.	6 53	5 35	A. M.
6	M	7 9	5 19	12 27	7 5	5 23	12 24	7 2	5 26	12 21	6 52	5 36	12 11
7	Tu	7 8	5 20	1 44	7 4	5 24	1 39	7 1	5 27	1 34	6 51	5 37	1 20
8	W	7 7	5 22	3 0	7 3	5 25	2 44	7 0	5 28	2 48	6 50	5 38	2 30
9	Th	7 6	5 23	4 14	7 2	5 26	4 7	6 59	5 29	4 0	6 49	5 39	3 40
10	Fr	7 5	5 24	5 20	7 1	5 28	5 13	6 58	5 31	5 6	6 48	5 40	4 45
11	Sa	7 4	5 26	6 15	7 0	5 29	6 8	6 57	5 32	6 2	6 47	5 41	5 42
12	S	7 2	5 27	6 59	6 59	5 30	6 53	6 56	5 33	6 47	6 46	5 42	6 30
13	M	7 1	5 29	rises.	6 58	5 31	rises.	6 55	5 34	rises.	6 46	5 43	rises.
14	Tu	7 0	5 30	7 1	6 57	5 33	7 3	6 54	5 35	7 5	6 45	5 44	7 12
15	W	6 59	5 31	8 10	6 55	5 34	8 11	6 53	5 36	8 12	6 44	5 45	8 14
16	Th	6 57	5 32	9 17	6 54	5 36	9 16	6 52	5 38	9 15	6 43	5 46	9 14
17	Fr	6 55	5 33	10 21	6 52	5 37	10 19	6 51	5 39	10 17	6 42	5 47	10 12
18	Sa	6 54	5 35	11 25	6 51	5 38	11 22	6 49	5 40	11 19	6 41	5 48	11 9
19	S	6 52	5 36	A. M.	6 49	5 39	A. M.	6 48	5 41	A. M.	6 40	5 49	A. M.
20	M	6 51	5 38	12 29	6 48	5 41	12 25	6 47	5 42	12 20	6 39	5 50	12 6
21	Tu	6 50	5 39	1 32	6 46	5 42	1 27	6 46	5 43	1 21	6 38	5 51	1 4
22	W	6 48	5 40	2 35	6 45	5 44	2 28	6 44	5 44	2 21	6 36	5 52	2 2
23	Th	6 47	5 42	3 34	6 43	5 45	3 27	6 43	5 46	3 20	6 35	5 53	2 58
24	Fr	6 46	5 43	4 28	6 42	5 47	4 20	6 41	5 47	4 13	6 34	5 54	3 51
25	Sa	6 44	5 44	5 15	6 40	5 48	5 8	6 40	5 48	5 1	6 34	5 55	4 40
26	S	6 42	5 46	5 54	6 39	5 49	5 48	6 38	5 49	5 42	6 33	5 56	5 24
27	M	6 40	5 47	6 27	6 37	5 50	6 22	6 37	5 50	6 17	6 32	5 56	6 3
28	Tu	6 39	5 48	sets.	6 36	5 51	sets.	6 35	5 51	sets.	6 31	5 57	sets.
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 13 41	7	12 14 17	13	12 14 24	19	12 14 4	25	12 13 20
2	12 13 49	8	12 14 21	14	12 14 23	20	12 13 58	26	12 13 10
3	12 13 57	9	12 14 23	15	12 14 20	21	12 13 52	27	12 13 0
4	12 14 3	10	12 14 24	16	12 14 17	22	12 13 45	28	12 12 50
5	12 14 9	11	12 14 25	17	12 14 13	23	12 13 37		
6	12 14 13	12	12 14 25	18	12 14 9	24	12 13 29		

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Feb.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Feb.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Feb.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	5 37	6 50	11	5 27	7 1	21	5 14	7 13
New York.	1	5 36	6 51	11	5 27	7 1	21	5 15	7 13
Wash'ton.	1	5 35	6 52	11	5 26	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston	1	5 30	6 57	11	5 24	7 5	21	5 15	7 13

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	6 38	5 49	6 38	6 35	5 52	6 39	6 34	5 52	6 41	6 30	5 58	6 45
2	Th	6 36	5 50	7 50	6 34	5 53	7 50	6 33	5 53	7 50	6 28	5 59	7 50
3	Fr	6 35	5 51	9 3	6 32	5 54	9 2	6 31	5 54	9 0	6 27	5 59	8 56
4	Sa	6 33	5 52	10 18	6 31	5 55	10 15	6 30	5 55	10 12	6 26	6 0	10 3
5	S	6 32	5 54	11 34	6 29	5 56	11 30	6 28	5 56	11 25	6 25	6 0	11 12
6	M	6 30	5 55	A. M.	6 28	5 57	A. M.	6 27	5 57	A. M.	6 24	6 1	A. M.
7	Tu	6 29	5 56	12 51	6 27	5 59	12 46	6 26	5 59	12 40	6 23	6 2	12 22
8	W	6 27	5 58	2 6	6 25	6 0	1 59	6 24	6 0	1 52	6 22	6 3	1 33
9	Th	6 26	5 59	3 13	6 24	6 1	3 6	6 23	6 1	2 59	6 21	6 3	2 37
10	Fr	6 24	6 0	4 10	6 22	6 2	4 3	6 21	6 2	3 56	6 20	6 4	3 35
11	Sa	6 23	6 1	4 55	6 20	6 3	4 49	6 19	6 3	4 43	6 19	6 5	4 25
12	S	6 21	6 2	5 32	6 18	6 4	5 27	6 18	6 4	5 22	6 17	6 6	5 8
13	M	6 19	6 3	6 0	6 16	6 5	5 57	6 16	6 5	5 54	6 16	6 6	5 43
14	Tu	6 17	6 4	rises.	6 15	6 6	rises.	6 15	6 6	rises.	6 15	6 7	rises.
15	W	6 15	6 5	6 59	6 13	6 7	6 59	6 13	6 7	6 59	6 13	6 8	6 59
16	Th	6 13	6 6	8 5	6 12	6 8	8 4	6 12	6 8	8 3	6 12	6 9	7 58
17	Fr	6 11	6 7	9 12	6 10	6 9	9 9	6 10	6 9	9 6	6 10	6 9	8 58
18	Sa	6 9	6 8	10 14	6 9	6 10	10 10	6 9	6 10	10 6	6 9	6 10	9 54
19	S	6 7	6 9	11 19	6 7	6 11	11 14	6 7	6 11	11 9	6 8	6 11	10 53
20	M	6 5	6 10	A. M.	6 5	6 12	A. M.	6 5	6 12	A. M.	6 6	6 12	11 51
21	Tu	6 2	6 11	12 22	6 3	6 13	12 16	6 2	6 13	12 10	6 5	6 12	A. M.
22	W	6 0	6 12	1 23	6 2	6 14	1 16	6 2	6 14	1 9	6 3	6 13	12 48
23	Th	5 59	6 14	2 19	6 1	6 15	2 12	6 0	6 15	2 4	6 2	6 14	1 42
24	Fr	5 57	6 15	3 8	6 0	6 16	3 1	5 58	6 16	2 55	6 1	6 14	2 33
25	Sa	5 55	6 16	3 50	5 58	6 17	3 44	5 56	6 17	3 37	5 59	6 15	3 17
26	S	5 53	6 17	4 26	5 56	6 18	4 20	5 55	6 18	4 15	5 58	6 16	3 58
27	M	5 51	6 19	4 55	5 54	6 19	4 50	5 54	6 19	4 47	5 57	6 16	4 34
28	Tu	5 50	6 20	5 20	5 53	6 20	5 18	5 53	6 20	5 15	5 56	6 17	5 6
29	W	5 48	6 21	5 44	5 52	6 21	5 42	5 52	6 21	5 41	5 55	6 17	5 37
30	Th	5 46	6 22	sets.	5 50	6 22	sets.	5 51	6 22	sets.	5 54	6 18	sets.
31	Fr	5 45	6 24	7 59	5 48	6 23	7 57	5 49	6 23	7 54	5 52	6 18	7 47

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 12 38	8	12 11 7	14	12 9 32	20	12 7 48	26	12 5 59
2	12 12 27	9	12 10 52	15	12 9 15	21	12 7 30	27	12 5 40
3	12 12 15	10	12 10 36	16	12 8 58	22	12 7 12	28	12 5 22
4	12 12 2	11	12 10 21	17	12 8 41	23	12 6 54	29	12 5 4
5	12 11 50	12	12 10 5	18	12 8 23	24	12 6 35	30	12 4 46
6	12 11 35	13	12 9 49	19	12 8 6	25	12 6 17	31	12 4 27
7	12 11 21								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Mar.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Mar.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Mar.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	5 2	7 23	11	4 45	7 35	21	4 27	7 47
New York	1	5 3	7 22	11	4 47	7 33	21	4 30	7 45
Wash'ton.	1	5 4	7 21	11	4 49	7 31	21	4 33	7 42
Charleston	1	5 6	7 19	11	4 53	7 27	21	4 40	7 35

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	5 44	6 25	9 18	5 46	6 23	9 14	5 48	6 23	9 10	5 50	6 19	8 59
2	S	5 43	6 26	10 38	5 45	6 24	10 33	5 46	6 24	10 27	5 49	6 20	10 11
3	M	5 42	6 28	11 56	5 44	6 26	11 50	5 45	6 25	11 43	5 48	6 21	11 23
4	Tu	5 40	6 29	A. M.	5 42	6 27	A. M.	5 43	6 26	A. M.	5 46	6 21	A. M.
5	W	5 38	6 30	1 7	5 40	6 28	1 0	5 41	6 27	12 53	5 44	6 22	12 31
6	Th	5 36	6 31	2 8	5 38	6 29	2 1	5 40	6 28	1 54	5 42	6 23	1 32
7	Fr	5 34	6 32	2 56	5 36	6 30	2 50	5 38	6 29	2 43	5 41	6 23	2 24
8	Sa	5 32	6 33	3 34	5 34	6 31	3 29	5 36	6 30	3 24	5 39	6 24	3 8
9	S	5 31	6 34	4 4	5 33	6 32	4 0	5 35	6 31	3 57	5 38	6 25	3 45
10	M	5 29	6 35	4 29	5 31	6 33	4 27	5 33	6 32	4 24	5 37	6 25	4 17
11	Tu	5 27	6 36	4 51	5 29	6 34	4 50	5 31	6 33	4 49	5 35	6 26	4 45
12	W	5 26	6 37	5 11	5 28	6 35	5 11	5 30	6 34	5 12	5 34	6 27	5 12
13	Th	5 24	6 38	rises.	5 26	6 36	rises.	5 28	6 35	rises.	5 33	6 27	rises.
14	Fr	5 23	6 40	8 1	5 25	6 37	7 57	5 27	6 36	7 54	5 32	6 28	7 43
15	Sa	5 21	6 41	9 6	5 24	6 38	9 1	5 26	6 37	8 56	5 31	6 29	8 42
16	S	5 19	6 42	10 8	5 22	6 39	10 2	5 24	6 38	9 56	5 30	6 30	9 39
17	M	5 18	6 43	11 13	5 21	6 40	11 6	5 23	6 39	10 59	5 29	6 30	10 38
18	Tu	5 16	6 44	A. M.	5 19	6 41	A. M.	5 22	6 40	11 56	5 28	6 31	11 34
19	W	5 14	6 45	12 11	5 17	6 42	12 3	5 20	6 41	A. M.	5 27	6 32	A. M.
20	Th	5 13	6 46	1 2	5 16	6 43	12 55	5 19	6 42	12 48	5 25	6 32	12 26
21	Fr	5 11	6 48	1 46	5 14	6 44	1 40	5 17	6 43	1 33	5 24	6 34	1 12
22	Sa	5 10	6 49	2 14	5 13	6 45	2 18	5 16	6 44	2 12	5 23	6 35	1 54
23	S	5 8	6 50	2 55	5 11	6 46	2 50	5 14	6 45	2 45	5 22	6 35	2 30
24	M	5 6	6 51	3 21	5 10	6 47	3 17	5 13	6 46	3 10	5 21	6 36	3 3
25	Tu	5 5	6 52	3 45	5 9	6 48	3 43	5 12	6 47	3 41	5 20	6 37	3 34
26	W	5 3	6 53	4 7	5 7	6 49	4 6	5 10	6 48	4 6	5 19	6 37	4 4
27	Th	5 2	6 54	4 30	5 6	6 50	4 31	5 9	6 49	4 32	5 18	6 37	4 34
28	Fr	5 1	6 55	sets.	5 5	6 52	sets.	5 8	6 49	sets.	5 17	6 38	sets.
29	Sa	4 59	6 56	8 14	5 3	6 53	8 9	5 6	6 50	8 4	5 16	6 38	7 50
30	S	4 58	6 57	9 36	5 2	6 54	9 30	5 5	6 51	9 24	5 15	6 39	9 5

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Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 4 9	7	12 2 23	13	12 0 44	19	11 59 16	25	11 58 2
2	12 3 51	8	12 2 6	14	12 0 28	20	11 59 2	26	11 57 52
3	12 3 33	9	12 1 49	15	12 0 13	21	11 58 49	27	11 57 42
4	12 3 16	10	12 1 32	16	11 59 58	22	11 58 37	28	11 57 32
5	12 2 58	11	12 1 16	17	11 59 43	23	11 58 25	29	11 57 23
6	12 2 40	12	12 1 0	18	11 59 29	24	11 58 13	30	11 57 14

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Apr.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Apr.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Apr.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	4 6	8 2	11	3 36	8 16	21	3 25	8 32
New York.	1	4 10	7 58	11	3 50	8 12	21	3 31	8 26
Wash'ton.	1	4 14	7 54	11	3 56	8 7	21	3 37	8 20
Charleston	1	4 24	7 43	11	4 10	7 52	21	3 55	8 2

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	4 56	6 59	10 57	5 0	6 55	10 50	5 4	6 51	10 43	5 14	6 40	10 21
2	Tu	4 55	7 0	A. M.	4 59	6 56	11 54	5 2	6 52	11 46	5 13	6 41	11 24
3	W	4 53	7 1	12 0	4 57	6 57	A. M.	5 1	6 53	A. M.	5 12	6 42	A. M.
4	Th	4 52	7 2	12 55	4 56	6 58	12 48	5 0	6 54	12 41	5 11	6 43	12 21
5	Fr	4 50	7 3	1 36	4 54	6 59	1 31	4 59	6 55	1 25	5 10	6 44	1 8
6	Sa	4 49	7 4	2 9	4 53	7 0	2 4	4 57	6 56	2 0	5 10	6 45	1 47
7	S	4 48	7 5	2 34	4 52	7 1	2 32	4 56	6 57	2 30	5 9	6 45	2 20
8	M	4 47	7 6	2 57	4 51	7 2	2 56	4 55	6 58	2 54	5 8	6 46	2 49
9	Tu	4 46	7 7	3 17	4 50	7 3	3 17	4 54	6 59	3 17	5 7	6 47	3 16
10	W	4 45	7 8	3 36	4 49	7 4	3 37	4 53	7 0	3 38	5 6	6 47	3 42
11	Th	4 44	7 9	3 57	4 48	7 5	3 59	4 52	7 1	4 2	5 5	6 48	4 9
12	Fr	4 43	7 10	4 18	4 47	7 6	4 22	4 51	7 2	4 25	5 5	6 49	4 36
13	Sa	4 42	7 11	rises.	4 46	7 7	rises.	4 50	7 3	rises.	5 4	6 49	rises.
14	S	4 41	7 12	9 2	4 45	7 8	8 56	4 49	7 4	8 50	5 3	6 50	8 30
15	M	4 40	7 13	10 3	4 44	7 9	9 56	4 48	7 5	9 48	5 2	6 51	9 27
16	Tu	4 39	7 14	10 57	4 43	7 10	10 50	4 47	7 6	10 42	5 2	6 51	10 20
17	W	4 38	7 15	11 44	4 42	7 11	11 37	4 46	7 7	11 29	5 1	6 52	11 8
18	Th	4 37	7 16	A. M.	4 42	7 11	A. M.	4 46	7 8	A. M.	5 0	6 53	11 51
19	Fr	4 36	7 17	12 23	4 41	7 12	12 17	4 45	7 8	12 10	5 0	6 53	A. M.
20	Sa	4 35	7 18	12 55	4 40	7 13	12 50	4 44	7 9	12 45	4 59	6 54	12 29
21	S	4 34	7 19	1 23	4 39	7 14	1 19	4 44	7 10	1 15	4 58	6 54	1 2
22	M	4 33	7 20	1 46	4 39	7 15	1 44	4 43	7 10	1 41	4 58	6 55	1 33
23	Tu	4 32	7 21	2 9	4 38	7 16	2 7	4 43	7 11	2 6	4 57	6 56	2 2
24	W	4 31	7 22	2 31	4 37	7 17	2 31	4 42	7 12	2 31	4 57	6 57	2 31
25	Th	4 30	7 23	2 54	4 36	7 18	2 55	4 42	7 13	2 57	4 56	6 57	3 1
26	Fr	4 30	7 24	3 20	4 35	7 19	3 23	4 41	7 14	3 26	4 56	6 58	3 35
27	Sa	4 29	7 25	3 50	4 35	7 20	3 55	4 41	7 15	3 59	4 56	6 58	4 13
28	S	4 28	7 26	sets.	4 34	7 20	sets.	4 40	7 16	sets.	4 55	6 59	sets.
29	M	4 28	7 27	9 42	4 34	7 21	9 35	4 40	7 16	9 28	4 55	7 0	9 7
30	Tu	4 27	7 28	10 45	4 33	7 22	10 38	4 39	7 17	10 31	4 54	7 0	10 10
31	W	4 27	7 29	11 33	4 33	7 23	11 27	4 38	7 18	11 21	4 54	7 1	11 3

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 57 6	8	11 56 25	14	11 56 11	20	11 56 18	26	11 56 45
2	11 56 59	9	11 56 21	15	11 56 11	21	11 56 21	27	11 56 51
3	11 56 52	10	11 56 18	16	11 56 11	22	11 56 25	28	11 56 58
4	11 56 46	11	11 56 16	17	11 56 12	23	11 56 29	29	11 57 6
5	11 56 40	12	11 56 14	18	11 56 13	24	11 56 34	30	11 57 13
6	11 56 34	13	11 56 12	19	11 56 15	25	11 56 39	31	11 57 21
7	11 56 29								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	May.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	May.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	May.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston. ...	1	3 6	8 48	11	2 47	9 6	21	2 31	9 22
New York.	1	3 13	8 40	11	2 56	8 56	21	2 42	9 11
Wash'ton.	1	3 21	8 33	11	3 5	8 47	21	2 52	9 0
Charleston	1	3 42	8 21	11	3 30	8 22	21	3 21	8 32

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	4 26	7 29	A. M.	4 32	7 23	A. M.	4 38	7 19	A. M.	4 54	7 1	11 46
2	Fr	4 26	7 30	12 10	4 32	7 24	12 5	4 37	7 19	12 0	4 54	7 2	A. M.
3	Sa	4 25	7 31	12 39	4 31	7 25	12 36	4 37	7 19	12 32	4 53	7 2	12 22
4	S	4 24	7 32	1 2	4 31	7 26	1 1	4 36	7 20	12 58	4 53	7 3	12 53
5	M	4 23	7 32	1 24	4 30	7 26	1 23	4 36	7 20	1 22	4 53	7 3	1 20
6	Tu	4 23	7 33	1 43	4 30	7 27	1 44	4 36	7 21	1 44	4 52	7 3	1 46
7	W	4 23	7 33	2 3	4 29	7 27	2 5	4 35	7 21	2 6	4 52	7 4	2 12
8	Th	4 22	7 34	2 24	4 29	7 28	2 27	4 35	7 22	2 30	4 52	7 4	2 40
9	Fr	4 22	7 35	2 47	4 28	7 28	2 51	4 35	7 23	2 56	4 52	7 5	3 9
10	Sa	4 22	7 36	3 15	4 28	7 29	3 20	4 34	7 23	3 26	4 52	7 6	3 42
11	S	4 22	7 37	rises.	4 28	7 30	rises.	4 34	7 24	rises.	4 52	7 6	rises.
12	M	4 22	7 37	8 52	4 28	7 30	8 45	4 34	7 24	8 37	4 52	7 7	8 15
13	Tu	4 22	7 38	9 42	4 28	7 31	9 34	4 34	7 25	9 27	4 52	7 7	9 5
14	W	4 22	7 38	10 23	4 28	7 31	10 17	4 34	7 25	10 10	4 52	7 8	9 50
15	Th	4 22	7 38	10 57	4 28	7 32	10 52	4 34	7 26	10 46	4 52	7 8	10 29
16	Fr	4 22	7 39	11 26	4 28	7 32	11 21	4 34	7 26	11 17	4 52	7 8	11 3
17	Sa	4 22	7 39	11 50	4 28	7 32	11 47	4 34	7 26	11 44	4 52	7 9	11 34
18	S	4 22	7 39	A. M.	4 28	7 33	A. M.	4 34	7 27	A. M.	4 52	7 9	A. M.
19	M	4 22	7 39	12 12	4 28	7 33	12 10	4 34	7 27	12 9	4 52	7 9	12 3
20	Tu	4 22	7 39	12 33	4 28	7 33	12 32	4 34	7 27	12 32	4 52	7 10	12 31
21	W	4 22	7 39	12 55	4 28	7 33	12 56	4 34	7 27	12 57	4 52	7 10	12 59
22	Th	4 22	7 40	1 18	4 28	7 34	1 20	4 34	7 28	1 23	4 52	7 10	1 30
23	Fr	4 23	7 40	1 46	4 29	7 34	1 50	4 35	7 28	1 53	4 53	7 11	2 5
24	Sa	4 23	7 40	2 20	4 29	7 34	2 25	4 35	7 28	2 31	4 53	7 11	2 47
25	S	4 23	7 40	3 4	4 29	7 34	3 11	4 35	7 28	3 17	4 53	7 11	3 37
26	M	4 23	7 40	sets.	4 29	7 34	sets.	4 35	7 28	sets.	4 53	7 11	sets.
27	Tu	4 23	7 40	9 26	4 30	7 34	9 19	4 36	7 29	9 12	4 54	7 11	8 58
28	W	4 24	7 40	10 5	4 30	7 34	10 0	4 36	7 29	9 54	4 54	7 11	9 38
29	Th	4 24	7 40	10 38	4 30	7 34	10 34	4 36	7 29	10 31	4 54	7 11	10 19
30	Fr	4 24	7 40	11 5	4 31	7 35	11 3	4 36	7 29	11 0	4 54	7 11	10 53

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Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 57 30	7	11 58 29	13	11 59 39	19	12 0 55	25	12 2 13
2	11 57 39	8	11 58 40	14	11 59 51	20	12 1 8	26	12 2 26
3	11 57 48	9	11 58 51	15	12 0 4	21	12 1 21	27	12 2 39
4	11 57 58	10	11 59 3	16	12 0 16	22	12 1 34	28	12 2 51
5	11 58 8	11	11 59 15	17	12 0 29	23	12 1 47	29	12 3 4
6	11 58 19	12	11 59 27	18	12 0 42	24	12 2 0	30	12 3 16

TWILIGHT.

Places.	June.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	June.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	June.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	2 17	9 38	11	2 9	9 51	21	2 8	9 55
New York..	1	2 29	9 26	11	2 23	9 37	21	2 22	9 41
Wash'ton..	1	2 41	9 14	11	2 36	9 24	21	2 35	9 28
Charleston.	1	3 13	8 43	11	3 9	8 51	21	3 9	8 54

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	4 25	7 40	11 27	4 31	7 35	11 26	4 37	7 29	11 25	4 55	7 11	11 22
2	S	4 25	7 40	11 48	4 31	7 34	11 48	4 37	7 29	11 48	4 55	7 11	11 49
3	M	4 26	7 40	A. M.	4 32	7 34	A. M.	4 37	7 29	A. M.	4 55	7 11	A. M.
4	Tu	4 27	7 40	12 8	4 33	7 34	12 9	4 38	7 29	12 11	4 56	7 11	12 16
5	W	4 27	7 39	12 28	4 34	7 33	12 31	4 38	7 28	12 34	4 56	7 11	12 42
6	Th	4 28	7 39	12 51	4 35	7 33	12 55	4 39	7 28	12 59	4 57	7 11	1 11
7	Fr	4 29	7 39	1 17	4 35	7 33	1 22	4 40	7 28	1 27	4 57	7 11	1 43
8	Sa	4 29	7 39	1 48	4 36	7 33	1 55	4 40	7 28	2 1	4 58	7 11	2 20
9	S	4 30	7 38	2 26	4 37	7 32	2 33	4 41	7 27	2 41	4 58	7 11	3 2
10	M	4 31	7 38	3 12	4 37	7 32	3 20	4 41	7 27	3 27	4 59	7 10	3 49
11	Tu	4 32	7 38	rises.	4 38	7 32	rises.	4 42	7 26	rises.	5 0	7 10	rises.
12	W	4 33	7 37	8 59	4 39	7 31	8 53	4 43	7 26	8 47	5 0	7 10	8 29
13	Th	4 33	7 37	9 29	4 40	7 31	9 24	4 43	7 25	9 19	5 1	7 10	9 5
14	Fr	4 34	7 37	9 54	4 40	7 30	9 51	4 44	7 25	9 47	5 1	7 9	9 37
15	Sa	4 35	7 36	10 17	4 41	7 30	10 15	4 45	7 24	10 12	5 2	7 9	10 5
16	S	4 36	7 36	10 37	4 42	7 29	10 36	4 46	7 24	10 35	5 3	7 9	10 34
17	M	4 37	7 35	10 58	4 43	7 29	10 59	4 47	7 23	10 59	5 3	7 8	11 1
18	Tu	4 37	7 34	11 20	4 44	7 28	11 23	4 48	7 23	11 24	5 4	7 8	11 30
19	W	4 38	7 33	11 45	4 45	7 28	11 48	4 49	7 22	11 52	5 4	7 8	A. M.
20	Th	4 39	7 32	A. M.	4 46	7 27	A. M.	4 50	7 21	A. M.	5 5	7 7	12 2
21	Fr	4 40	7 32	12 15	4 46	7 26	12 20	4 50	7 21	12 25	5 5	7 7	12 39
22	Sa	4 41	7 31	12 54	4 47	7 26	12 59	4 51	7 20	1 6	5 6	7 6	1 24
23	S	4 42	7 30	1 43	4 48	7 25	1 50	4 52	7 19	1 57	5 7	7 6	2 18
24	M	4 43	7 29	2 46	4 49	7 24	2 53	4 53	7 18	3 0	5 7	7 5	3 22
25	Tu	4 44	7 28	sets.	4 50	7 23	sets.	4 54	7 17	sets.	5 8	7 5	sets.
26	W	4 45	7 27	8 34	4 51	7 22	8 30	4 55	7 17	8 25	5 9	7 4	8 11
27	Th	4 46	7 26	9 3	4 52	7 21	9 0	4 56	7 16	8 57	5 9	7 3	8 48
28	Fr	4 47	7 25	9 28	4 53	7 20	9 27	4 57	7 15	9 25	5 10	7 3	9 20
29	Sa	4 48	7 24	9 50	4 54	7 19	9 50	4 57	7 14	9 50	5 11	7 2	9 49
30	S	4 49	7 23	10 10	4 54	7 18	10 12	4 58	7 14	10 13	5 11	7 1	10 16
31	M	4 50	7 22	10 31	4 55	7 18	10 34	4 58	7 14	10 36	5 12	7 0	10 43

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 3 28	8	12 4 43	14	12 5 33	20	12 6 6	26	12 6 19
2	12 3 40	9	12 4 52	15	12 5 39	21	12 6 9	27	12 6 20
3	12 3 51	10	12 5 1	16	12 5 46	22	12 6 12	28	12 6 20
4	12 4 2	11	12 5 10	17	12 5 51	23	12 6 15	29	12 6 18
5	12 4 13	12	12 5 18	18	12 5 56	24	12 6 17	30	12 6 17
6	12 4 23	13	12 5 25	19	12 6 1	25	12 6 18	31	12 6 15
7	12 4 33								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	July.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	July.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	July.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	2 14	9 54	11	2 24	9 45	21	2 39	9 34
New York.	1	2 27	9 40	11	2 37	9 34	21	2 49	9 23
Wash'ton..	1	2 40	9 27	11	2 49	9 22	21	3 0	9 12
Charleston.	1	3 13	8 54	11	3 20	8 50	21	3 29	8 43

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	4 51	7 21	10 54	4 55	7 17	10 57	4 59	7 13	11 1	5 13	6 59	11 12
2	W	4 52	7 20	11 18	4 56	7 16	11 23	5 0	7 12	11 28	5 14	6 58	11 43
3	Th	4 53	7 19	11 48	4 57	7 15	11 53	5 1	7 11	A. M.	5 14	6 57	A. M.
4	Fr	4 54	7 18	A. M.	4 58	7 14	A. M.	5 1	7 10	12 0	5 15	6 56	12 18
5	Sa	4 55	7 17	12 23	4 59	7 12	12 30	5 2	7 9	12 37	5 16	6 55	12 58
6	S	4 56	7 16	1 7	5 0	7 11	1 15	5 3	7 8	1 22	5 16	6 55	1 44
7	M	4 57	7 15	1 59	5 1	7 10	2 6	5 4	7 7	2 14	5 17	6 54	2 34
8	Tu	4 58	7 14	2 59	5 2	7 9	3 5	5 5	7 6	3 12	5 18	6 53	3 32
9	W	4 59	7 13	4 2	5 3	7 7	4 8	5 6	7 6	4 14	5 18	6 52	4 33
10	Th	5 0	7 11	rises.	5 4	7 6	rises.	5 7	7 5	rises.	5 19	6 51	rises.
11	Fr	5 1	7 10	8 23	5 5	7 5	8 20	5 8	7 3	8 17	5 20	6 50	8 10
12	Sa	5 2	7 9	8 43	5 6	7 4	8 42	5 9	7 2	8 41	5 21	6 48	8 37
13	S	5 3	7 8	9 4	5 7	7 3	9 4	5 10	7 0	9 4	5 21	6 47	9 4
14	M	5 4	7 7	9 25	5 8	7 1	9 26	5 11	6 59	9 28	5 22	6 46	9 33
15	Tu	5 5	7 5	9 48	5 9	7 0	9 51	5 12	6 58	9 54	5 23	6 45	10 3
16	W	5 6	7 4	10 16	5 10	6 58	10 20	5 13	6 57	10 24	5 23	6 44	10 37
17	Th	5 7	7 3	10 49	5 11	6 57	10 55	5 14	6 55	11 1	5 24	6 43	11 18
18	Fr	5 8	7 1	11 33	5 12	6 56	11 40	5 15	6 54	11 47	5 25	6 42	A. M.
19	Sa	5 9	6 59	A. M.	5 13	6 55	A. M.	5 16	6 52	A. M.	5 25	6 41	12 7
20	S	5 10	6 57	12 29	5 14	6 54	12 36	5 17	6 51	12 44	5 26	6 40	1 4
21	M	5 11	6 55	1 37	5 15	6 53	1 44	5 18	6 49	1 51	5 27	6 39	2 12
22	Tu	5 12	6 54	2 54	5 16	6 51	3 0	5 19	6 48	3 6	5 27	6 38	3 24
23	W	5 13	6 52	4 13	5 17	6 50	4 18	5 20	6 46	4 23	5 28	6 36	4 37
24	Th	5 14	6 51	sets.	5 18	6 48	sets.	5 21	6 45	sets.	5 29	6 35	sets.
25	Fr	5 15	6 50	7 51	5 19	6 46	7 59	5 22	6 44	7 48	5 29	6 34	7 47
26	Sa	5 16	6 48	8 12	5 20	6 44	8 13	5 23	6 42	8 13	5 30	6 33	8 15
27	S	5 17	6 47	8 34	5 21	6 42	8 35	5 24	6 41	8 37	5 31	6 32	8 43
28	M	5 18	6 45	8 55	5 22	6 41	8 58	5 25	6 40	9 1	5 31	6 31	9 11
29	Tu	5 19	6 43	9 19	5 23	6 39	9 23	5 26	6 38	9 28	5 32	6 30	9 41
30	W	5 20	6 41	9 47	5 24	6 38	9 52	5 27	6 37	9 58	5 33	6 28	10 15
31	Th	5 22	6 39	10 20	5 25	6 36	10 26	5 27	6 35	10 33	5 33	6 27	10 53

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 6 12	8	12 5 35	14	12 4 40	20	12 3 26	26	12 1 55
2	12 6 8	9	12 5 27	15	12 4 29	21	12 3 12	27	12 1 39
3	12 6 4	10	12 5 19	16	12 4 17	22	12 2 58	28	12 1 22
4	12 5 59	11	12 5 10	17	12 4 5	23	12 2 43	29	12 1 4
5	12 5 54	12	12 5 1	18	12 3 53	24	12 2 27	30	12 0 47
6	12 5 48	13	12 4 51	19	12 3 40	25	12 2 12	31	12 0 28
7	12 5 41								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Aug.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Aug.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Aug.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	2 57	9 16	11	3 13	8 57	21	3 29	8 37
New York.	1	3 6	9 6	11	3 22	8 48	21	3 35	8 31
Wash'ton.	1	3 15	8 57	11	3 29	8 41	21	3 41	8 24
Charleston.	1	3 40	8 32	11	3 50	8 20	21	3 59	8 7

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	5 23	6 37	11 1	5 26	6 35	11 8	5 28	6 33	11 15	5 34	6 26	11 37
2	Sa	5 24	6 35	11 49	5 27	6 33	11 56	5 29	6 31	A. M.	5 35	6 25	A. M.
3	S	5 25	6 33	A. M.	5 28	6 31	A. M.	5 30	6 29	12 4	5 35	6 24	12 27
4	M	5 27	6 32	12 46	5 29	6 30	12 53	5 31	6 27	1 0	5 36	6 22	1 22
5	Tu	5 28	6 30	1 49	5 30	6 28	1 55	5 32	6 25	2 1	5 37	6 21	2 20
6	W	5 29	6 28	2 56	5 31	6 26	3 0	5 33	6 24	3 5	5 37	6 19	3 31
7	Th	5 30	6 26	4 3	5 32	6 24	4 7	5 34	6 23	4 11	5 38	6 18	4 22
8	Fr	5 31	6 25	rises.	5 33	6 23	rises.	5 35	6 21	rises.	5 38	6 16	rises.
9	Sa	5 32	6 23	7 9	5 34	6 21	7 8	5 36	6 20	7 8	5 39	6 15	7 7
10	S	5 33	6 21	7 30	5 35	6 19	7 31	5 37	6 18	7 32	5 40	6 14	7 35
11	M	5 35	6 19	7 52	5 36	6 17	7 55	5 38	6 16	7 57	5 40	6 12	8 5
12	Tu	5 36	6 17	8 19	5 37	6 16	8 23	5 39	6 15	8 26	5 41	6 11	8 38
13	W	5 37	6 15	8 50	5 38	6 14	8 55	5 40	6 13	9 1	5 42	6 9	9 17
14	Th	5 38	6 14	9 30	5 39	6 13	9 37	5 41	6 12	9 43	5 42	6 8	10 3
15	Fr	5 39	6 12	10 21	5 40	6 11	10 28	5 41	6 10	10 35	5 43	6 7	10 57
16	Sa	5 40	6 10	11 24	5 41	6 9	11 31	5 42	6 9	11 38	5 43	6 6	A. M.
17	S	5 41	6 8	A. M.	5 42	6 7	A. M.	5 43	6 7	A. M.	5 44	6 5	12 0
18	M	5 42	6 6	12 36	5 43	6 5	12 42	5 44	6 5	12 49	5 45	6 4	1 9
19	Tu	5 43	6 5	1 53	5 44	6 4	1 58	5 45	6 4	2 3	5 45	6 3	2 19
20	W	5 44	6 3	3 10	5 44	6 2	3 14	5 46	6 2	3 18	5 46	6 1	3 30
21	Th	5 45	6 1	4 25	5 45	6 1	4 27	5 47	6 0	4 30	5 47	6 0	4 37
22	Fr	5 46	6 0	sets.	5 46	6 0	sets.	5 48	5 59	sets.	5 47	5 59	sets.
23	Sa	5 47	5 58	6 36	5 47	5 58	6 37	5 49	5 57	6 38	5 48	5 57	6 42
24	S	5 48	5 56	6 56	5 48	5 56	6 59	5 50	5 56	7 1	5 48	5 56	7 9
25	M	5 50	5 54	7 19	5 49	5 54	7 23	5 51	5 54	7 27	5 49	5 54	7 39
26	Tu	5 51	5 52	7 45	5 50	5 53	7 51	5 52	5 53	7 56	5 50	5 53	8 12
27	W	5 52	5 50	8 16	5 51	5 51	8 22	5 53	5 51	8 29	5 50	5 51	8 48
28	Th	5 53	5 49	8 54	5 52	5 49	9 1	5 53	5 49	9 8	5 51	5 50	9 30
29	Fr	5 54	5 47	9 40	5 53	5 48	9 47	5 54	5 48	9 55	5 52	5 49	10 17
30	Sa	5 55	5 46	10 33	5 54	5 46	10 40	5 55	5 46	10 48	5 52	5 48	11 10

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	12 0 10	7	11 58 13	13	11 56 18	19	11 54 1	25	11 51 56
2	11 59 51	8	11 57 53	14	11 55 47	20	11 53 40	26	11 51 35
3	11 59 32	9	11 57 32	15	11 55 26	21	11 53 19	27	11 51 15
4	11 59 13	10	11 57 11	16	11 55 5	22	11 52 58	28	11 50 55
5	11 58 53	11	11 56 50	17	11 54 44	23	11 52 37	29	11 50 35
6	11 58 33	12	11 56 30	18	11 54 23	24	11 52 17	30	11 50 15

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Sept.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Sept.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Sept.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	3 45	8 14	11	3 59	7 54	21	4 12	7 34
New York.	1	3 50	8 9	11	4 3	7 50	21	4 15	7 31
Wash'ton.	1	3 55	8 4	11	4 7	7 46	21	4 18	7 28
Charleston	1	4 9	7 51	11	4 17	7 36	21	4 20	7 20

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	5 56	5 44	11 33	5 55	5 45	11 39	5 55	5 45	11 46	5 53	5 47	A. M.
2	M	5 57	5 42	A. M.	5 56	5 43	A. M.	5 56	5 44	A. M.	5 54	5 45	12 5
3	Tu	5 58	5 40	12 38	5 57	5 41	12 44	5 57	5 42	12 49	5 55	5 43	1 6
4	W	5 59	5 39	1 45	5 58	5 40	1 49	5 58	5 41	1 54	5 56	5 42	2 8
5	Th	6 1	5 38	2 56	6 0	5 38	2 57	5 59	5 39	3 0	5 57	5 41	3 9
6	Fr	6 2	5 36	4 3	6 1	5 37	4 4	6 0	5 38	4 6	5 57	5 40	4 11
7	Sa	6 3	5 34	5 12	6 2	5 35	5 13	6 1	5 36	5 13	5 58	5 38	5 14
8	S	6 4	5 32	rises.	6 3	5 33	rises.	6 2	5 35	rises.	5 59	5 37	rises.
9	M	6 5	5 31	6 20	6 4	5 32	6 24	6 3	5 34	6 27	5 59	5 36	6 38
10	Tu	6 6	5 30	6 51	6 5	5 30	6 57	6 4	5 32	7 1	6 0	5 35	7 16
11	W	6 8	5 29	7 28	6 6	5 28	7 35	6 5	5 30	7 41	6 1	5 34	8 0
12	Th	6 9	5 27	8 16	6 7	5 27	8 23	6 6	5 28	8 31	6 1	5 33	8 53
13	Fr	6 10	5 25	9 16	6 8	5 25	9 23	6 7	5 26	9 31	6 2	5 31	9 53
14	Sa	6 11	5 23	10 25	6 9	5 24	10 32	6 8	5 24	10 39	6 3	5 30	11 0
15	S	6 12	5 22	11 41	6 10	5 22	11 46	6 9	5 23	11 52	6 3	5 29	A. M.
16	M	6 13	5 20	A. M.	6 11	5 21	A. M.	6 10	5 21	A. M.	6 4	5 28	12 10
17	Tu	6 14	5 18	12 56	6 12	5 19	1 1	6 11	5 19	1 5	6 5	5 26	1 19
18	W	6 15	5 16	2 11	6 13	5 17	2 14	6 12	5 18	2 17	6 6	5 25	2 26
19	Th	6 16	5 14	3 22	6 14	5 16	3 23	6 13	5 16	3 25	6 7	5 24	3 29
20	Fr	6 18	5 12	4 31	6 16	5 14	4 31	6 15	5 15	4 31	6 8	5 23	4 31
21	Sa	6 19	5 11	5 37	6 17	5 13	5 36	6 16	5 14	5 34	6 8	5 22	5 30
22	S	6 20	5 9	sets.	6 18	5 12	sets.	6 17	5 13	sets.	6 9	5 21	sets.
23	M	6 21	5 8	5 46	6 19	5 11	5 51	6 18	5 11	5 55	6 10	5 19	6 10
24	Tu	6 22	5 6	6 15	6 20	5 9	6 21	6 19	5 10	6 27	6 11	5 18	6 44
25	W	6 23	5 3	6 50	6 21	5 8	6 56	6 20	5 9	7 3	6 12	5 17	7 24
26	Th	6 24	5 2	7 32	6 22	5 6	7 39	6 21	5 8	7 47	6 13	5 16	8 9
27	Fr	6 26	5 0	8 22	6 23	5 5	8 30	6 22	5 6	8 37	6 14	5 15	9 0
28	Sa	6 27	4 59	9 20	6 24	5 3	9 27	6 23	5 5	9 34	6 15	5 14	9 55
29	S	6 28	4 58	10 22	6 25	5 2	10 28	6 24	5 4	10 35	6 15	5 14	10 53
30	M	6 29	4 57	11 28	6 26	5 0	11 32	6 24	5 3	11 38	6 16	5 13	11 53
31	Tu	6 30	4 56	A. M.	6 27	4 59	A. M.	6 25	5 2	A. M.	6 17	5 12	A. M.

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Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.	Day of Month.	H. M. S.
1	11 49 55	8	11 47 47	14	11 46 13	20	11 44 59	26	11 44 8
2	11 49 36	9	11 47 30	15	11 45 59	21	11 44 49	27	11 44 2
3	11 49 17	10	11 47 14	16	11 45 46	22	11 44 39	28	11 43 56
4	11 48 58	11	11 46 58	17	11 45 33	23	11 44 30	29	11 43 51
5	11 48 40	12	11 46 43	18	11 45 21	24	11 44 22	30	11 43 48
6	11 48 22	13	11 46 28	19	11 45 10	25	11 44 14	31	11 43 44
7	11 48 4								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Oct.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Oct.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Oct.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	4 24	7 15	11	4 35	6 58	21	5 20	6 12
New York.	1	4 26	7 14	11	4 36	6 57	21	5 18	6 14
Wash'ton.	1	4 27	7 12	11	4 37	6 56	21	5 16	6 16
Charleston.	1	4 32	7 7	11	4 39	6 54	21	5 10	6 22

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	6 31	4 55	12 34	6 29	4 58	12 38	6 26	5 1	12 42	6 17	5 11	12 53
2	Th	6 32	4 54	1 42	6 30	4 57	1 44	6 27	5 0	1 46	6 18	5 10	1 53
3	Fr	6 34	4 53	2 50	6 31	4 56	2 51	6 28	4 59	2 52	6 19	5 9	2 55
4	Sa	6 35	4 51	4 0	6 32	4 55	4 0	6 29	4 58	3 59	6 20	5 8	3 58
5	S	6 36	4 50	5 14	6 33	4 54	5 12	6 30	4 57	5 10	6 21	5 7	5 4
6	M	6 38	4 49	rises.	6 35	4 53	rises.	6 31	4 56	rises.	6 22	5 7	rises.
7	Tu	6 39	4 47	5 23	6 36	4 51	5 27	6 32	4 55	5 34	6 23	5 6	5 51
8	W	6 40	4 46	6 8	6 38	4 50	6 15	6 33	4 54	6 22	6 24	5 5	6 42
9	Th	6 42	4 45	7 5	6 39	4 49	7 13	6 34	4 53	7 20	6 25	5 4	7 43
10	Fr	6 43	4 44	8 14	6 40	4 48	8 21	6 36	4 52	8 28	6 26	5 3	8 50
11	Sa	6 45	4 43	9 29	6 42	4 47	9 35	6 37	4 51	9 42	6 27	5 2	10 0
12	S	6 47	4 41	10 47	6 43	4 46	10 51	6 38	4 50	10 56	6 28	5 2	11 11
13	M	6 48	4 40	A. M.	6 44	4 45	A. M.	6 39	4 49	A. M.	6 29	5 1	A. M.
14	Tu	6 50	4 39	12 2	6 46	4 44	12 5	6 41	4 48	12 8	6 30	5 0	12 18
15	W	6 52	4 37	1 13	6 47	4 43	1 14	6 42	4 47	1 17	6 31	5 0	1 23
16	Th	6 53	4 36	2 22	6 48	4 42	2 22	6 43	4 46	2 23	6 32	4 59	2 24
17	Fr	6 55	4 35	3 29	6 49	4 41	3 28	6 44	4 45	3 27	6 33	4 58	3 24
18	Sa	6 57	4 34	4 35	6 50	4 40	4 32	6 45	4 44	4 30	6 34	4 57	4 23
19	S	6 58	4 33	5 41	6 51	4 40	5 38	6 46	4 44	5 34	6 35	4 56	5 23
20	M	6 59	4 33	sets.	6 52	4 39	sets.	6 47	4 43	sets.	6 36	4 56	sets.
21	Tu	7 0	4 32	4 47	6 53	4 38	4 54	6 48	4 42	5 1	6 37	4 55	5 21
22	W	7 1	4 31	5 28	6 54	4 38	5 35	6 49	4 42	5 42	6 38	4 55	6 4
23	Th	7 2	4 30	6 15	6 55	4 37	6 23	6 50	4 41	6 30	6 39	4 55	6 53
24	Fr	7 3	4 30	7 10	6 57	4 36	7 17	6 51	4 41	7 25	6 40	4 54	7 46
25	Sa	7 4	4 29	8 10	6 58	4 36	8 17	6 52	4 40	8 24	6 40	4 54	8 43
26	S	7 5	4 29	9 14	7 0	4 35	9 19	6 53	4 40	9 25	6 41	4 54	9 41
27	M	7 6	4 29	10 19	7 1	4 35	10 23	6 54	4 40	10 28	6 41	4 54	10 40
28	Tu	7 7	4 28	11 25	7 2	4 35	11 27	6 55	4 40	11 31	6 42	4 54	11 39
29	W	7 8	4 28	A. M.	7 2	4 34	A. M.	6 56	4 40	A. M.	6 42	4 54	A. M.
30	Th	7 9	4 28	12 31	7 3	4 34	12 32	6 58	4 40	12 34	6 43	4 54	12 39
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 43 42	7	11 43 44	13	11 44 17	19	11 45 20	25	11 46 53
2	11 43 40	8	11 43 47	14	11 44 25	20	11 45 34	26	11 47 12
3	11 43 39	9	11 43 52	15	11 44 34	21	11 45 48	27	11 47 31
4	11 43 39	10	11 43 57	16	11 44 45	22	11 46 3	28	11 47 50
5	11 43 40	11	11 44 2	17	11 44 56	23	11 46 19	29	11 48 11
6	11 43 42	12	11 44 9	18	11 45 7	24	11 46 36	30	11 48 32

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Nov.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Nov.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Nov.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 9	6 19	21	5 20	6 12
New York.	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 8	6 20	21	5 18	6 14
Wash'ton.	1	4 57	6 30	11	5 7	6 21	21	5 16	6 16
Charleston	1	4 54	6 33	11	5 2	6 26	21	5 10	6 22

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	7 9	4 28	1 38	7 4	4 34	1 38	6 59	4 40	1 38	6 44	4 54	1 39
2	Sa	7 10	4 28	2 48	7 5	4 34	2 47	7 0	4 39	2 45	6 45	4 54	2 41
3	S	7 11	4 28	4 2	7 6	4 34	3 59	7 1	4 39	3 56	6 46	4 54	3 48
4	M	7 12	4 28	5 21	7 7	4 34	5 16	7 2	4 39	5 12	6 46	4 54	4 58
5	Tu	7 13	4 28	6 42	7 8	4 33	6 37	7 3	4 39	6 30	6 47	4 54	6 13
6	W	7 14	4 28	rises.	7 9	4 33	rises.	7 4	4 38	rises.	6 48	4 54	rises.
7	Th	7 15	4 28	5 54	7 10	4 33	6 1	7 5	4 38	6 9	6 49	4 54	6 31
8	Fr	7 16	4 28	7 10	7 11	4 33	7 17	7 6	4 38	7 24	6 50	4 54	7 43
9	Sa	7 17	4 28	8 31	7 12	4 33	8 36	7 8	4 38	8 42	6 50	4 54	8 57
10	S	7 18	4 28	9 49	7 13	4 33	9 52	7 9	4 38	9 56	6 51	4 54	10 8
11	M	7 19	4 28	11 4	7 14	4 33	11 6	7 10	4 38	11 8	6 52	4 54	11 15
12	Tu	7 20	4 28	A. M.	7 15	4 33	A. M.	7 11	4 38	A. M.	6 53	4 55	A. M.
13	W	7 21	4 28	1 14	7 16	4 33	12 14	7 11	4 38	12 16	6 54	4 55	12 18
14	Th	7 22	4 28	1 21	7 17	4 33	1 21	7 12	4 38	1 20	6 54	4 55	1 19
15	Fr	7 23	4 28	2 27	7 18	4 33	2 26	7 13	4 38	2 25	6 55	4 55	2 18
16	Sa	7 24	4 29	3 53	7 18	4 34	3 30	7 13	4 39	3 27	6 56	4 56	3 17
17	S	7 24	4 29	4 39	7 19	4 34	4 35	7 14	4 39	4 30	6 57	4 56	4 16
18	M	7 25	4 29	5 45	7 19	4 34	5 39	7 14	4 39	5 33	6 57	4 57	5 16
19	Tu	7 25	4 29	6 49	7 20	4 34	6 42	7 15	4 40	6 35	6 58	4 57	6 15
20	W	7 26	4 29	sets.	7 20	4 34	sets.	7 15	4 40	sets.	6 58	4 58	sets.
21	Th	7 26	4 30	5 3	7 20	4 34	5 10	7 15	4 40	5 18	6 59	4 58	5 40
22	Fr	7 27	4 30	6 2	7 21	4 34	6 9	7 16	4 40	6 16	7 0	4 58	6 54
23	Sa	7 27	4 31	7 5	7 21	4 35	7 11	7 16	4 41	7 17	7 0	4 59	7 34
24	S	7 27	4 31	8 9	7 22	4 35	8 14	7 17	4 42	8 19	7 0	5 0	8 35
25	M	7 28	4 32	9 14	7 22	4 36	9 17	7 17	4 43	9 21	7 0	5 1	9 31
26	Tu	7 28	4 32	10 18	7 22	4 36	10 20	7 17	4 44	10 22	7 1	5 2	10 28
27	W	7 28	4 33	11 23	7 23	4 37	11 23	7 18	4 45	11 25	7 1	5 2	11 27
28	Th	7 29	4 33	A. M.	7 23	4 38	A. M.	7 18	4 45	A. M.	7 1	5 3	A. M.
29	Fr	7 29	4 34	12 29	7 23	4 39	12 29	7 18	4 46	12 28	7 2	5 3	12 25
30	Sa	7 29	4 35	1 39	7 23	4 40	1 37	7 18	4 46	1 34	7 2	5 4	1 23
31	S	7 30	4 36	2 53	7 24	4 41	2 49	7 19	4 47	2 45	7 2	5 4	2 31

SUN ON MERIDIAN.

Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.		Day of Month.	
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.
1	11 48 54	8	11 51 43	14	11 54 27	20	11 57 24	26	12 0 24
2	11 49 16	9	11 52 9	15	11 54 56	21	11 57 53	27	12 0 53
3	11 49 39	10	11 52 36	16	11 55 25	22	11 58 23	28	12 1 23
4	11 50 3	11	11 53 3	17	11 55 54	23	11 58 54	29	12 1 52
5	11 50 27	12	11 53 31	18	11 56 24	24	11 59 24	30	12 2 22
6	11 50 52	13	11 53 59	19	11 56 54	25	11 59 54	31	12 2 51
7	11 51 17								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Dec.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Dec.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.	Dec.	Begins, A. M.	Ends, P. M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	5 29	6 9	11	5 38	6 9	21	5 45	6 12
New York.	1	5 27	6 11	11	5 36	6 11	21	5 42	6 14
Wash'ton..	1	5 25	6 13	11	5 33	6 14	21	5 40	6 17
Charleston.	1	5 17	6 20	11	5 25	6 22	21	5 31	6 26

Principal Elements of the Solar System.

NAME.	Mean Distance from Sun, Millions of Miles.	Sidereal Period, Days.	Orbit Velocity, Miles per Second.	Mean Diameter, Miles.	Mass, Earth =1.	Volume, Earth =1.	Density, Earth =1.	Gravity at Surface, Earth =1.
Sun	.....	.....	.....	866,400	331100	1310000	0.25	27.65
Mercury	36.0	87.969	23 to 35	3,030	0.125	0.056	2.23	0.85
Venus	67.2	224.701	21.9	7,700	0.78	0.92	0.86	0.83
Earth	92.8	365.256	18.5	7,918	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mars	141.5	686.95	15.0	4,230	0.107	0.152	0.72	0.38
Jupiter	483.3	4332.58	8.1	86,500	316.0	1309	0.24	2.65
Saturn	886.0	10759.22	6.0	71,000	94.9	721	0.13	1.18
Uranus	1781.9	30686.82	4.2	31,900	14.7	65	0.22	0.91
Neptune	2791.6	60181.11	3.4	34,800	17.1	85	0.20	0.88

The number of asteroids discovered up to present date is about 465. A number of these small planets have not been observed since their discovery, and are practically lost. Consequently it is now sometimes a matter of doubt, until the elements have been computed, whether the supposed new planet is really new, or only an old one rediscovered.

Our Moon.

Of all the secondary planets the earth's satellite is by far the most interesting and important. The moon completes her circuit around the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43.2 minutes; but in consequence of her motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month, that is, the time from new moon to new moon, is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period. If the earth were motionless in space the moon's orbit would be nearly an ellipse, having the earth in one of the foci; hence her distance from the earth varies during the course of a lunar month. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,850 miles. Her maximum distance, however, may reach 252,830 miles, and the least distance to which she can approach the earth is 221,520 miles. Her diameter is 2,162 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the earth the sum of the two radii of the earth and moon, viz., 3,962 and 1,081 miles respectively, we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,477 miles. Her orbit is a very intricate one, because the earth in moving around the sun carries the moon along with it; hence the latter is sometimes within and sometimes without the earth's orbit. Its form is that of a serpentine curve, always *concave* toward the sun, and inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of 5° 9′, in consequence of which our satellite appears sometimes above and sometimes below the plane of the earth's orbit, through which she passes twice in a revolution. These points or positions are called nodes, and no two consecutive nodes occupy positions diametrically opposite on the lunar orbit. The nodes have a retrograde motion, which causes them to make an entire revolution in 18 years, 218 days, 21 hours, 22 minutes and 48 seconds. This motion was well known to the ancients, who called it the Saros, and was made use of by them in roughly predicting eclipses.

The moon always presents the same face to us, as is evident from the permanency of the various markings on its surface. This circumstance proves that with respect to the earth she revolves on an axis, and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth, viz., 27.32166 days. The moon's axis is not perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, but deviates therefrom by an angle of about 6° 41′. In consequence of this fact, and of the inclination of the lunar orbit to that of the ecliptic, the poles of the moon lean alternately to and from the earth. When the north pole leans toward the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it, and somewhat less when it leans the contrary way. This displacement is known by the name of libration in latitude.

The moon's motion on her axis is uniform, but her angular velocity in her orbit is subject to slight variations by reason of the form of her orbit; hence it happens that we sometimes see a little more of the eastern or western edge at one time than at another. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

The moon's surface contains about 14,685,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of Europe. Her volume is 1-49 and her mass 1-81 that of the earth, and hence her density is about 3-5 that of the earth, or about 3 2-5 that of water. At the lunar surface gravity is only 3-20 of what it is at the earth, and therefore a body which weighs 20 pounds here would weigh only 3 pounds there.

The centre of gravity of the earth and moon, or the point about which they both actually revolve in their course around the sun, lies *within* the earth; it is 1,063 miles below the surface.

The attractive force of the moon acting on the water of our oceans is mainly instrumental in raising them into protuberances or tides in such a manner as to give the total mass a spheroidal figure whose principal axis would continually coincide with the line joining the centres of the earth and moon, but in consequence of the resistance which this movement of the water encounters from continents and islands, as well as from the liquid molecules themselves, the tidal wave can never arrive at any place until about one hour after the moon has crossed the meridian of the place.

The moon has no atmosphere and no water. The suddenness with which stars are occulted by the moon is regarded as a conclusive proof that a lunar atmosphere does not exist, and the spectroscope furnishes negative evidence of the same character.

In remote ages the lunar surface was the theatre of violent volcanic action, being elevated into cones and ridges exceeding 20,000 feet high, and at other places rent into furrows or depressions of corresponding depth. The lunar volcanoes are now extinct. A profound silence reigns over the desolate and rugged surface. It is a dead world, utterly unfit to support animal or vegetable life.

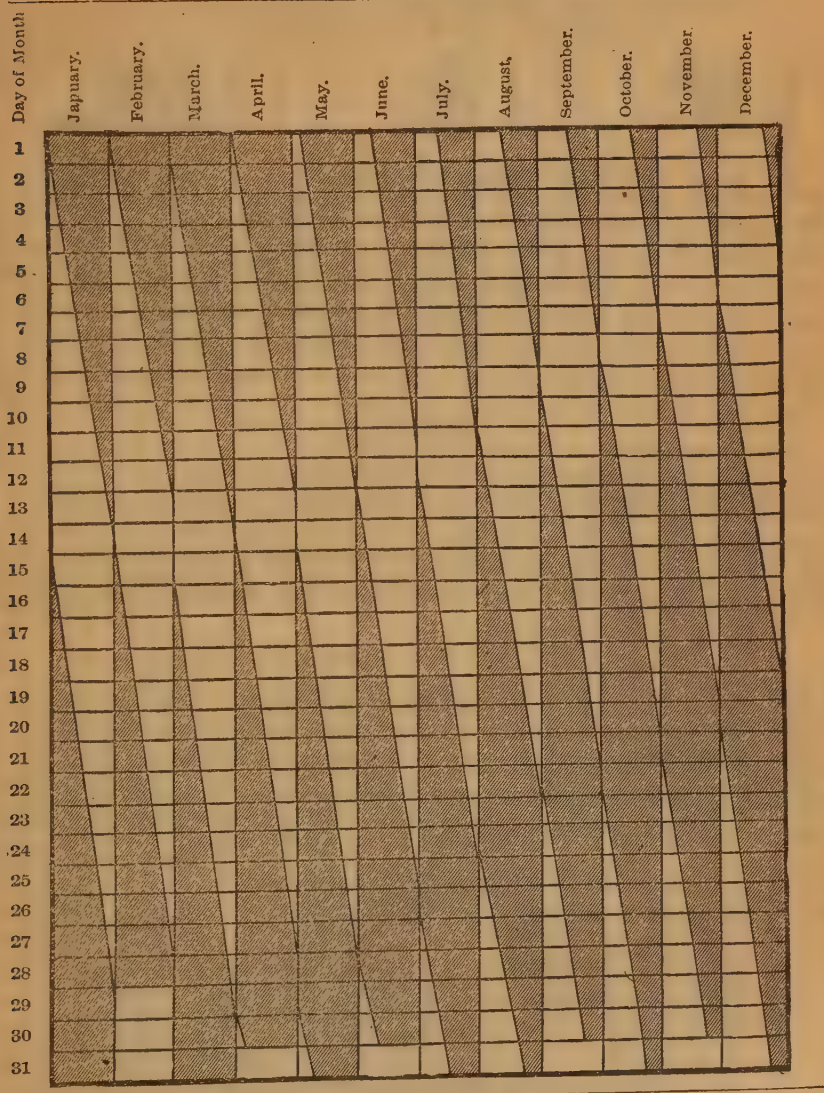
THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

The earth's sensible atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably further, but becoming at only a few miles from the surface of too great a tenuity to support life. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the sun, and, when laden with clouds, hindering the earth from radiating its acquired heat into space. — *Whitaker.*

The Moon's Phases, 1911.

1911.	Phase.	Day.	Boston.	New York.	Washington.	Charleston.	Chicago.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
January.	First Quarter.	8	1 36 A.M.	1 24 A.M.	1 12 A.M.	1 1 A.M.	12 30 A.M.
	Full Moon.	14	5 42 P.M.	5 30 P.M.	5 18 P.M.	5 7 P.M.	4 36 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	22	1 37 A.M.	1 25 A.M.	1 13 A.M.	1 2 A.M.	12 31 A.M.
	New Moon.	30	5 0 A.M.	4 48 A.M.	4 36 A.M.	4 25 A.M.	3 54 A.M.
February.	First Quarter.	6	10 43 A.M.	10 31 A.M.	10 19 A.M.	10 8 A.M.	9 37 A.M.
	Full Moon.	13	5 53 A.M.	5 41 A.M.	5 29 A.M.	5 18 A.M.	4 47 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	20	11 0 P.M.	10 48 P.M.	10 36 P.M.	10 25 P.M.	9 54 P.M.
	New Moon.	28	7 47 P.M.	7 35 P.M.	7 23 P.M.	7 12 P.M.	6 41 P.M.
March.	First Quarter.	7	6 17 P.M.	6 5 P.M.	5 53 P.M.	5 42 P.M.	5 11 P.M.
	Full Moon.	14	7 14 P.M.	7 2 P.M.	6 50 P.M.	6 39 P.M.	6 8 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	22	7 42 P.M.	7 30 P.M.	7 18 P.M.	7 7 P.M.	6 36 P.M.
	New Moon.	30	7 54 A.M.	7 42 A.M.	7 30 A.M.	7 19 A.M.	6 48 A.M.
April.	First Quarter.	6	1 11 A.M.	12 59 A.M.	12 47 A.M.	12 36 A.M.	12 5 A.M.
	Full Moon.	13	9 52 A.M.	9 40 A.M.	9 28 A.M.	9 17 A.M.	8 46 A.M.
	Last Quarter	21	1 51 P.M.	1 39 P.M.	1 27 P.M.	1 16 P.M.	12 45 P.M.
	New Moon.	28	5 41 P.M.	5 29 P.M.	5 17 P.M.	5 6 P.M.	4 35 P.M.
May.	First Quarter.	5	8 29 A.M.	8 17 A.M.	8 5 A.M.	7 54 A.M.	7 23 A.M.
	Full Moon.	13	1 25 A.M.	1 13 A.M.	1 1 A.M.	12 50 A.M.	12 19 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	21	4 39 A.M.	4 27 A.M.	4 15 A.M.	4 4 A.M.	3 33 A.M.
	New Moon.	28	1 40 A.M.	1 28 A.M.	1 16 A.M.	1 5 A.M.	12 34 A.M.
June.	First Quarter.	3	5 20 P.M.	5 8 P.M.	4 56 P.M.	4 45 P.M.	4 14 P.M.
	Full Moon.	11	5 6 P.M.	4 54 P.M.	4 42 P.M.	4 31 P.M.	4 0 P.M.
	Last Quarter	19	4 7 P.M.	3 55 P.M.	3 43 P.M.	3 32 P.M.	3 1 P.M.
	New Moon.	26	8 35 A.M.	8 23 A.M.	8 11 A.M.	8 0 A.M.	7 29 A.M.
July.	First Quarter.	2	4 36 A.M.	4 24 A.M.	4 12 A.M.	4 1 A.M.	3 30 A.M.
	Full Moon.	11	8 9 A.M.	7 57 A.M.	7 45 A.M.	7 34 A.M.	7 3 A.M.
	Last Quarter	19	12 46 A.M.	12 35 A.M.	12 23 A.M.	12 12 A.M.	18d 11 41 P.M.
	New Moon.	25	3 28 P.M.	3 16 P.M.	3 4 P.M.	2 53 P.M.	2 22 P.M.
August.	First Quarter.	1	6 45 P.M.	6 33 P.M.	6 21 P.M.	6 10 P.M.	5 39 P.M.
	Full Moon.	9	10 10 P.M.	9 58 P.M.	9 46 P.M.	9 35 P.M.	9 4 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	17	7 26 A.M.	7 14 A.M.	7 2 A.M.	6 51 A.M.	6 20 A.M.
	New Moon.	23	11 30 P.M.	11 18 P.M.	11 6 P.M.	10 55 P.M.	10 24 P.M.
	First Quarter.	31	11 36 A.M.	11 24 A.M.	11 12 A.M.	11 1 A.M.	10 30 A.M.
September	Full Moon.	8	11 12 A.M.	11 0 A.M.	10 48 A.M.	10 37 A.M.	10 6 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	15	1 7 P.M.	12 55 P.M.	12 43 P.M.	12 32 P.M.	12 1 P.M.
	New Moon.	22	9 53 A.M.	9 41 A.M.	9 29 A.M.	9 18 A.M.	8 47 A.M.
	First Quarter.	30	6 24 A.M.	6 12 A.M.	6 0 A.M.	5 49 A.M.	5 18 A.M.
October.	Full Moon.	7	11 27 P.M.	11 15 P.M.	11 3 P.M.	10 52 P.M.	10 21 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	14	7 2 P.M.	6 50 P.M.	6 38 P.M.	6 27 P.M.	5 56 P.M.
	New Moon.	21	11 25 P.M.	11 13 P.M.	11 1 P.M.	10 50 P.M.	10 19 P.M.
	First Quarter.	30	1 57 A.M.	1 45 A.M.	1 33 A.M.	1 22 A.M.	12 52 A.M.
November	Full Moon.	6	11 4 A.M.	10 52 A.M.	10 40 A.M.	10 29 A.M.	9 58 A.M.
	Last Quarter.	13	2 35 A.M.	2 23 A.M.	2 11 A.M.	2 0 A.M.	1 29 A.M.
	New Moon.	20	4 5 P.M.	3 53 P.M.	3 41 P.M.	3 30 P.M.	2 59 P.M.
	First Quarter.	28	8 58 P.M.	8 46 P.M.	8 34 P.M.	8 23 P.M.	7 52 P.M.
December.	Full Moon.	5	10 8 P.M.	9 56 P.M.	9 44 P.M.	9 33 P.M.	9 2 P.M.
	Last Quarter.	12	1 1 P.M.	12 59 P.M.	12 37 P.M.	12 26 P.M.	11 55 A.M.
	New Moon.	20	10 56 A.M.	10 44 A.M.	10 32 A.M.	10 21 A.M.	9 50 A.M.
	First Quarter.	28	2 3 P.M.	1 51 P.M.	1 39 P.M.	1 28 P.M.	12 57 P.M.

Moonlight Chart, 1911.



EXPLANATION.—The white spaces show the amount of moonlight each night. January 8, February 7, etc., the moon sets at or near midnight when the former half of the night has moonlight; January 14, February 14, etc. full moon, moonlight all night; January 21, February 20, etc., when the moon rises at or near midnight, the latter half of the night having moonlight; January 30, February 1, etc. new moon, no moonlight during the whole night.

Astronomical Phenomena for the Year 1911.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.	☌	Conjunction.
☾	The Moon.	♃	Jupiter.	□	Quadrature.
☿	Mercury.	♄	Saturn.	☍	Opposition.
♀	Venus.	♅	Uranus.	☊	Ascending Node.
⊕	The Earth.	♆	Neptune.	☋	Descending Node.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (☌) when they have the same *Right Ascension*, or are on the *same meridian*, *i. e.*, when one is due *north* or *south* of the other: if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time: they are in "opposition" (☍) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises just as the other is setting. "Quadrature" (□) is half way between conjunction and opposition. By "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent *angular* distance from the sun: the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can only be seen with the naked eye at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (☊) or "descending" (☋) node it is crossing the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest, and "Aphelion" furthest, from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon.

I.—ECLIPSES.

In the year 1911 there will be two eclipses, both of the sun.

1. A total eclipse of the sun April 28, invisible in New York and New England, but visible as a partial eclipse over that portion of the United States lying south of a line drawn through Cape Henlopen, Pittsburgh, Toledo, Racine, Prairie du Chien, Fort Sully, Gallatin City, and Astoria.

The path of the total eclipse, which is a very large one, lies wholly in the Pacific Ocean, commencing at sunrise near the southeast corner of Australia, passing over the Friendly Islands, Nassau Islands, and terminates at sunset on the southern coast of Guatemala. The greatest duration of totality is 4 minutes 57 seconds.

Places.	Eclipse Begins.				Eclipse Ends.			
	D.	H.	M.	s.	H.	M.	s.	
St. Louis	April 28,	5	33	0 P.M.	6	32	6	P.M.
Denver	"	4	25	35 P.M.	5	35	33	P.M.
San Francisco	"	2	54	31 P.M.	4	29	9	P.M.

Along the eastern coast of the United States south of Washington, there will be a very small partial eclipse, the sun setting with the eclipse on it.

2. An annular eclipse of the sun October 21-22, invisible in America. The path of the annulus begins on the east coast of the Sea of Aral and moving in a southeast direction passes over the islands of Hainan and New Guinea and terminates in the South Pacific Ocean. As a partial eclipse it is visible over nearly all Asia, Australia and the northern portion of New Zealand.

II.—PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS, 1911.

	D.	H.			
Jan.		12	A.M.	♄	stationary.
	3	10	A.M.	⊕	in perihelion.
	5	1	P.M.	☌ ☿ ♀	
	7	8	A.M.	☿	in aphelion.
	9	12	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	10	5	A.M.	☌ ☉	inferior.
	20	11	P.M.	□ ♄ ☉	
	23	12	A.M.	☌ ♅ ☾	
	26	5	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	31	9	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
Feb.	2	8	A.M.	☌	gr. elong. W. 25°.
	2	6	A.M.	□ ♃ ☉	
	5	7	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	19	1	P.M.	☌ ♅ ☾	
	24	6	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
Mar.	1	12	P.M.	♃	stationary.
	2	12	P.M.	☌ ☿	
	4	5	P.M.	☌ ♄	
	18	9	P.M.	☌ ♅ ☾	
	20	8	A.M.	☌ ☉	superior.
	25	6	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	29	1	A.M.	☌ ♀	♄, ♄, S. 2° 25′.
Apr.	1	6	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	1	12	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾	
	10	5	P.M.	☌ ♄	
	14	10	P.M.	☌	gr. elong. E. 19° 43′.
	14	11	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾	
	23	8	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾	
	28	9	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾	
	29	6	P.M.	☿	in perihelion.
	30	11	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☉	

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1911.—*Continued.*

	D.	H.		
May	1	1	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☉
	1	8	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☾
	5	1	P.M.	☌ ☿ ☉ inferior.
	10	6	A.M.	☌ ☿ ♄
	11	11	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
	22	8	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	26	2	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	28	10	P.M.	☌ ☿ ♄
	30	11	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
June	1	12	P.M.	☿ gr. elong. W. 24½°.
	7	11	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
	20	7	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	23	5	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	29	11	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
July	1	4	P.M.	♂ in perihelion.
	3	2	A.M.	⊕ in aphelion.
	3	5	A.M.	♃ stationary.
	3	8	P.M.	☌ ☿ ☉ superior.
	5	4	A.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
	7	10	A.M.	☿ gr. elong. E. 45½°.
	19	2	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	20	6	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	28	4	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
	29	7	P.M.	□ ♃ ☉
Aug.	1	2	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
	9	12	A.M.	□ ♂ ☉
	10	7	A.M.	☿ greatest brilliancy.
	13	4	A.M.	☿ gr. elong. E. 27°. 26′
	13	1	P.M.	□ ♄ ☉
	16	11	P.M.	☌ ♂ ♄, ♂ N. 21′.
	17	2	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	17	3	A.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	20	3	A.M.	☿ in aphelion.
	22	9	P.M.	☿ stationary.
	25	6	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
	29	4	A.M.	☌ ♃ ☾

	D.	H.		
Sept.	3	4	A.M.	♄ stationary.
	9	10	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☉ inferior.
	13	8	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	13	7	A.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	15	7	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☉ inferior.
	21	6	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☾
	24	11	A.M.	☌ ☿ ♀
	25	8	A.M.	☿ gr. elong. W. 17°.52′.
	25	10	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
Oct.	4	12	P.M.	♀ stationary.
	10	1	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	12	12	A.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	17	6	P.M.	♂ stationary.
	18	1	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
	22	9	A.M.	☿ greatest brilliancy.
	23	4	P.M.	☌ ☿ ☉ superior.
	23	6	P.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
Nov.	6	7	P.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	7	2	P.M.	☌ ☿ ♃
	8	3	A.M.	☌ ♂ ☾
	10	1	A.M.	☿ ♄ ☉
	16	1	P.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
	17	6	A.M.	♂ nearest earth.
	18	10	A.M.	☌ ♃ ☉
	25	12	A.M.	☿ ♂ ☉.
	26	4	A.M.	♀ gr. elong. W. 46° 45′
Dec.	4	2	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾
	4	10	P.M.	☌ ♂ ☾, ♂ South 50′.
	7	2	P.M.	☿ gr. elong. E. 21°.
	16	9	A.M.	☌ ♀ ☾
	18	7	A.M.	☌ ♃ ☾
	25	10	A.M.	☌ ☿ ☉ inferior.
	29	4	P.M.	♂ stationary
	31	10	A.M.	☌ ♄ ☾

The Galaxy or Milky Way.

DURING any clear night when the moon is absent a faint white band, somewhat irregular in breadth and intensity, can be seen extending obliquely across the sky. This girdling belt or band is commonly known as the Galaxy or Milky Way, from its whitish or milky appearance, and has been an object of study by astronomers from the remotest antiquity.

Disregarding slight deviations in its brightness, breadth, and direction, its course is that of a great circle inclined at an angle of about 63° to the celestial equator and cutting this circle in points whose right ascension are 6h. 47m. and 18h. 47m., and therefore its poles are situated in right ascension 12h. 47m. and declination 27° N., and right ascension 0h. 47m. and declination 27° S. At the point of nearest approach to the South Pole, and where it is brightest, there is seen a dark, vacant space about 8° long by 5° broad, so conspicuous as to attract the notice of the most superficial observer; it is called by navigators the "Coal Sack." In it only one solitary star is visible to the naked eye, but it is by no means devoid of telescopic stars. Its striking blackness is probably due in part to the effect of contrast with the brilliant star-ground by which it is surrounded.

The brightness of the Milky Way in this neighborhood is very striking compared with that in its most northern course, and conveys the idea of greater proximity. This circumstance has led astronomers to believe that the visible heavens is in the form of a flat ring like a discus or quoit, of immense and irregular breadth and thickness, within which we are eccentrically situated, nearer to the southern than to the northern portion.

It is absolutely impossible to give even a faint idea of the number of stars crowded together in this wonderful band.

More than 120,000 have passed across the field of view of a telescope in fifteen minutes. The total number is absolutely incalculable. Although composed of a vast assemblage of stars, there are about fifty vacant spaces wholly devoid of stars so far as we are at present able to determine. One of the most remarkable of these is situated in the constellation Sagittarius, in right ascension 17h. 57m. and declination 27° 51′ S., and therefore visible in our latitude.

Not even an approximate estimate can be made of the distance of the telescopic stars in the Milky Way. Their light has doubtless been many thousand, perhaps millions, of years travelling to us at the rate of 186,000 miles per second. Their distance is inconceivable. If the universe of visible stars, to which our solar system belongs, and of which the Milky Way forms the outer edge or boundary, is of such prodigious dimensions, what must be the size and distance of the gaseous nebulæ—those island universes—which our large telescopes have revealed far beyond the confines of the Milky Way? The question cannot be answered; it is beyond human comprehension.

The Sun's Right Ascension and Declination.

(WASHINGTON—APPARENT NOON).

Date.—1911	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
Jan. 1	18	44	21.30	−23	3	39.4
2		48	46.42	22	58	44.5
3		53	11.20	22	53	22.1
4		57	35.60		47	32.4
5	19	1	59.59		41	15.5
6		6	23.13		34	31.6
7		10	46.19		27	20.9
8		15	8.75		19	43.6
9		19	30.79		11	40.0
10		23	52.48		3	10.3
11		28	13.18	21	54	14.8
12		32	33.47		44	53.8
13		36	53.15		35	7.6
14		41	12.20		24	53.4
15		45	30.60		14	20.5
16		49	48.34		3	20.1
17		54	5.41	20	51	55.6
18		58	21.79		40	7.2
19	20	2	37.47		27	55.3
20		6	52.43		15	20.3
21		11	6.66		2	22.5
22		15	20.15	19	49	2.1
23		19	32.88		35	19.5
24		23	44.85		21	15.1
25		27	56.04		6	49.3
26		32	6.45	18	52	2.4
27		36	16.07		36	54.8
28		40	24.89		21	26.8
29		44	32.90		5	38.9
30		48	40.09	17	49	31.5
31		52	46.46		33	5.0
Feb. 1		56	52.00		16	19.9
2	21	0	56.70	16	59	16.5
3		5	0.58		41	55.2
4		9	3.58		24	16.5
5		13	5.76		6	20.9
6		17	7.11	15	48	8.8
7		21	7.63		29	40.6
8		25	7.32		10	56.6
9		29	6.20	14	51	57.3
10		33	4.27		32	43.2
11		37	1.55		13	14.7
12		40	58.04	13	53	32.1
13		44	53.76		33	35.9
14		48	48.72		13	26.4
15		52	42.95	12	53	4.0
16		56	36.45		32	29.1
17	22	0	29.24		11	42.1
18		4	21.33	11	50	43.4
19		8	12.74		29	33.4
20		12	3.48		8	12.6
21		15	53.56	10	46	41.3
22		19	43.01		24	59.8
23		23	31.84		3	8.6
24		27	20.06	9	41	8.1
25		31	7.69		18	58.8
26		34	54.74	8	56	41.1
27		38	41.22		34	15.4
28		42	27.14		11	42.0
Mar. 1		46	12.52	7	49	1.4
2		49	57.33		26	14.0
3		53	41.74		3	20.3
4		57	25.60	6	40	20.6
5	23	1	8.97		17	15.4
6		4	51.87	5	54	5.1
7		8	34.33		30	50.2
8		12	16.30		7	31.1
9		15	57.99	4	44	8.1
10		19	39.24		20	41.5
11		23	20.12	3	57	11.8
12		27	0.66		33	39.3
13		30	40.83		10	4.4
14		34	20.81	2	46	27.4
15		38	0.48		22	48.7
16		41	39.90	1	59	8.5
17		45	19.10		35	27.2
18		48	58.12		11	45.2
19		52	36.94	0	48	2.9
20		56	15.61		24	20.6
21		59	54.15	— 0	0	38.7
22	0	3	32.59	+ 0	23	2.6
23		7	10.94		46	42.9
24		10	49.21	1	10	21.8
25		14	27.43		33	58.9

Date.—1911	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
Mar. 26	0	18	5.63	+ 1	57	33.9
27		22	43.82	2	21	6.4
28		25	22.02		44	36.1
29		29	0.24	3	8	2.6
30		32	38.51		31	25.5
31		36	16.84		54	44.4
April 1		39	55.24	4	17	59.0
2		43	33.72		41	8.8
3		47	12.30	5	4	13.4
4		50	51.00		27	12.5
5		54	29.83		50	5.8
6		58	8.81	6	12	52.9
7	1	1	47.97		35	33.4
8		5	27.32		58	7.0
9		9	6.89	7	20	33.4
10		12	46.69		42	52.3
11		16	26.74	8	5	3.4
12		20	7.06		27	6.2
13		23	47.67		49	0.5
14		27	28.60	9	10	46.1
15		31	9.86		32	22.6
16		34	51.46		53	49.7
17		38	33.43	10	15	7.1
18		42	15.79		36	14.4
19		45	58.55		57	11.3
20		49	41.73	11	17	57.5
21		53	25.34		38	32.7
22		57	9.40		58	56.6
23	2	0	53.92	12	19	8.9
24		4	38.91		39	9.1
25		8	24.38		58	56.9
26		12	10.34	13	18	32.0
27		15	56.80		37	54.1
28		19	43.77		57	2.8
29		23	31.25	14	15	57.8
30		27	19.24		34	38.7
May 1		31	7.75		53	5.1
2		34	56.78	15	11	16.7
3		38	46.34		29	13.2
4		42	36.43		46	54.3
5		46	27.06	16	4	19.6
6		50	18.23		21	28.8
7		54	9.94		38	21.6
8		58	2.20		54	57.7
9	3	1	55.01	17	11	16.8
10		5	48.38		27	18.7
11		9	42.32		43	3.1
12		13	36.84		58	29.8
13		17	31.94	18	13	38.4
14		21	27.62		28	28.6
15		25	23.88		43	0.2
16		29	20.71		57	13.0
17		33	18.11	19	11	6.7
18		37	16.09		24	41.0
19		41	14.64		37	55.6
20		45	13.77		50	50.3
21		49	13.47	20	3	24.9
22		53	13.73		15	39.1
23		57	14.54		27	32.6
24	4	1	15.90		39	5.1
25		5	17.80		50	16.4
26		9	20.22	21	1	6.2
27		13	23.14		11	34.2
28		17	26.54		21	40.3
29		21	30.41		31	24.3
30		25	34.74		40	46.0
31		29	39.50		49	45.1
June 1		33	44.67		58	21.4
2		37	50.23	22	6	34.7
3		41	56.17		14	24.7
4		46	2.47		21	51.3
5		50	9.11		28	54.3
6		54	16.07		35	33.7
7		58	23.34		41	49.4
8	5	2	30.90		47	41.3
9		6	38.73		53	9.2
10		10	46.82		58	13.0
11		14	55.15	+23	2	52.6
12		19	3.70		7	7.9
13		23	12.46		10	58.8
14		27	21.41		14	25.3
15		31	30.52		17	27.2
16		35	39.77		20	4.5
17		39	49.15	+23	22	17.2

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—*Continued.*

Date.—1911	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
June 18...	5	43	58.63	+23	24	5.2
19...		48	8.19		25	28.5
20...		52	17.81		26	27.0
21...		56	27.47		27	0.7
22...	6	0	37.15		27	9.5
23...		4	46.82		26	53.5
24...		8	56.44		26	12.7
25...		13	5.99		25	7.1
26...		17	15.44		23	36.7
27...		21	24.77		21	41.6
28...		25	33.95		19	21.8
29...		29	42.94		16	37.4
30...		33	51.72		13	28.4
July 1...		38	0.26		9	54.9
2...		42	8.54		5	57.1
3...		46	16.53		1	35.1
4...		50	24.22	22	56	49.1
5...		54	31.59		51	39.1
6...		58	38.62		46	5.2
7...	7	2	45.29		40	7.6
8...		6	51.58		33	46.4
9...		10	57.48		27	1.8
10...		15	2.98		19	54.0
11...		19	8.07		12	23.1
12...		23	12.72		4	29.4
13...		27	16.93	21	56	13.0
14...		31	20.68		47	34.1
15...		35	23.96		38	32.8
16...		39	26.76		29	9.3
17...		43	29.07		19	23.8
18...		47	30.88		9	16.6
19...		51	32.19	20	58	47.9
20...		55	32.99		47	57.9
21...		59	33.25		36	46.7
22...	8	3	32.96		25	14.6
23...		7	32.12		13	21.9
24...		11	30.72		1	8.9
25...		15	28.74	19	48	35.8
26...		19	26.18		35	42.8
27...		23	23.02		22	30.3
28...		27	19.25		8	58.5
29...		31	14.86	18	55	7.7
30...		35	9.84		40	58.3
31...		39	4.20		26	30.5
Aug. 1...		42	57.94		11	44.6
2...		46	51.06	17	56	41.0
3...		50	43.55		41	19.9
4...		54	35.41		25	41.6
5...		58	26.65		9	46.3
6...	9	2	17.28	16	53	34.4
7...		6	7.31		37	6.3
8...		9	56.74		20	22.2
9...		13	45.57		3	22.3
10...		17	33.81	15	46	6.9
11...		21	21.48		28	36.4
12...		25	8.59		10	51.1
13...		28	55.15	14	52	51.2
14...		32	41.16		34	37.0
15...		36	26.64		16	8.8
16...		40	11.60	13	57	26.9
17...		43	56.06		38	31.6
18...		47	40.02		19	23.2
19...		51	23.48		0	2.0
20...		55	6.46	12	40	28.3
21...		58	48.97		20	42.4
22...	10	2	31.02		0	44.6
23...		6	12.62	11	40	35.4
24...		9	53.78		20	15.1
25...		13	34.50	10	59	44.0
26...		17	14.79		39	2.4
27...		20	54.67		18	10.7
28...		24	34.15	9	57	9.2
29...		28	13.24		35	58.3
30...		31	51.95		14	38.4
31...		35	30.31	8	53	9.7
Sept. 1...		39	8.33		31	32.6
2...		42	46.02		9	47.4
3...		46	23.40	7	47	54.5
4...		50	0.49		25	54.2
5...		53	37.32		3	46.7
6...		57	13.90	6	41	32.3
7...	11	0	50.25		19	11.3
8...		4	26.40	5	56	44.1
9...		8	2.37		34	11.1
10...		11	38.18		11	32.5
11...		15	13.85	+ 4	48	48.6

Date.—1911	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
Sept. 12...	11	18	49.40	+ 4	25	59.7
13...		22	24.85		3	6.0
14...		26	0.23	3	40	7.9
15...		29	35.56		17	5.7
16...		33	10.86	2	53	59.7
17...		36	46.15		30	50.2
18...		40	21.44		7	37.6
19...		43	56.76	1	44	22.2
20...		47	32.12		21	4.4
21...		51	7.54	0	57	44.5
22...		54	43.03		34	23.0
23...		58	18.61	+ 0	11	0.2
24...	12	1	54.30	— 0	12	23.5
25...		5	30.12		35	47.8
26...		9	6.08		59	12.3
27...		12	42.20	1	22	36.7
28...		16	18.50		46	0.5
29...		19	56.00	2	9	23.4
30...		23	31.72		32	45.1
Oct. 1...		27	8.68		56	5.2
2...		30	45.90	3	19	23.3
3...		34	23.41		42	39.1
4...		38	1.22	4	5	52.3
5...		41	39.36		29	2.5
6...		45	17.85		52	9.4
7...		48	56.72	5	15	12.7
8...		52	35.98		38	12.0
9...		56	15.65	6	1	6.9
10...		59	55.76		23	57.1
11...	13	3	36.34		46	42.3
12...		7	17.41	7	9	22.2
13...		10	58.99		31	56.5
14...		14	41.10		54	24.7
15...		18	23.77	8	16	46.4
16...		22	7.01		39	1.3
17...		25	50.83	9	1	9.0
18...		29	35.25		23	9.2
19...		33	20.28		45	1.4
20...		37	5.94	10	6	45.2
21...		40	52.24		28	20.1
22...		44	39.20		49	45.7
23...		48	26.83	11	11	1.6
24...		52	15.13		32	7.4
25...		56	4.12		53	2.6
26...		59	53.81	12	13	46.9
28...	14	3	44.21		34	19.8
28...		7	35.34		54	41.0
29...		11	27.20	13	14	50.0
30...		15	19.81		34	46.4
31...		19	13.18		54	29.8
Nov. 1...		23	7.33	14	13	59.9
2...		27	2.26		33	16.2
3...		30	57.97		52	18.2
4...		34	54.48	15	11	5.6
5...		38	51.80		29	38.1
6...		42	49.94		47	55.3
7...		46	48.92	16	5	56.9
8...		50	48.74		23	42.4
9...		54	49.41		41	11.4
10...		58	50.94		58	23.5
11...	15	2	53.34	17	15	18.4
12...		6	56.61		31	55.6
13...		11	0.76		48	14.8
14...		15	5.79	18	4	15.6
15...		19	11.69		19	57.5
16...		23	18.45		35	20.2
17...		27	26.06		50	23.3
18...		31	34.52	19	5	6.3
19...		35	43.83		19	28.8
20...		39	53.98		33	30.4
21...		44	4.95		47	10.7
22...		48	16.73	20	0	29.4
23...		52	29.31		13	26.1
24...		56	42.68		26	0.4
25...	16	0	36.81		38	12.0
26...		5	11.69		50	0.5
27...		9	27.30	21	1	25.5
28...		13	43.62		12	26.7
29...		18	0.64		23	3.8
30...		22	18.34		33	16.5
Dec. 1...		26	36.70		43	4.6
2...		30	55.70		52	27.7
3...		35	15.33	—22	1	25.6
4...		39	35.56		9	58.0
5...		43	56.37		18	4.7
6...		48	17.75		25	45.5

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—*Continued.*

Date—1911.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.			Date—1911.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″		H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
Dec. 7...	16	52	39.68	22	33	0.1	Dec. 20...	17	50	2.50	−23	25	59.2
8...		57	2.14		39	48.3	21...		54	29.10		26	48.6
9...	17	1	25.10		46	9.8	22...		58	55.78		27	9.7
10...		5	48.53		52	4.5	23...	18	3	22.49		27	2.4
11...		10	12.41		57	32.3	24...		7	49.19		26	26.7
12...		14	36.72	23	2	32.9	25...		12	15.84		25	22.6
13...		19	1.42		7	6.1	26...		16	42.41		23	50.2
14...		23	26.48		11	11.7	27...		21	8.86		21	49.6
15...		27	51.87		14	49.6	28...		25	35.16		19	20.8
16...		32	17.56		17	59.7	29...		30	1.27		16	23.9
17...		36	43.51		20	41.8	30...		34	27.16		12	59.0
18...		41	9.67		22	55.8	31...		38	52.80	−23	9	6.2
19...		45	36.01		24	41.6							

THE SUN'S SEMIDIAMETER, EQUATORIAL HORIZONTAL PARALLAX AND LOGARITHM OF THE EARTH'S RADIUS VECTOR.

(GREENWICH—MEAN NOON)

1911.	Sun's Semidiameter.		Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	Logarithm of Earth's Radius Vector.	1911.	Sun's Semidiameter.		Equatorial Horizontal Parallax.	Logarithm of Earth's Radius Vector.
	′	″	″			′	″	″	
Jan. 1	16	17.82	8.95	9.9926908	July 10	15	45.78	8.66	0.0071626
11		17.68	8.93	9.9927495	20		46.23	8.66	0.0069584
21		16.98	8.94	9.9930600	30		47.15	8.67	0.0065418
31		15.80	8.93	9.9935914	Aug. 9		48.53	8.69	0.0059149
Feb. 10		14.25	8.92	9.9942783	19		50.20	8.69	0.0051558
20		12.26	8.90	9.9951681	29		52.23	8.71	0.0042259
March 2		9.94	8.83	9.9962063	Sept. 8		54.61	8.73	0.0031503
12		7.45	8.86	9.9973153	18		57.11	8.76	0.0020172
22		4.76	8.83	9.9985322	28		59.80	8.78	0.0007947
April 1		1.96	8.81	9.9997888	Oct. 8	16	2.61	8.81	9.9995260
11	15	59.27	8.78	0.0010083	18		5.33	8.83	9.9983044
21		56.58	8.76	0.0022268	28		8.00	8.86	9.9970995
May 1		54.05	8.73	0.0033738	Nov. 7		10.53	8.88	9.9959632
11		51.85	8.71	0.0043841	17		12.71	8.90	9.9949844
21		49.84	8.70	0.0053006	27		14.64	8.92	9.9941246
31		48.19	8.68	0.0060576	Dec. 7		16.18	8.93	9.9934321
June 10		46.98	8.67	0.0066095	17		17.21	8.94	9.9929794
20		46.11	8.66	0.0070099	27		17.76	8.95	9.9927104
30		45.70	8.66	0.0072017	31		17.88	8.95	9.9926578

Pole Star.

MEAN TIME OF TRANSIT (AT WASHINGTON) AND POLAR DISTANCE OF POLARIS.

1911 Day of Month.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 45 12	1 9 50	4 44 44	1 9 49	2 54 13	1 9 53	12 52 5	1 10 2	10 50 16	1 10 11	8 48 44	1 10 17
11	6 5 41	1 9 49	4 5 15	1 9 50	2 14 47	1 9 56	12 12 45	1 10 5	10 11 2	1 10 14	8 9 33	1 10 19
21	5 26 12	1 9 49	3 25 47	1 9 52	1 35 23	1 9 59	11 29 32 P.M.	1 10 8	9 31 49	1 10 15	7 30 24	1 10 20

1911 Day of Month.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Lower Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.	Upper Transit.	Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 51 15	1 10 19	4 51 53	1 10 17	2 50 28	1 10 9	12 52 49	1 9 58	10 47 2	1 9 46	8 48 53	1 9 36
11	6 12 8	1 10 19	4 12 44	1 10 15	2 11 16	1 10 6	12 13 32	1 9 55	10 7 41	1 9 43	8 9 27	1 9 33
21	5 32 59	1 10 18	3 33 34	1 10 12	1 32 3	1 10 2	11 10 18 P.M.	1 9 51	9 28 18	1 9 39	7 29 59	1 9 31

From June 16 to August 1 both the upper and lower transits take place during daylight. The azimuth at the time of greatest eastern or western elongation can be easily computed from the formula:

$$\sin A = \frac{\sin p}{\cos l},$$

where A denotes the azimuth, p the polar distance, and l the latitude of the place.

DATE OF GREATEST ELONGATION.

To find the time of greatest eastern or western elongation, let H denote the hour angle, and l and p as before, then we shall have

$$\cos H = \tan p \tan l.$$

And the hour angle in *mean time* is

$$H_m = H^e \times 0.0664846.$$

This quantity, H_m, added to or subtracted from the time of transit given above, according to the elongation required, will give the *mean time* of the *greatest* elongation at any place whose north latitude is l.

Star Table.

FOR IDENTIFYING THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

Name of Star.	Declination	On Meridian.		Name of Star.	Declination	On Meridian.	
	° ′	Upper. H. M.	Lower. H. M.		° ′	Upper. H. M.	Lower. H. M.
αAndromedæ	N 28 31	− 1 18.0	+10 40.0	αLeonis (Regulus)	N 12 28	+ 8 40.1	+20 38.1
γPegasi (Algenib)	N 14 37	− 1 13.2	+10 44.8	αVirginis (Spica)	S 10 37	+11 56.5	+23 54.5
αCassiopeiæ	N 55 58	− 0 42.2	+11 15.8	αBootis (Arcturus)	N 19 43	+12 47.5	+ 0 45.5
αArietis	N 22 59	+ 0 40.0	+12 38.0	βUrsæ Minoris	N 74 35	+13 27.5	+ 1 25.5
βPersei (Algol)	N 40 34	+ 1 39.9	+13 37.9	αCoronæ Borealis	N 27 4	+13 49.7	+ 1 47.7
αTauri (Aldebaran)	N 16 18	+ 3 8.2	+15 6.2	αScorpii (Antares)	S 26 12	+14 59.3	+ 2 57.3
αAurigæ (Capella)	N 45 54	+ 3 47.1	+15 45.1	αLyræ (Vega)	N 8 41	+17 9.3	+ 5 7.3
βOrionis (Rigel)	S 8 19	+ 3 47.6	+15 45.6	αAquilæ (Altair)	N 8 36	+18 21.4	+ 6 19.4
αOrionis (Betelguese)	N 7 23	+ 4 27.6	+16 25.6	αCygni (Deneb)	N 44 55	+19 13.5	+ 7 11.5
αCanis Majoris (Sirius)	S 16 35	+ 5 18.4	+17 16.4	αCephei	N 62 9	+19 51.5	+ 7 49.5
αGeminorum (Castor)	N 32 7	+ 6 5.7	+18 3.7	αAquarii	S 0 49	+20 35.8	+ 8 33.8
βGeminorum (Pollux)	N 28 15	+ 6 16.6	+18 14.6	αPiscis Aus.	S 30 10	+21 27.1	+ 9 25.1
αCanis Minor	N 5 29	+ 6 11.6	+18 9.6	αPegasi (Markab)	N 14 39	+21 34.7	+ 9 32.7

To find the time of the star's transit add or subtract, according to the sign, the numbers in the second column of figures to the date of the transit of the pole star given above. Thus, for α Andromedæ February 1, Lower Transit of Polar Star is 4 h. 42 m. 9 s. A. M., to which add 10 h. 40 m. and we have 3 h. 22 m. 9 s. P. M.; for December 1, we find 6 h. 9 m. 18 s. P. M., etc.

APPROXIMATE PARALLAX AND DISTANCE IN LIGHT-YEARS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

By light-years is to be understood the number of years light requires to travel from the star to us.

	Parallax.	Light-Years.		Parallax.	Light-Years.
	″			″	
Polaris (Pole Star)	0.073	45	α Lyræ (Vega)	0.140	23
α Aurigæ (Capella)	0.046	71	61 Cygni	0.348—0.564	6—8
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	0.233	15	β Cassiopeiæ	0.187	17
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	0.123	27	γ Draconis	0.127	26
α Bootis (Arcturus)	0.127	28	85 Pegasi	0.054	60
α Centauri	0.916	3.6			

The determination of stellar parallax is one of the most difficult and refined problems in practical or observational astronomy. It is to find the angle which the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit subtends at the star—an angle always very small as seen from the above table and which cannot be measured directly, but by various processes too complicated to be explained here.

Duration of Sunshine on United States Territory.

The acquisition of Porto Rico, the Sandwich and Philippine Islands, and a portion of the Navigator or Samoan Group has very considerably affected the duration of continuous sunshine on our territory. The mathematical discussion of this subject would be out of place here, but any one who desires to inform himself on this matter can easily and satisfactorily do so by using a terrestrial globe having an artificial horizon attached to it, and carefully complying with the following instructions: Place the globe so that the North Pole shall be directed toward the north, and elevate it 23° above the horizon as indicated by the brass meridian. Assuming, of course, that the sun is in the zenith, this will be the position of the earth in reference to the sun at the Summer solstice, June 21. As we turn the globe on its axis from west to east, the sun will be rising at all places on the western and setting at all places on the eastern horizon, and we shall find on turning the globe through an entire revolution that some portion or other of our territory—including the islands named above—will always be above the horizon or will have continuous sunshine during the twenty-four hours. If we now depress the North Pole 23° below the horizon we shall have the relative position of things at the Winter solstice, December 21, and we shall find the opposite conditions to prevail; that is to say, the sun will not now shine continuously on our territory, but some portion of it will always be involved in darkness or *below* the horizon.

Again, if we place the poles of the globe in the horizon, which is the relative position at the equinoxes, March 21 and September 21, and turn the globe through a complete revolution, we shall find that for a very short time during the twenty-four hours the whole of our territory will be below the horizon or in darkness. Finally, let us elevate the North Pole about 5° above the horizon, then we shall find, as we revolve the globe on its axis, that some portion of our territory is always above the horizon or has sunshine. Therefore, we conclude that when the sun's northern declination exceeds 5°, or from the 3d of April to the 10th of September, the sun will shine continuously over some part or other of United States territory.

If we consider the effect of refraction, which accelerates the time of rising and retards the time of setting, the above dates may be practically extended to within two or three days of the equinoxes.

Great Britain, France, and Holland are the only nations on whose dominions the sun never sets. Those of Great Britain are very extensive and scattered far and wide over both hemispheres, so that while the sun may be setting at one, it is rising on another. The French possessions consists for the most part of numerous small islands in the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans, with continental territories in South America, Africa, and Asia, and accordingly are so distributed that the sun is always above the horizon of some of them. The foreign possessions of Holland are far more extensive than most people imagine. With the exception of Dutch Guiana in South America, they consist of two groups of islands—one on the coast of Venezuela and the other embracing Sumatra, Java, Celebes, portions of Borneo and New Guinea and a host of smaller islands scattered throughout the East Indian Archipelago, extending over 46° of longitude. These, with Holland itself, are so situated as to their difference of longitude that the sun is always shining on some of them.

Comets.

(By J. Morrison, M. D., Ph. D.)

From time immemorial comets have been regarded by the ignorant and superstitious as the forerunners of some great physical or civil commotions such as earthquakes, wars, famine, etc., but it is hardly necessary to remind people in this enlightened age that the arrival of these celestial visitors from time to time has no connection whatever with terrestrial affairs. Their appearance at the time of an earthquake or a war, etc., is a mere coincidence and nothing more.

The questions which people frequently ask are: What are comets? Whence do they come? Whither are they going? What is their destiny? Are they destined to continue forever or do they contain within themselves the elements of their own decay and death?

In order to give an intelligent answer to these questions it is necessary to interrogate the sidereal heavens for evidence as to their original constitution.

When we direct the telescope to the celestial vault we find numerous nebulous masses of prodigious magnitude scattered throughout the illimitable regions of space. The spectroscope shows these masses to consist of incandescent gas having in general an oval or globular figure, but very many of them are very irregular in outline and frequently show a spiral form, which implies a rotation on an axis passing, of course, through its centre of gravity. Comparatively small patches or wisps of gas either wholly or partially detached frequently appear on the circumference.

It is believed that these gaseous masses become separated or thrown off like drops of water from a revolving grindstone and set out on a career of their own. These huge masses of intensely hot gas soon assume an approximately spherical figure by reason of the mutual attraction of their particles, and in traversing the interstellar space, in which an intensely low temperature prevails the mineral portions first condense or solidify and probably gravitate toward the centre, while the more volatile portions subsequently liquefy and congeal, binding the whole into one spheroidal, conglomerate mass. Such we conceive to be the constitution of the head or nucleus of a comet, as subsequent phenomena confirm.

As an illustration, we may imagine a pile of loose stones on which a stream of water is poured during a very low temperature. As the water runs down among the stones it will freeze and bind the whole pile into one solid mass which can be rolled over and over as one entire boulder, and in a similar way the nucleus of a comet is formed.

It would thus appear that comets are formed from the debris resulting from the condensation of nebulæ which are in process of development into solar systems similar to our own.

After being set free from the nebula or parent mass they may traverse space in a straight line for ages, but ultimately they will come within the sphere of attraction of some sun like our own and be captured or made prisoners. Out of this captivity there is no escape—there they will finish their career and die, and their mineral portions scattered far and wide throughout space.

APPEARANCE OF COMETS

When a comet is at a very great distance from the sun, on the confines of the solar system, for instance, it appears as an oval or globular body with a bright star-like centre called the nucleus or head, surrounded by a hazy or gaseous envelope. As it approaches the sun the solidified gases are volatilized by the solar heat and a tail is developed, which increases in length and diameter until perihelion (the nearest point to the sun) is reached, after which the tail gradually shortens and finally fades away. The head, too, frequently expands and becomes more or less disintegrated, as was the case with the great comet of 1882. In order to convey to the reader a tolerably correct idea of the formation and nature of the tail, which the spectroscope shows to consist principally of carbon gases—carbon dioxide CO_2, methane or marsh gas, CH_4, etc., the following illustration will tend to make the matter clear: Imagine a steamer sailing away during a perfect calm at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour; it will leave behind it a long tail of smoke which gradually becomes dissipated through the air, and in a precisely similar way the tail of a comet is formed. The smoke of the steamer is composed of fine particles of carbon and is a loss or waste of fuel, the result of imperfect combustion.

So likewise the tail of a comet is a waste or dissipation of its gaseous substance which will eventually result in its final dissolution or disintegration, an instance of which will be given farther on. The tail of a comet which we saw yesterday is not the tail we see to-day nor the tail we shall see to-morrow, no more than the smoke which leaves the steamer sailing out of the harbor of New York is the same smoke that issues from its funnel on entering the port of Liverpool.

VOLUME.

Comets are the most voluminous bodies in the solar system, the sun excepted, but the mass or quantity of matter in them is comparatively small, probably much less than that of our own moon. In 1770 Lexell's comet, which was quite large and very conspicuous, passed in close proximity to Jupiter's satellites without deranging their motion in the least perceptible degree, but on its next return, in 1779-80, it passed so near Jupiter that it was almost completely wrecked and thrown into an orbit so greatly enlarged that it no longer comes near enough to the earth to be visible. This comet is also remarkable for having made the nearest approach to the earth of any other on record. On July 1, 1770, its distance from the earth was less than a million and a half of miles.

The heads are frequently of vast dimensions. That of the great comet of 1811 had a diameter of over a million miles; that of Halley's comet in 1836 a diameter of over 350,000 miles; that of Encke's comet in 1828 a diameter of over 300,000 miles, and that of the great comet of 1843 was about 30,000 miles.

The nuclei or *solid* portions of the head do not, so far as they have been accurately determined, exceed a few hundred miles in diameter for example, that of the comet of 1811 was about 428 miles and that of Donati's comet of 1858 less than 500 miles.

The tails are sometimes of prodigious dimensions. Sir Isaac Newton estimated the tail of the great comet of 1680 to have been 123,000,000 miles in length. The remarkable comet of 1843 had a tail 108,000,000 miles long. Other comets have displayed tails varying from fifty to ninety million miles in length. The apparent dimensions and direction of the tail depend upon the distance and position of the earth by reason of the effect of perspective

DIRECTION OF THE TAIL.

The general direction of the tail is very nearly, but not always exactly in the prolongation of the line joining the centres of the sun and head, or of the radius vector of the comet, that is to say, in all positions of the comet in its orbit the tail is directed away from the sun. The quantity of matter in the tail must be very considerable by reason of its prodigious dimensions and this matter, gaseous though it is, is subject to the law of universal gravitation as well as the matter in the nucleus.

It is quite evident then that this matter moves under the influence of two central forces, viz., the attraction of the sun and that of the head, and for this reason must necessarily acquire a greater velocity and therefore must always keep in advance of the head, not only in approaching but also in receding from the sun.

The entire phenomena exhibited in the motion of a comet's tail are in strict harmony with the law of

COMETS—*Continued.*

gravitation. There is no necessity whatever for assuming that the sun exercises an attractive and a repulsive force at the same instant—the very acme of absurdity.

ORBITS OF COMETS.

The mass of the sun is such that it is capable of giving to a body falling directly to it from the region of the "fixed stars" a velocity of about 383 miles per second when it arrives at the sun's surface. Now, if a comet enters the solar system with a velocity *greater* than the sun can communicate to it at that distance, it will sweep around the sun and retire into space, never to return. The sun's attraction is not powerful enough to control it, or rather to capture it. The orbit of the comet will be a hyperbola which is not a closed curve. Such orbits are comparatively rare. The comet Fabry, which visited our solar system some twenty-four years ago, moved in a hyperbolic orbit. If, on the other hand, the comet enters the system with a velocity less than the sun can give it, it will be made a prisoner and move in an elliptic orbit.

Again, if the velocity on entering the system is just equal to what the sun is able to communicate to it it will move in a parabola, assuming in all these cases that there is no planetary disturbance—a circumstance, however, which can never happen. The motion of every comet is always more or less influenced by the attraction of the planets, and therefore a parabolic orbit is converted into an elliptic or hyperbolic one.

PERIODS OF REVOLUTION.

Owing to the fact that comets describe only a small portion of their orbits during the period of their visibility, the determination of the exact elements of their orbits is a problem not only of great difficulty but also of considerable uncertainty, especially when the periods of revolution extend into the centuries. As an example of this uncertainty, periods of 743 and 852 years have been assigned to the great comet of 1882. The only correct method of obtaining the period of a comet's revolution is by comparing the times of its successive perihelion passages.

In this way the average or mean period of Halley's comet has been found to be very nearly 77 years, but in consequence of planetary disturbance this period may be increased or diminished by at least one and a half years. A comet cannot always be identified at its second appearance by its aspect, for this is subject to great changes. It can only be recognized by its moving in an orbit identical or nearly so with that it described in previous visitations, but even here this method sometimes fails, since the orbit may experience great alterations in its size and position by reason of planetary attraction.

There are about 230 observed comets whose mean distance from the sun exceeds that of Neptune. About an equal number of each have a direct and a retrograde motion, and more than two-thirds of the perihelia of their orbits fall within the orbit of the earth. The aphelia lie far beyond the orbit of Neptune. Thus the perihelion distance of Halley's comet, which has recently disappeared from unaided vision, was 54,488,000 miles, which is within the orbit of Venus, but its aphelion distance is no less than 3,275,860,000 miles, which is 484,260,000 miles beyond Neptune, at which prodigious distance the sun still has control over it. Halley's comet has a retrograde motion—that is to say, in a direction opposite to that in which the planets move. Its nearest distance from the earth was 14,450,000 miles on May 18, 1910.

Some comets have at their perihelion passage come into close proximity to the sun; thus the great comet of 1680, according to Sir Isaac Newton, came 166 times nearer to the sun than the earth is, and the comets of 1843 and 1882 were less than 75,000 miles from the sun's surface at their perihelion passage. Their orbital velocity was tremendous—372 miles per second—and they accomplished a semi-revolution around the sun in less than three hours.

SHORT PERIOD COMETS.

There are a number of comets whose elliptic orbits have been determined with considerable accuracy from observations made at the period of their first discovery, but which have not since been seen. Five of this class have periods varying from five to seven years and two with periods of 10 and 16 years respectively, while seven have periods from 3 1-3 to 7 1-2 years. Five form a distinct class having periods varying from 72 to 77 years, such as Halley's, Pons's, etc. Several noted comets have disappeared from one cause or another. De Vico's comet—a short period one of between five and six years—has not been seen since 1844. Tempel's famous comet, having a period of a little over thirty-three years, was disintegrated by the dissipation of its gaseous constituents, and in its place we have a stream of meteoric matter which crosses the earth's path about the middle of November every 33 years. The first encounter of this stream with the earth took place November 12, 1833, which was the grandest display of meteoric bodies on record; the second was in November, 1866, which was seen chiefly in Europe, and the third in 1899, but the last two were quite insignificant compared to the first. The debris of this comet is by this time probably distributed throughout the entire orbit, and therefore a few meteors may be looked for about the middle of every subsequent November. All meteors are no doubt the remains of disintegrated comets whose careers have been brought to an end through the very nature of their constitution, and have thus disappeared forever from human vision.

Several of the national and university museums of Europe and America are replete with the fragments of meteors which once formed part of the nucleus of a comet disintegrated probably a million of years ago. If the history of these meteoric masses could be written, what an amazing record it would present. Thrown off originally as a mass of incandescent gas from the irregular surface of some nebula which subsequently developed into a solar system similar to our own, it traversed the illimitable regions of space for an inconceivably long period of time, to be at last captured by our own sun, about which it may have revolved for millions of years, but only to suffer final extinction forever. Thus it is that "change and decay in all around we see" throughout the entire realm of material creation.

Periodic Comets.

Name.	Perihelion Passage.	Period (Years)	Perihel. Dist. Earth's Orbit=1.	Eccentricity	Name.	Perihelion Passage.	Period (Years).	Perihel. Dist. Earth's Orbit=1.	Eccentricity.
Encke	1885, Mar 7	3 3	0.34	0.846	Biela	1882, Sept. 23	6 6	0.86	0.755
Tempel	1883, Nov. 20	5.2	1.34	0.553	D'Arrest	1884, Jan. 13	6 7	1.33	0.626
Barnard	1890, Feb. 17	5.4	1.28	0.582	Faye	1881, Jan. 22	7 6	1.74	0.549
Tempel-Swift	1886, May 9	5.5	1.07	0.656	Puttle	1885, Sept. 11	13 8	1.02	0.821
Brorsen	1879, Mar. 30	5.5	0.59	0.810	Pons-Brooks	1884, Jan. 25	71.5	0.77	0.955
Winnecke	1886, Sept. 4	5.8	0.88	0.727	Olbers	1887, Oct. 8	72 6	1.20	0.931
Tempel	1885, Sept. 25	6.5	2.07	0.405	Halley	1835, Nov. 15	76. 4	0.59	0.967

Age of the Earth.

(From the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections by George P. Becker, Published June, 1910.)

So long ago as 1860 John Phillips, the originator of the mechanical theory of slaty cleavage, estimated that the time required for the deposition of the stratified rocks lay between 38 and 96 million years. So far as my reading goes, this was the only reasonable estimate prior to Kelvin's truly epoch-making paper of 1862. During the last 20 years much energy has been expended upon the study of the maximum thickness of strata and the time-rate of their deposition. In 1890 de Lapparent thus estimated a period of from 67 to 90 millions of years. The most careful investigation of this kind yet made is due to Mr. Charles D. Walcott who, in 1893, carried out minute and cautious studies of the rate of deposition and of the amount of accumulation, both mechanical and chemical. His estimate for the lapse of time since the base of the Cambrian is 27,640,000 years and he allows for the Algonkian a period of 17,500,000 years. As a matter of course this last figure rests on extremely imperfect data and should probably be increased. Mr. Walcott considered 70 millions the maximum age. In 1899 Sir Archibald Geikie stated that, so far as he was able to form an opinion, 100 million years would suffice for the formation of the stratified rocks, and in 1900 Mr. W. J. Sollas, assuming a constant rate of deposition, reached an age of 26 ½ million years. In 1909 Mr. Sollas increased this estimate to nearly 34 million years, but in view of erosions and the uncertainties involved he inclines to believe, as do many others, that the pre-Cambrian sediments took as much time for their deposition as those from the base of the Cambrian to the top of the column. Making also an allowance for gaps, he thinks the stratigraphical column, if complete, might indicate 80 million years. He draws especial attention to the discrepancy between stratigraphical estimates and those from sodium accumulation in the ocean. If Mr. Walcott's estimate for time since the base of the Cambrian be doubled in accordance with the opinions stated above, it gives 55 million years.

The introduction into modern geology of estimates founded on chemical denudation is due to T. Mellard Reade, but Mr. J. Joly was the first to show that sodium is the only element which can be trusted to afford good estimates of the lapse of time involved in denudation. Adopting the hypothesis that the sodium content of the ocean is derived at a constant rate from that of the rocks, Mr. Joly, in 1899, arrived at an age of between 80 and 90 million years, and this he increased by 10 million in 1900. In 1909 Mr. Sollas made a very searching inquiry into this subject, availing himself of much material published since Mr. Joly's papers, and, on the same hypothesis of uniformity, placed the age of the ocean between 80 million and 150 million years. * * *

Kevlin in 1862 first discussed the age of the earth considered as a cooling body. His results were for years received with sorrow and indignation by most geologists and especially by evolutionists, who then desired unlimited time in which to effect the development of species. More mature study has convinced the scientific world that there is no necessary discrepancy between Kevlin's 20 to 400 million years, with a probable 98 million, and the conclusions of geologists or paleontologists. In 1893 Clarence King, with the aid of Mr. Carl Barus, introduced the important criterion of tidal stability and reached the conclusion that 24 million years best represented the conditions. This result was accepted by Kelvin in 1897 and he then placed the limits at 20 and 40 million years. The earths considered had uniform initial temperatures. In 1908 I showed that such a distribution of temperature necessarily involved a prolonged period of tidal instability and discussed a globe the initial temperature of the outer shell of which increased in simple proportion to the distance from the surface.

Only Sir George H. Darwin has discussed the age of the earth from a purely astronomical point of view. From his theory of the earth-moon system he derived an estimate of more than 56 million years, which for a long time stood rather alone between groups of higher and lower figures.

Earthquake Areas of the Earth.

Major de Montessus de Balore, after years of labor, has drawn up a catalogue of 130,000 shocks, of which trustworthy details have been procured, and this indicates with some scientific accuracy how the symptoms of seismic activity are manifested over the earth's surface. The period of observation includes generally the last fifty years; but there is no reason to suppose that a longer time would materially affect the proportionate numbers. The appended figures, drawn from M. de Montessus' statistics, will give an idea of the general result:

Area.	Earthquakes.	Area.	Earthquakes.	Area.	Earthquakes.
Scandinavia	646	Greece	10,306	Atlantic Coast	937
British Isles	1,139	Russia	258	Mexico	5,586
France	2,793	Asia Minor	4,451	Central America	2,739
Spain and Portugal	2,656	India	813	West Indies	2,561
Switzerland	3,795	Japan	27,562	South America	8,051
Italy	27,672	Africa	179	Java	2,155
Holland and North Germany	2,326	Atlantic Islands	1,704	Australia and Tasmania	83
Sicily	4,331	United States, Pacific Coast	4,467	New Zealand	1,925

The most shaken countries of the world are Italy, Japan, Greece, South America (the Pacific Coast), Java, Sicily, and Asia Minor. The lands most free from these convulsions are Africa, Australia, Russia, Siberia, Scandinavia, and Canada. As a rule, where earthquakes are most frequent they are most severe. But to this general statement there are exceptions—Indian shocks, though less numerous, being often very disastrous. Loss of life in many cases depends, however, on density of population rather than on the intensity of the earth movement. Numerically, also, France has registered more seismic tremors than Spain and Portugal, but France in historic times has experienced no earthquake disaster approaching the havoc wrought by the one calamity at Lisbon.

Facts About the Earth.

ACCORDING to Clark, the equatorial semi-diameter is 20,926,202 feet=3963.296 miles, and the polar semi-diameter is 20,854,895 feet=3950.738 miles. One degree of latitude at the pole=69.407 miles. One degree of latitude at the equator=68.704 miles.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS.

CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Area in Square Miles.	INHABITANTS. Number	Per Sq. Mile.	CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS.	Area in Square Miles.	INHABITANTS. Number.	Per Sq. Mile.
Africa	11,513,579	127,000,000	11.00	Australasia	3,456,290	5,200,000	1.50
America, N.	8,037,714	115,000,000	14.31	Europe	3,754,282	380,000,000	101.10
America, S.	6,851,306	45,000,000	6.70	Polar Reg.	4,970,265	300,000	0.06
Asia	17,057,666	850,000,000	49.08	Total	55,641,102	1,522,700,000	27.10

The estimate in areas in the above table is the newest made by a competent geographer and is by Professor Supan of Gotha in his work entitled "Bevolkerung der Erde." It varies considerably from previous estimates. Central America and the West Indies are included in the estimate for North America. The estimate of population is based on one made by Ernest George Ravenstein, F. R. G. S. in 1890, with additions since that date in the Americas and Australasia, bringing it down to 1910.

Ravenstein's estimate of the earth's fertile region, in square miles, is 28,269,200; steppe, 13,901,000; desert, 4,180,000; polar regions, 4,888,800.

The population of the earth at the death of the Emperor Augustus, estimated by Bodio, was 54,000,000. The population of Europe hardly exceeded 50,000,000 before the fifteenth century.—*Mulhall.*

The area and cubic contents of the earth, according to the data of Clark, given above, are: Surface, 196,971,984 square miles; cubic contents, 259,944,035,515 cubic miles.

Murray (Challenger expedition) states the greatest depth of the Atlantic Ocean at 27,366 feet; Pacific Ocean, 30,000 feet; Indian Ocean, 18,582 feet; Southern Ocean, 25,200 feet; Arctic Ocean, 9,000 feet. The United States Collier Nero obtained a depth of 31,614 feet in the Pacific Ocean, near Guam November 14, 1899. The Atlantic Ocean has an area, in square miles, of 24,536,000; Pacific Ocean, 50,309,000; Indian Ocean, 17,084,000; Arctic Ocean, 4,781,000; Southern Ocean, 30,592,000. The highest mountain is believed to be Deodhunga or Everest, one of the Himalayas, 29,002 feet.

For population of the earth according to creed, see RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH ACCORDING TO RACE.

(Based on estimate by John Bartholomew, F. R. G. S., Edinburgh, revised to 1910.)

RACE.	Location.	Number.	RACE.	Location.	Number.
Indo-Germanic or Aryan (white)	Europe, Persia, etc.	625,000,000	Hottentot and Bushman (black)	South Africa	150,000
Mongolian or Turanian (yellow and brown)	Greater part of Asia	630,000,000	Malay and Polynesian (brown)	Australasia & Polynesia	35,000,000
Semitic or Hamitic (white)	North Africa, Arabia	65,000,000	American Indian (red)	North & So. America	15,000,000
Negro and Bantu (black)	Central Africa	150,000,000	Total		1,520,150,000

The human family is subject to fifty principal governments. As to their form they may be classified as follows: *Absolute monarchies*, Abyssinia, Afghanistan, China, Morocco, Siam; *Limited monarchies*, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, British Empire, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Spain, Turkey; *Republics*, Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela. Besides these are the undefined despotisms of Central Africa, and a few insignificant independent States.

The average duration of human life is about 33 years. One-quarter of the people on the earth die before age 6, one-half before age 16, and only about 1 person of each 100 born lives to age 65.

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

LANGUAGES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SPOKEN BY, 1801.	1901.	PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE, 1801.	1901.	LANGUAGES.	NUMBER OF PERSONS SPOKEN BY, 1801.	1901.	PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE, 1801.	1901.
English	20,520,000	130,300,000	12.7	29.2	Portuguese	7,480,000	15,000,000	4.7	3.3
French	31,450,000	52,100,000	19.4	11.7	Russian	30,770,000	85,000,000	19.0	19.0
German	30,320,000	84,200,000	18.7	18.8					
Italian	15,070,000	34,000,000	9.3	7.6	Total	161,800,000	447,100,000	100.0	100.0
Spanish	26,190,000	46,500,000	16.2	10.4					

These estimates (that for 1801 being by Mulhall) exhibit the superior growth of the English language in the last century.

The Geological Strata.

THE strata composing the earth's crust is divided by most geologists into two great classes: 1. Those generally attributed to the agency of water. 2. To the action of fire; which may be subdivided as follows: (*a*) Aqueous formations, stratified, rarely crystalline (sedimentary or fossiliferous rocks; metamorphic or unfossiliferous). (*b*) Igneous formations, unstratified, crystalline (volcanic, as basalt; plutonic, as granite).

The geological record is classified into five main divisions or periods: 1. The Archæan, lifeless and dawn of life. 2. The Palæozoic (ancient life). 3. The Mesozoic (middle life). 4. The Cenozoic (recent life). 5. Quaternary, the age in which man's first appearance is indicated.

Periods.		Eras.	Series.	Subdivisions.
Quaternary Period.	Age of Primeval Man.	Quaternary or Post Tertiary.	3. Recent. 2. Champlain. 1. Glacial.	Pleistocene.
Cenozoic Period.	Age of Mammals.	Tertiary Era.	4. Pliocene.	English Crag.
			3. Miocene.	Upper Molasse.
			2. Oligocene.	Rupelian and Tongrian of Belgium.
			1. Eocene.	
Mesozoic Period.	Age of Reptiles.	Cretaceous Era.	4. Laramie.	Upper Chalk.
			3. Colorado.	Lower Chalk. Chalk Marl.
			2. Dakota.	Gault.
			1. Lower.	Neocomian. Lower Greensand.
		Jura-Trias. Jurassic	3. Purbeck.	Wealden.
			2. Oölite.	Purbeck, Portland, Kimmeridge.
			1. Lias.	Oxford Oölites. Lower or Bath Oölite.
				1. Lower Lias. 2. Marlstone. 3. Upper Lias.
		7. Triassic.	4. Rhætic.	Kössen beds, Dachstein beds; Alpine Keuper. [Trias, in part.
			3. Upper.	
			2. Middle.	Muschelkalk Bunter-Sandstein.
			1. Lower.	
Palæozoic Period.	Age of Coal Plants.	Carboniferous Era.	3. Permian.	2. Magnesian Limestone.
				1. Lower Red Sandstone, or Rothliegendes.
			2. Carboniferous.	3. Upper Coal-Measures.
				2. Lower Coal-Measures.
			1. Subcarboniferous.	1. Millstone Grit.
				Lower Carboniferous. Mountain Limestone.
	Age of Fishes.	Devonian Era.	5. Catskill and Chemung.	Catskill Red Sandstone. Chemung.
			4. Portage.	Portage.
			3. Hamilton.	Genesee Slate. Hamilton beds.
			2. Coniferous.	Marcellus Shale. Upper Helderberg, Schoharie, Grit.
			1. Oriskany.	Oriskany Sandstone.
	Age of Invertebrates.	Upper Silurian.	3. Lower Helderberg.	Lower Helderberg.
			2. Onondaga.	Onondaga Salt Group. Salina beds. Water Lime.
			1. Niagara.	3. Niagara. Wenlock Group. 2. Clinton Group. } Upper 1. Medina Sandstone. } Llandovery.
		Lower Silurian.	3. Trenton.	3. Hudson River beds. Cincinnati Group. Lower Llandovery. 2. Utica Shales. 1. Trenton Limestone. Caradoc and Bala Limestone. Black River Limestone.
			2. Chazy.	Chazy Limestone.
			1. Calciferous.	Calciferous Sandrock. Magnesian stone.
		Cambrian.		Lower, Middle, and Upper Cambrian.
Archæan Period.			Eozoic (dawn of life). Azoic (lifeless).	1. Laurentian. Huronian.

Table of Magnetic Declinations,

OR VARIATION OF COMPASS FOR JANUARY, 1911.—WITH THE ANNUAL CHANGE BETWEEN 1905 AND 1910 FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A plus (+) sign to the annual change denotes that the declination is increasing, and a minus (−) sign the reverse.

(Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC in the Office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

STATE OR TERRITORY.	STATION.	Approximate Latitude.	Approximate Longitude.	Variation January, 1911	Annual Change.
		° ′	° ′	° ′	′
Ala.	Montgomery	32 22	86 18	2 53 E	+ 1
	Mobile	30 42	88 3	4 35 E	+ 1
	Huntsville	34 44	86 35	4 1 E	+ 1
Alaska.	Sitka	57 3	135 20	30 17 E	+ 3
	Kodiak	57 48	152 24	24 4 E	− 2
	St. Michael	63 29	162 1	21 12 E	− 4
	Dutch Harbor	53 53	166 32	17 24 E	− 4
	Kiska	51 59	182 28	7 36 E	− 6
Ariz.	Prescott	34 54	112 30	14 19 E	+ 3
	Yuma	32 44	114 37	14 24 E	+ 3
	Nogales	31 20	110 56	13 9 E	+ 3
Ark.	Little Rock	34 44	92 16	6 56 E	+ 2
Cal.	Sacramento	38 34	121 30	17 7 E	+ 4
	San Francisco	37 48	122 25	18 2 E	+ 4
	Los Angeles	34 4	118 15	15 32 E	+ 4
	San Diego	32 43	117 12	15 6 E	+ 3
Col.	Denver	39 45	105 0	14 26 E	+ 2
Conn.	Hartford	41 46	72 40	10 59 W	+ 3
	New Haven	41 18	72 55	10 23 W	+ 3
Del.	Dover	39 9	75 31	7 1 W	+ 3
Dist. of Col.	Washington	38 53	77 0	5 20 W	+ 4
Florida.	Tallahassee	30 26	84 17	2 15 E	0
	Jacksonville	30 20	81 39	1 7 E	− 1
	Key West	24 33	81 48	2 21 E	− 2
Georgia.	Atlanta	33 44	84 22	1 34 E	− 1
	Savannah	32 5	81 5	0 32 E	− 1
Idaho.	Boisé	43 37	116 12	19 27 E	+ 3
Illinois.	Springfield	39 50	89 39	4 12 E	− 1
	Chicago	41 54	87 37	3 47 E	− 1
Indiana.	Indianapolis	39 47	86 8	1 15 E	− 1
	Fort Wayne	41 3	85 3	0 2 E	− 1
Iowa.	Des Moines	41 36	93 36	3 3 E	+ 1
	Keokuk	40 23	91 23	3 3 E	+ 1
Kansas.	Topeka	39 2	95 43	9 23 E	+ 2
	Ness City	38 28	99 54	11 23 E	+ 2
Ky.	Lexington	38 4	84 30	0 26 E	− 1
	Paducah	37 5	88 37	4 20 E	0
	Louisville	38 15	85 46	1 12 E	− 1
La.	Baton Rouge	30 27	91 11	6 6 E	+ 2
	New Orleans	30 0	90 5	5 41 E	+ 2
	Shreveport	32 30	93 45	7 11 E	+ 2
Maine.	Bangor	44 48	68 48	17 30 W	+ 2
	Portland	43 39	70 17	15 9 W	+ 3
	Eastport	44 54	66 59	19 28 W	+ 2
Md.	Annapolis	38 59	76 29	6 14 W	+ 4
	Baltimore	39 16	76 35	6 19 W	+ 4
Mass.	Boston	42 22	71 4	13 14 W	+ 3
	Pittsfield	42 27	73 17	11 34 W	+ 3
Mich.	Lansing	42 44	84 32	0 26 W	+ 2
	Detroit	42 21	83 3	1 36 W	+ 2
	Marquette	46 33	87 22	2 2 E	− 1
Minn.	St. Paul	44 58	93 5	8 48 E	+ 1
	Duluth	46 46	92 4	12 28 E	+ 1
Miss.	Jackson	32 19	90 12	6 8 E	+ 1
	Oxford	34 22	89 33	5 43 E	+ 1
Mo.	Jefferson City	38 35	92 9	7 46 E	+ 2
	St. Louis	38 38	90 16	5 21 E	+ 2
	Kansas City	39 7	94 38	9 16 E	+ 2
Mon.	Helena	46 37	112 2	20 4 E	+ 3
Neb.	Lincoln	40 49	96 42	10 25 E	+ 2
	Omaha	41 16	95 58	9 51 E	+ 2
Nevada.	Carson City	39 10	119 46	17 19 E	+ 3
	Eureka	39 31	115 58	17 6 E	+ 3
N. H.	Concord	43 12	71 29	12 54 W	+ 3
N. J.	Trenton	40 13	74 44	8 24 W	+ 3
N. Mex.	Santa Fé	35 41	105 57	13 4 E	+ 3
N. Y.	Albany	42 40	73 45	11 24 W	+ 3
	New York	40 43	74 0	9 23 W	+ 3
	Ithaca	42 27	76 29	7 43 W	+ 3
	Buffalo	42 55	78 54	6 28 W	+ 2
N. C.	Raleigh	35 47	78 38	2 48 W	+ 3
	Wilmington	34 13	77 56	2 29 W	+ 3
N. Dak.	Bismarck	46 48	100 47	14 36 E	+ 2
	Pembina	48 58	97 14	11 36 E	+ 2
Ohio.	Columbus	40 0	83 0	1 7 W	+ 2
	Cleveland	41 30	81 42	3 40 W	+ 2
	Cincinnati	39 8	84 25	1 5 W	+ 2
Okla.	Atoka	34 24	96 9	8 36 E	+ 2
	Guthrie	35 53	97 25	9 46 E	+ 2
Oregon.	Portland	45 31	122 41	23 5 E	+ 4
Pa.	Harrisburg	40 16	76 53	6 51 W	+ 3
	Philadelphia	39 58	75 10	8 1 W	+ 3
	Allegheny	40 29	80 1	4 16 W	+ 2
R. I.	Providence	41 50	71 24	12 23 W	+ 3
S. C.	Columbia	34 0	81 2	0 5 W	+ 1
	Charleston	32 47	79 56	0 50 W	+ 2
S. Dak.	Pierre	44 22	100 22	13 11 E	+ 2
	Yankton	42 53	97 25	11 28 E	+ 2
Tenn.	Nashville	36 9	86 48	3 47 E	0
	Knoxville	35 58	83 55	6 17 W	+ 1
	Memphis	35 8	90 3	5 25 E	0
Tex.	Austin	30 17	97 44	8 31 E	+ 2
	San Antonio	29 27	98 28	9 8 E	+ 2
	Houston	29 47	95 20	8 6 E	+ 2
	Galveston	29 18	94 47	7 38 E	+ 2
	El Paso	31 46	106 29	12 20 E	+ 3
Utah.	Salt Lake	40 46	111 54	16 59 E	+ 3
	Ogden	41 13	112 0	17 56 E	+ 3
Vt.	Montpelier	44 15	72 32	14 29 W	+ 3
	Burlington	44 28	73 12	13 4 W	+ 3
Va.	Richmond	37 32	77 26	4 14 W	+ 3
	Norfolk	36 52	76 17	4 54 W	+ 3
	Lynchburg	37 25	79 9	2 54 W	+ 3
Wash.	Olympia	47 2	122 54	23 35 E	+ 3
	Walla Walla	46 4	118 21	21 54 E	+ 3
W. Va.	Charleston	38 21	81 38	2 37 W	+ 3
	Wheeling	40 3	80 44	1 34 W	+ 3
Wis.	Madison	43 4	89 25	4 55 E	0
	Milwaukee	43 4	87 53	3 30 E	0
	La Crosse	43 50	91 14	5 30 E	0
Wyo.	Cheyenne	41 8	104 49	15 9 E	+ 2

EXTREME VALUES.

Maine.	N. E. Corner	..	..	21 W	..	Alaska.	N. E. Corner	..	..	40 E	..

DEPENDENCIES.

Cuba.	Havana	23 8	82 22	2 42 E	− 3	Haw'n Islands	Honolulu	21 18	157 52	10 40 E	+ 1
	Santiago	20 0	75 50	1 6 E	− 3		Hilo	19 44	155 05	8 53 E	+ 1
Porto Rico.	San Juan	18 29	66 7	1 58 W	+ 6	Philippines.	Manila	14 35	120 58	0 55 E	
	Ponce	17 59	66 40	1 48 W	+ 6						

A Table of Principal American Rivers.

Names.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
Alabama	Junction of Coosa and Talapoosa, Ala	Mobile River	175
Alleghany	Allegany Co., N. Y	Ohio River	460
Androscoggin	Umbagog Lake, Maine	Atlantic Ocean	140
Appalachicola	Junction of Chattahoochee and Flint R. Ga	Gulf of Mexico	110
Arkansas	Rocky Mountains, Col	Mississippi River	2170
Black	Adirondack Lakes, N. Y	Lake Ontario	126
Black Warrior	Formed by Locus and Mulberry, Forks, Ala	Tombigbee River	300
Brazos	Highlands, Texas	Gulf of Mexico	750
Cape Fear	Junction of Haw and Deep Rivers, N. C	Atlantic Ocean	250
Chattahoochee	Alleghany Mountains, Ga	Appalachicola River	430
Chowan	Mott and Meherin, N. C	Albemarle Sound	250
Colorado	Llano Estacado, Tex	Gulf of Mexico	690
Colorado	Junction of Green and Grand Rivers, Utah	Gulf of Colorado	1360
Columbia	Lewis's and Clark's Fork	Pacific Ocean	750
Connecticut	Connecticut Lake, Vt	Long Island Sound	410
Coosa	Junction of Oostenaula and Etowah Rivers, Ga	Alabama River	275
Cumberland	Junction of Poor and Straight Forks, Ky	Ohio River	360
Delaware	Catskill Mountains, N. Y	Delaware Bay	300
Des Moines	Lake Shetek, Minn	Mississippi River	400
Flint	Alleghany Mountains, Ga	Appalachicola River	275
Genesee	Allegany County, N. Y	Lake Ontario	145
Gila	Sierra Madre Mountains, N. M	Colorado River	650
Grand	Southern Iowa	Missouri River	200
Grand	Highlands, Mich	Lake Michigan	280
Grande del Norte	Rocky Mountains, Col	Gulf of Mexico	1800
Great Pedee	Yadkin River, N. C	Atlantic Ocean	375
Green	Cumberland Mountains, Ky	Ohio River	520
Housatonic	Taghanic Mountains, Mass	Long Island Sound	150
Hudson	Lake Sanford, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y	New York Bay	280
Illinois	Des Plaines River, Wis	Mississippi River	435
James	Jackson and Pastur Rivers, Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Kalamazoo	Highlands, Mich	Lake Michigan	200
Kanawha	Junction of Greenbrier and New Rivers, Va	Ohio River	400
Kansas	Smoky Hill River, Kan	Missouri River	600
Kaskaskia	Grand Prairie, Ill	Mississippi River	320
Kennebec	Moosehead Lake, Me	Atlantic Ocean	160
Kentucky	"Forks" Cumberland Mountains, Ky	Ohio River	300
Lewis's Fork	Rocky Mountains, Ore	Columbia River	750
Menominee	Junction Brule and Mequacumecum Rivers, Wis	Green Bay	160
Merrimac	White Mountains, N. H	Atlantic Ocean	150
Minnesota	Eastern Dakota	Mississippi River	334
Mississippi	Itasca Lake, Minn	Gulf of Mexico	3160
Missouri	Rocky Mountains, junction of Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin Rivers, Mont.	Mississippi River	3100
Mobile	Junction of Tombigbee and Ala. R., Ala	Gulf of Mexico	50
Mohawk	Oneida County, N. Y	Hudson River	135
Monongahela	Rich Mountains, W. Va	Ohio River	300
Nebraska	Junction of Sweet Water and North Fork, Wyo	Missouri River	1260
Neenah	Highlands, Wis	Green Bay	180
Neuse	Table-lands, N. C	Pamlico Sound	250
Ocmulgee	Alleghany Mountains, Ga	Altamaha River	250
Ohio	Junction of Alleghany and Monon. R., Pa	Mississippi River	950
Osage	Osage County, Kan	Missouri River	460
Penobscot	East, Sebocis Lake, Me	Atlantic Ocean	270
Potomac	Alleghany Mountains, Md	Chesapeake Bay	380
Red	Llano Estacado, Tex	Mississippi River	1600
Red (of the North)	Pine Lake, Minn	Winnipeg Lake	700
Roanoke	Dan and Staunton, Va	Albemarle Sound	255
Rock	Koshkonong Lake, Wis	Mississippi River	330
Sabine	Highlands, Tex	Gulf of Mexico	460
Sacramento	Junction of North and South Fork, Sierra Madre Mountains, Cal	Bay of San Francisco	450
Saginaw	Highlands, Mich	Lake Huron	110
St. Croix	Ontonagon Ridge, Wis	Mississippi River	200
St. Francis	Highlands, Mo	Mississippi River	460
St. John	Everglades, Fla	Atlantic Ocean	230
St. Joseph	Highlands, Ind	Lake Michigan	260
San Joaquin	Sierra Nevada Mountains, Cal	Bay of San Francisco	350
Santee	Junction of Wateree and Congaree, N. C	Atlantic Ocean	350
Savannah	Alleghany Mountains S. C	Atlantic Ocean	335
Scioto	Table-lands, O	Ohio River	200
Susquehanna	E. Branch, Otsego Lake, N. Y		256
	W. Branch, Alleghany Mountains, N. Y	Susquehanna River	208
	Main, Junction of East and West Branches, Pa	Chesapeake Bay	153
			617
Tallapoosa	Alleghany Mountains, Ga	Alabama River	175
Tennessee	" " N. C	Ohio River	1200
Tombigbee	" " Miss	Mobile River	475
Trinity	Highlands, Tex	Gulf of Mexico	530
Wabash	Table-lands, O	Ohio River	520
Washita	Potean Hills, Ark	Red River	450
White	Boston Mountains, Ark	Arkansas River	650
Willamette	Cascade, Ore	Columbia River	250
Wisconsin	Ontonagon Ridge, Wis	Mississippi River	400
Yazoo	Junction of Coldwater and Tallahatchee Rivers, Miss	Mississippi River	340
Yellowstone	National Park, Yellowstone Lake	Missouri River	1000
Yukon	Eastern Alaska	Behring Bay	2000

Latitude and Longitude Table.

(LONGITUDE RECKONED FROM GREENWICH.)

Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC.

	° ′ ″	H. M. S.
Acapulco, Mex.	16 50 56 N.	6 39 41.8 W.
Adelaide, S. Australia*	34 55 38 S.	9 14 20.3 E.
Aden, Arabia	12 46 40 N.	2 59 55.8 E.
Albany, N. Y.*	42 39 13 N.	4 55 6.8 W.
Algiers*	36 47 50 N.	0 12 11.4 E.
Allegheny, Pa.*	40 27 42 N.	5 20 2.9 W.
Alexandria, Egypt	31 11 43 N.	1 59 26.7 E.
Amherst, Mass.*	42 22 17 N.	4 50 4.7 W.
Ann Arbor, Mich.*	42 16 48 N.	5 34 55.2 W.
Annapolis, Md.*	38 58 54 N.	5 5 56.5 W.
Antipodes Island	49 42 0 S.	11 54 52.3 E.
Apia, Samoa	13 48 56 S.	11 26 59.7 E.
Archangel, Russia	64 32 6 N.	2 42 14.0 E.
Armagh, Ireland*	54 21 13 N.	0 26 35.4 W.
Aspinwall, S.A., Lt.	9 22 9 N.	5 19 39.0 W.
Astoria, Ore.	46 11 19 N.	8 15 18.8 W.
Athens, Greece*	37 58 21 N.	1 34 54.9 E.
Attu Island, Alaska	52 56 1 N.	11 32 49.6 E.
Bahia, Brazil	13 0 37 S.	2 34 8.4 W.
Baltimore, Md.	39 17 48 N.	5 6 26.0 W.
Batavia, Java	6 7 40 S.	7 7 13.7 E.
Belize, Honduras	17 29 20 N.	5 52 46.7 W.
Belle Isle, Lt.	51 53 0 N.	3 41 29.5 W.
Berlin, Prussia*	52 30 17 N.	0 53 34.6 E.
Bermuda, Dock Yard	32 19 24 N.	4 19 18.3 W.
Bombay*	18 53 45 N.	4 51 15.7 E.
Bonn, Germany*	50 43 45 N.	0 28 23.3 E.
Bordeaux, France*	44 50 17 N.	0 2 5.4 W.
Boston State House	42 21 28 N.	4 44 15.3 W.
Bridgetown, Barbados	13 5 42 N.	3 58 29.3 W.
Brussels, Belgium*	50 51 10 N.	0 17 28.6 E.
Buenos Ayres	34 36 30 S.	3 53 28.9 W.
Calcutta	22 33 25 N.	5 53 20.7 E.
Callao, Peru, Lt.	12 4 3 S.	5 9 3.0 W.
Cambridge, Eng.*	52 12 52 N.	0 0 22.7 E.
Cambridge, Mass.*	42 22 48 N.	4 44 31.0 W.
Canton, China	23 6 35 N.	7 33 46.3 E.
Cape Cod, Mass., Lt.	42 2 21 N.	4 40 14.6 W.
C. Hatteras, N. C., Lt.	35 15 14 N.	5 2 5.0 W.
Cape Henry, Va., Lt.	36 55 29 N.	5 4 2.0 W.
Cape Horn	55 58 41 S.	4 29 5.0 W.
Cape May, N. J., Lt.	38 55 56 N.	4 59 50.7 W.
Cape Good Hope, Lt.	34 21 12 S.	1 13 58.0 E.
Cape Prince of Wales	65 33 30 N.	11 11 56.8 W.
Charleston, S. C., Lt.	32 41 44 N.	5 19 32.0 W.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	46 13 55 N.	4 12 27.5 W.
Cherbourg, France	49 38 54 N.	0 6 32.5 W.
Chicago, Ill.*	41 50 1 N.	5 50 26.7 W.
Christiania, Nor.*	59 54 44 N.	0 42 53.8 E.
Cincinnati, O.*	39 8 19 N.	5 37 41.3 W.
Clinton, N. Y.*	43 3 17 N.	5 1 37.4 W.
Colombo, Ceylon	6 55 40 N.	5 19 21.9 E.
Constantinople	41 0 30 N.	1 56 3.7 E.
Copenhagen*	55 41 13 N.	0 50 18.8 E.
Demerara (Geo town Lt)	6 49 20 N.	3 52 46.0 W.
Denver Col.*	39 40 36 N.	6 59 47.6 W.
Dublin, Ireland*	53 23 13 N.	0 25 21.1 W.
Edinburgh*	55 57 23 N.	0 12 43.1 W.
Esquimault, B. C., Lt.	48 25 40 N.	8 13 47.1 W.
Father Point, Que. Lt.	48 31 25 N.	4 33 49.2 W.
Fayal, Azores	38 32 9 N.	1 54 16.0 W.
Fernandina, Fla.	30 40 18 N.	5 25 51.1 W.
Florence Italy*	43 46 4 N.	0 45 1.5 E.
Funchal, Madeira	32 38 4 N.	1 7 35.6 W.
Galveston, Tex.	29 18 17 N.	6 19 9.7 W.
Geneva, Switzerland*	46 11 59 N.	0 24 36.8 E.
Glasgow, Scotland*	55 52 43 N.	0 17 10.6 W.
Gibraltar	36 6 30 N.	0 21 23.3 W.
Greenwich, Eng.*	51 28 38 N.	0 0 0.0 -
Halifax, N. S.	44 39 38 N.	4 14 21.1 W.
Hamburg, Ger.*	53 33 7 N.	0 39 53.8 E.
Hanover, N. H.*	43 42 15 N.	4 49 7.9 W.
Havana, Cuba	23 9 21 N.	5 29 26.0 W.
Hobart Town, Tas.	42 53 25 S.	9 49 20.5 E.
Hong Kong, China*	22 18 12 N.	7 36 41.9 E.
Honolulu (Reef Lt.)	21 17 55 N.	10 31 28.0 W.
Key West, Fla. Lt.	24 32 58 N.	5 27 12.3 W.
Kingston, Jamaica	17 57 41 N.	5 7 10.7 W.
Lisbon, Portugal*	38 42 31 N.	0 36 44.7 W.
Liverpool*	53 24 5 N.	0 12 17.3 W.

	° ′ ″	H. M. S.
Madison, Wis.*	43 4 37 N.	5 57 37.8 W.
Madras, India*	13 4 8 N.	5 20 59.4 E.
Madrid, Spain*	40 24 30 N.	0 14 45.4 W.
Manila, Lt.	14 35 25 N.	8 3 50.0 E.
Marseilles*	43 18 18 N.	0 21 34.6 E.
Melbourne, Vic.*	37 49 53 S.	9 39 54.1 E.
Mexico (city)*	19 26 2 N.	6 36 26.7 W.
Monrovia, Liberia	6 19 5 N.	0 43 15.7 W.
Montreal, Que.*	45 30 17 N.	4 54 18.7 W.
Moscow*	55 45 20 N.	2 30 17.2 E.
Mount Hamilton, Cal.*	37 20 24 N.	8 6 34.1 W.
Munich*	48 8 45 N.	0 46 26.1 E.
Nain, Labrador	56 32 51 N.	4 6 42.7 W.
Naples*	40 51 46 N.	0 57 1.8 E.
Nashville, Tenn.*	36 8 54 N.	5 47 12.0 W.
Nassau, Bahamas	25 5 37 N.	5 9 27.8 W.
Natal, S. Africa*	29 50 47 S.	2 4 1.2 E.
New Haven, Ct.*	41 18 36 N.	4 51 42.1 W.
New Orleans (Mint)	29 57 46 N.	6 0 13.9 W.
New York (Colu. Col.)*	40 45 23 N.	4 55 53.6 W.
Nice, France*	43 43 17 N.	0 29 12.2 E.
Norfolk, Va. (Navy Yd)	36 49 33 N.	5 5 11.0 W.
North Cape	71 11 0 N.	1 42 40.0 E.
Northfield, Minn.*	44 27 42 N.	6 12 35.8 W.
Odessa, Russia*	46 28 37 N.	2 3 2.2 E.
Ogden, Utah*	41 13 8 N.	7 27 59.6 W.
Oxford, Eng. (Univ.)*	51 45 34 N.	0 5 0.4 W.
Panama, Colombia	8 57 6 N.	5 18 8.8 W.
Para, Brazil	1 26 59 S.	3 14 0.0 W.
Paris, France*	48 50 12 N.	0 9 20.9 E.
Pensacola, Fla., Lt.	30 20 47 N.	5 49 14.1 W.
Pernambuco, Brazil, Lt.	8 3 22 S.	2 19 27.8 W.
Port au Prince, Hayti	18 33 54 N.	4 49 28.0 W.
Philadelphia, Pa.*	39 57 7 N.	5 0 38.5 W.
Point Barrow†	71 27 0 N.	10 25 0.0 W.
Portland, Me	43 39 28 N.	4 41 1.2 W.
Port Louis, Mauritius	20 8 46 S.	3 49 57.7 E.
Port Said, Egypt, Lt.	31 15 45 N.	2 9 15.5 E.
Port Spain, Trinidad	10 38 39 N.	4 6 2.5 W.
P. Stanley, Falkland Is.	51 41 10 S.	3 51 26.0 W.
Prague, Bohemia*	50 5 19 N.	0 57 40.3 E.
Princeton, N. J.*	40 20 58 N.	4 58 37.5 W.
Providence, R. I.*	41 49 46 N.	4 45 37.5 W.
Quebec, Que.*	46 47 59 N.	4 44 52.6 W.
Richmond, Va.	37 32 16 N.	5 9 44.0 W.
Rio de Janeiro*	22 54 24 S.	2 52 41.4 W.
Rochester, N. Y.*	43 9 17 N.	5 10 21.8 W.
Rome, Italy*	41 53 54 N.	0 49 55.6 E.
Saigon, Cochin-China*	10 46 47 N.	7 6 48.7 E.
San Diego, Cal.	32 43 6 N.	7 48 38.7 W.
Sandy Hook, N. J., Lt.	40 27 40 N.	4 56 0.6 W.
San Francisco, Cal.*	37 47 28 N.	8 9 42.8 W.
San Juan de Porto Rico	18 28 56 N.	4 24 29.8 W.
Santiago de Cuba	20 0 16 N.	5 3 22.0 W.
Savannah, Ga.	32 4 52 N.	5 24 21.7 W.
Seattle, Wash.	47 35 54 N.	8 9 19.9 W.
Shanghai, China	31 14 42 N.	8 5 55.7 E.
Singapore, India	1 17 11 N.	6 55 25.0 E.
St. Helena Island	15 55 0 S.	0 22 52.0 W.
St. John's, Newfo'land	47 34 2 N.	3 30 43.6 W.
St. Louis, Mo.*	38 38 4 N.	6 0 49.1 W.
St Petersburg, Russia*	59 56 30 N.	2 1 13.5 E.
Stockholm*	59 20 33 N.	1 12 14.0 E.
Suakim, E. Africa, Lt.	19 7 0 N.	2 29 16.6 E.
Sydney, N. S. W.*	33 51 41 S.	10 4 49.5 E.
Tokio, Japan*	35 39 17 N.	9 18 58.0 E.
Tunis (Goletta Lt.)	36 48 36 N.	0 41 14.5 E.
Utrecht, Netherlands*	52 5 10 N.	0 20 31.7 E.
Valparaiso, Chile	33 1 53 S.	4 46 34.8 W.
Venice, Italy*	45 26 10 N.	0 49 22.1 E.
Vera Cruz, Mex., Lt.	19 12 29 N.	6 24 31.8 W.
Victoria, B. C., Lt.	48 25 26 N.	8 13 33.8 W.
Vienna, Austria*	48 13 55 N.	1 5 21.5 E.
Warsaw, Russia*	52 12 6 N.	1 24 7.4 E.
Washington, D. C.*	38 55 15 N.	5 8 15.7 W.
Wellington, N. Z.*	41 18 1 S.	11 39 6.5 E.
West Point, N. Y.*	41 23 22 N.	4 55 50.6 W.
Williamstown, Mass.*	42 42 30 N.	4 52 50.4 W.
Yokohama, Japan	35 26 24 N.	9 18 36.9 E.
Zanzibar (E. Consulate)	6 9 43 S.	2 66 44.7 E.

* Observatories. Lt. denotes a light-house. † Highest latitude in U. S. terrftory.

Races of Mankind.

THE following is compiled from the arrangement by Ethnologist Figuier and others:

	WHITE RACE.	
European Branch.	Teutonic Family	Scandinavians, Germans, English.
	Latin Family	French, Spaniards, Italians, Moldo-Wallachians.
	Slavonian Family	Russians, Finns, Bulgarians, Servians, Magyars, Croats, Tchecks, Poles, Lithuanians.
	Greek Family	Greeks, Albanians.
Aramean Branch.	Libyan Family	Egyptians, Berbers.
	Semitic Family	Arabs, Jews, Syrians.
	Persian Family	Persians, Afghans, Kurds, Armenians, Ossetines.
	Georgian Family	Georgians.
	Circassian Family	Circassians, Mingrelians.
	YELLOW RACE.	
Hyperborean Branch.	Lapp Family	Samolede, Kamtschadale, Esquimau, Tenissian, Jukaghirite, and Koriak Families.
Mongolian Branch.	Mongol Family	Mongols, Kalmucks, Buriats.
	Tunguse Family	Tunguses, Manchus.
	Turk Family	Turcomans, Kirghis, Nogays, Osmanlis.
	Yakut Family	Yakuts.
Sinaic Branch.	Chinese Family	Chinese.
	Japanese Family	Japanese.
	Indo-Chinese Family	Burmese, Siamese.
	BROWN RACE.	
Hindoo Branch.	Hindoo Family	Sikhs, Jats, Rajpoots, Mahrattas, Bengalese, Cingalese.
	Malabar Family	Malabars, Tamals, Telingas.
Ethiopian Branch.	Abyssinian Family	Abyssinians, Berabras, Gallas.
	Fellan Family	Fellans.
Malay Branch.	Malay Family	Malays, Javanese, Battas, Bougis, Maccassars, Dyaks, Togals.
	Polynesian Family	Maoris, Tongas, Tahitians, Pomotouans, Marquesans, Sandwichians.
	Micronesian Family	Ladrone, Caroline, and Mulgrave Islanders.
	RED RACE.	
Southern Branch.	Andian Family	Quichuas (or Incas), Antis, Andians, Araucanians.
	Pampean Family	Patagonians, Pueiches, Charruas, Tobas, Moxas, Abipous, etc.
	Guarani Family	Guaranis, Bocotudos.
Northern Branch.	Southern Family	Aztecs, Mayas, Lencas, Othomis, Tarascas, etc.
	Northeastern Family	Cherokees, Hurons, Iroquois, Sioux, Apaches, Comanches, Creeks, etc.
	Northwestern Family	Chinooks, Digger Indians, Nootkans, etc.
	BLACK RACE.	
Western Branch.	Caffre Family	
	Hottentot Family	
	Negro Family	
Eastern Branch	Papuan Family	Fijians, New Caledonians, etc.
	Andaman Family	Andamans, Australians.

The American Indian.

THE annual reports of the various Indian superintendents showed as of June 30, 1909, that the Indian population was 299,293, distributed in the several States as follows:

Arizona	37,236	Kansas	1,351	New Mexico	18,627	South Dakota	20,221
California	19,942	Maine	410	New York	5,455	Texas	470
Colorado	806	Michigan	6,743	North Carolina	1,896	Utah	1,777
Florida	358	Minnesota	10,008	North Dakota	7,990	Washington	8,484
Idaho	4,073	Montana	10,426	Oklahoma	117,370	Wisconsin	10,031
Indiana	243	Nebraska	3,744	Oregon	3,680	Wyoming	1,670
Iowa	352	Nevada	5,870	South Carolina	60	Total	299,293

The expenditures of the United States on account of the Indians in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, were $15,506,845. The expenditures from 1789 to 1909, inclusive, have been $489,670,762.

The appropriation made by Congress for Indian schools for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, was $3,757,909. The Government supports 106 boarding schools, and 219 day schools. In addition to these there are 53 mission schools conducted by various churches and religious societies.

The five civilized tribes, Oklahoma—Cherokee, 41,701; Chickasaw, 10,984; Choctaws, 26,762; Creeks, 18,717; Seminoles, 3,123. Total 101,287.

This total of 101,287 includes 23,345 colored freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.

Pueblos of New Mexico	9,167
Six Nations, St. Regis, and other Indians of N. Y.	*5,455
Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina	1,999
Indians under control of the War Department, prisoners of war (Apaches at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.)	*248

* Approximate.

Thermometers.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Reaumur, 80°.	Centigrade, 100°.	Fahrenheit, 212°.	
			WATER BOILS AT SEA-LEVEL.
76	95	203	
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63.1	78.9	174	
60	75	167	Alcohol Boils.
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42.2	52.8	127	Tallow Melts.
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
33.8	42.2	108	
32	40	104	
29.3	36.7	98	Blood Heat.
28	35	95	
25.8	32.2	90	
24	30	86	
21.3	26.7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	
12.4	15.3	60	Temperate.
10.2	12.8	55	
8	10	50	
5.8	7.2	45	
4	5	41	
1.3	1.7	35	
0	0	32	WATER FREEZES.
— 0.9	— 1.1	30	
— 4	— 5	23	
— 5.3	— 6.7	20	
— 8	—10	14	
— 9.8	—12.2	10	
—12	—15	5	
—14.2	—17.8	0	ZERO Fahr.
—16	—20	— 4	
—20	—25	—13	
—24	—30	—22	
—28	—35	—31	
—32	—40	—40	

Rules for Foretelling the Weather.

ADAPTED FOR USE WITH ANEROID BAROMETERS.

A RISING BAROMETER.

A RAPID rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER.

With dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry, or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail, or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

The above printed rules are in use by the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club of New York.

DURATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEATHER IN THE SEVERAL STORMS—VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

CRITICAL WINDS.	Clear Hours.	Cloudy Hours.	Rain Hours.	Clearing Hours.
South to Southwest	9	8	8.3	14
South to Southeast	14	13.4	15.6	15.4
East to Northeast	20	17.6	31	20.6

WEATHER WISDOM.

SUNSET COLORS.—A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish-green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain.

HALO (SUN DOGS).—By halo we mean the large circles, or parts of circles, about the sun or moon. A halo occurring after fine weather indicates a storm.

CORONA.—By this term we mean the small colored circles frequently seen around the sun or moon. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather.

RAINBOWS.—A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather.

SKY COLOR.—A deep-blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather; a growing whiteness, an approaching storm.

FOGS.—Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon.

VISIBILITY.—Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicate rain.

FROST.—The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

OBJECTS VISIBLE AT SEA-LEVEL IN CLEAR WEATHER.

The following table shows the distance at sea-level at which objects are visible at certain elevations:

ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.	ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.	ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.
1	1.31	30	7.25	90	12.25
5	2.96	35	7.83	100	13.23
6	3.24	40	8.37	150	16.22
7	3.49	45	8.87	200	18.72
8	3.73	50	9.35	300	22.91
9	3.96	60	10.25	500	29.58
10	4.18	70	11.07	1,000	33.41
20	5.92	80	11 83	1 mile	96.10
25	6.61				

Normal Temperature and Rainfall

TABLE SHOWING THE NORMAL TEMPERATURE FOR JANUARY AND JULY, AND THE NORMAL ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS IN EACH OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, ALSO THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES EVER REPORTED FROM EACH OF SAID STATIONS, TO JANUARY 1, 1910.
(Prepared in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1911.)

States and Territories.	Stations.	Temperature: Mean. January.	Mean. July.	Extremes. Highest.	Extremes. Lowest.	Mean Annual Precipitation, Rain and Melted Snow (inches).
Ala.	Birmingham	45	82	104	−10	49.5
	Mobile	50	80	102	− 1	62.0
	Montgomery	48	81	107	− 5	51.2
Ariz.	Flagstaff	27	65	93	−21	23.0
	Phœnix	50	90	119	12	7.9
	Yuma	55	91	118	22	3.1
Ark.	Fort Smith	38	81	108	−15	41.3
	Little Rock	41	81	106	−12	49.9
Cal.	Fresno	45	82	115	20	9.7
	Los Angeles	53	67	109	28	15.6
	Red Bluff	45	82	115	18	25.0
	Sacramento	46	72	110	19	20.1
	San Diego	54	67	101	32	10.0
	San Francisco	50	57	101	29	22.3
Col.	Denver	29	72	105	−29	14.0
	Grand Junction	25	79	104	−16	8.5
	Pueblo	29	74	104	−27	12.0
Conn.	New Haven	27	72	100	−14	47.2
D. C.	Washington	33	77	104	−15	43.5
Florida	Jacksonville	54	81	104	10	53.2
	Jupiter	64	81	96	24	60.2
	Key West	69	84	100	41	38.7
	Pensacola	52	81	103	7	56.2
	Tampa	57	80	96	19	53.1
Georgia	Atlanta	42	78	100	− 8	49.4
	Augusta	46	80	105	3	47.9
	Savannah	50	80	105	8	50.3
Idaho	Boisé	29	73	111	−28	12.7
	Pocatello	25	71	102	−20	12.9
Illinois	Cairo	35	79	106	−16	41.7
	Chicago	24	72	103	−23	33.3
	Springfield	26	76	107	−24	37.0
Indiana	Indianapolis	28	76	106	−25	41.5
	Des Moines	20	76	109	30	32.4
Iowa	Dubuque	18	75	106	−32	34.0
	Keokuk	24	77	108	−27	35.1
Kansas	Concordia	24	78	106	25	27.5
	Dodge	27	78	108	−26	20.8
	Wichita	30	79	106	−22	30.6
Ky.	Louisville	34	79	107	−20	44.3
La.	New Orleans	53	81	102	7	57.4
	Shreveport	46	82	110	− 5	45.7
Maine	Eastport	20	60	93	−21	43.3
	Portland	22	68	98	−17	42.5
Md.	Baltimore	33	77	104	− 7	43.2
Mass.	Boston	27	71	102	−13	43.4
Mich.	Alpena	19	66	98	−27	33.2
	Detroit	24	72	101	−24	32.2
	Marquette	16	65	108	−27	32.6
	Port Huron	22	69	99	−25	30.6
Minn.	Duluth	10	66	99	−41	29.9
	Moorhead	3	69	102	−48	24.9
	St. Paul	12	72	104	−41	28.7
Miss.	Vicksburg	47	80	101	− 1	53.7
Mo.	Kansas City	26	78	106	−22	37.3
	St. Louis	31	79	107	−22	37.2
	Springfield	31	76	106	−29	44.6
Mont.	Havre	14	69	108	−55	13.7
	Helena	20	67	103	−42	12.8
Mont.	Kalispell	20	64	96	−34	16.9
	Miles City	14	73	111	−49	13.2
	North Platte	21	74	107	−35	18.9
Neb.	Omaha	20	76	106	−32	30.7
	Valentine	18	73	106	−38	22.5
Nevada	Winnemucca	29	72	104	−28	8.4
N. C.	Charlotte	40	79	102	− 5	49.2
	Hatteras	46	79	93	8	60.8
	Wilmington	46	79	103	5	51.0
N. Dak.	Bismarck	7	70	106	−44	17.6
	Williston	6	69	107	−49	15.1
N. H.	Concord	21	69	100	−35	40.1
N. J.	Atlantic City	32	72	99	− 7	40.8
	Cape May	34	73	96	− 7	40.8
N. Mex.	Roswell	39	79	110	−29	15.8
	Santa Fé	28	69	97	−13	14.5
N. Y.	Albany	22	72	100	−24	36.4
	Binghamton	23	70	96	−26	32.9
	Buffalo	25	70	95	−14	37.3
	New York City	30	74	100	− 6	44.6
	Oswego	24	70	100	−23	36.2
Ohio	Cincinnati	32	78	105	−17	37.3
	Columbus	29	75	104	−20	36.9
	Toledo	26	74	102	−16	30.6
Okla.	Oklahoma	35	80	108	−17	31.7
Oregon	Portland	39	66	102	− 2	45.1
	Roseburg	41	66	106	− 6	34.4
Pa.	Erie	26	72	94	−16	38.6
	Philadelphia	32	76	103	− 6	41.2
	Pittsburgh	31	75	103	−20	36.4
R. I.	Block Island	31	68	89	− 4	44.4
S. C.	Charleston	49	81	104	7	52.1
S. Dak.	Huron	10	72	108	−43	21.1
	Pierre	14	75	110	−40	16.6
	Yankton	16	75	107	−34	25.4
Tenn.	Chattanooga	41	78	101	−10	50.7
	Memphis	40	81	104	− 9	50.3
	Nashville	38	79	104	−13	48.5
Texas	Abilene	43	82	110	− 6	24.7
	Amarillo	34	76	105	−16	22.6
	El Paso	44	80	113	− 5	9.8
	Galveston	53	83	98	8	47.1
	Palestine	46	82	108	− 6	43.0
	San Antonio	51	82	108	4	26.8
Utah	Salt Lake City	29	76	102	−20	16.0
Vt.	Burlington	16	68	97	−27	31.6
	Northfield	15	67	95	−35	33.8
Va.	Lynchburg	36	77	102	− 6	43.4
	Norfolk	40	78	102	2	49.5
Wash.	Seattle	39	64	96	11	36.6
	Spokane	27	69	104	−30	18.8
	Walla Walla	33	74	113	−17	17.7
W. Va.	Elkins	29	70	94	−21	42.8
	Parkersburg	31	76	102	−27	40.2
Wis.	La Crosse	15	73	104	−43	31.2
	Milwaukee	20	70	100	−25	31.4
Wyo.	Cheyenne	26	67	100	−38	13.6
	Lander & Washakie	17	68	100	−54	13.9

The minus (−) sign indicates temperature below zero.

Temperature and Rainfall of Foreign Cities.

Cities.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	Cities.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	Cities.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.
Alexandria	69.0	10	Florence	59.2	41	Naples	60.3	30
Algiers	64.4	27	Frankfort	50.0	....	Nice	58.0	29
Amsterdam	49.9	....	Geneva	52.7	32	Odessa	48.0	....
Archangel	33.0	....	Genoa	61.1	47	Para	81.0	71
Astrakhan	50.1	6	Glasgow	49.8	44	Paris	51.3	22
Athens	63.0	....	Hamburg	47.0	....	Peking	53.0	27
Bagdad	74.0	....	Havana	79.1	91	Port Said	....	2
Barcelona	63.0	....	Hong Kong	73.0	101	Prague	50.2	14
Berlin	48.2	24	Honolulu	75.0	....	Quebec	40.3	....
Bermuda	72.0	55	Iceland	39.0	30	Quito	60.9	....
Berne	46.0	46	Jerusalem	62.6	16	Rio de Janeiro	77.2	29
Birmingham	48.2	....	Lima	73.3	....	Rome	60.5	31
Bombay	81.3	75	Lisbon	61.4	27	Rotterdam	51.0	23
Bordeaux	57.0	30	London	50.8	25	San Domingo	81.3	108
Brussels	50.0	29	Lyons	53.0	28	Shanghai	59.0	....
Budapest	51.9	17	Madeira	66.0	25	Smyrna	60.0	24
Buenos Ayres	62.8	....	Madrid	58.2	9	St. Petersburg	39.6	17
Cairo	72.2	....	Malta	66.0	20	Stockholm	42.3	20
Calcutta	82.4	76	Manchester	48.8	36	Sydney	65.8	49
Canton	71.0	39	Manila	78.4	....	The Hague	52.0	....
Cape Town	62.0	23	Maranham	....	277	Tobolsk	32.0	....
Cayenne	....	116	Marseilles	58.3	23	Trieste	55.0	43
Cherrapongee*	....	610	Melbourne	57.0	29	Valdivia	52.0	106
Christiania	41.5	....	Mexico	60.9	....	Valparaiso	64.0	.. .
Constantinople	56.5	....	Milan	55.1	38	Venice	55.4	....
Copenhagen	46.6	19	Montevideo	62.0	44	Vera Cruz	77.0	180
Delhi	77.0	24	Montreal	44.6	....	Vienna	51.0	19
Dublin	50.1	29	Moscow	40.0	....	Warsaw	56.2	....
Edinburgh	47.1	38	Munich	48.4	....			

* In Southwestern Assam. It is the wettest place in the world. In 1861 the rainfall there reached 905 inches.

NOTE—The mean annual temperature of the globe is 50° Fahr. The average rainfall is 36 inches.

Greatest Altitude in Each State.

FROM THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

State or Territory.	Name of Place.	Heig't Feet.	State or Territory.	Name of Place.	Heig't Feet.
Alabama	Cheaha Mt. (Talladega Co)	2,407	Montana	Granite Peak	12,850
Alaska	Mt. McKinley	20,464	Nebraska	S. W. Corner	5,300
Arizona	San Francisco Peak	12,611	Nevada	Wheeler Peak	13,058
Arkansas	Magazine Mt.	2,800	N. Hampshire	Mt. Washington	6,290
California	Mt. Whitney	14,501	New Jersey	High Point	1,800
Colorado	Mt. Elbert	14,421	New Mexico	Two miles N. Truchas Peak	13,306
Connecticut	Bear Mt.	2,355	New York	Mt. Marcy (Adirondacks)	5,344
Delaware	2 Summits, n. Brandywine	440	North Carolina	Mt. Mitchell	6,711
D. of Columbia	Fort Reno	421	North Dakota	So. part Bowman Co,	3,500
Florida	Mt. Pleasant Stn.	301	Ohio	Bellefontaine	1,540
Georgia	Brasstown Bald Mt.	4,768	Oklahoma	S. W. Corner	4,700
Idaho	Hyndman Peak	12,078	Oregon	Mt. Hood	11,225
Illinois	Charles Mound	1,241	Pennsylvania	Blue Knob	3,136
Indiana	Carlos City	1,208	Rhode Island	Durfee Hill	805
Iowa	Iowa Primghar	1,800	South Carolina	Sassafras Mt.	3,548
Kansas	N. of Arkansas River	4,135	South Dakota	Harney Peak	7,240
Kentucky	Big Black Mt. (Harlan Co.)	4,100	Tennessee	Guyot	6,636
Louisiana	Summits in W. Parishes	400	Texas	El Capitan	8,690
Maine	Katahdin Mt.	5,200	Utah	Kings Peak	13,498
Maryland	Great Backbone Mt.	3,400	Vermont	Mt. Mansfield	4,406
Massachusetts	Mt. Greylock	3,535	Virginia	Mt. Rogers (Grayson Co.)	5,719
Michigan	Porcupine Mt.	2,023	Washington	Mt. Rainier	14,470
Minnesota	Misquah Hills	2,230	West Virginia	Spruce Mt. (Pendleton Co.)	4,860
Mississippi	Holly Springs	602	Wisconsin	Rib Hill (Marathon Co.)	1,940
Missouri	Tom Sauk Mt.	1,800	Wyoming	Mt. Gannett	13,785

The lowest point of dry land in the United States is in Death Valley, Cal., 278 feet below sea level.

NOTE.—The above table was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Geographic Branch of the United States Geological Survey. It should be stated in connection with this table that it presents only points whose heights are matters of record, and that in several cases in the high mountain region of the far West and the Pacific Slope it is well known that there are higher points within the State or Territory whose heights are not yet known with accuracy, and consequently cannot be given.

This table was revised by the United States Geological Survey to September 1, 1910.

Weather Flags

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters, and many others, to be communicated to the public by telegraph, telephone and mail or by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.

No. 1. White Flag.	No. 2. Blue Flag.	No. 3. White and Blue Flag.	No. 4. Black Triangular Flag.	No. 5. White Flag with black square in centre.
Fair weather.	Rain or snow.	Local rain or snow.	Temperature.	Cold wave.

When number 4 is placed above number 1, 2, or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary. During the late Spring and early Fall the cold-wave flag is also used to indicate anticipated frosts.

WHISTLE SIGNALS.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from one to three seconds duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.
One long	Fair weather.
Two long	Rain or snow.
Three long	Local rain or snow.

Blasts.	Indicate.
One short	Lower temperature.
Two short	Higher temperature
Three short	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided.

As far as practicable the forecast messages are telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable, they are furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case are the forecasts sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant.

Persons desiring to display the flags or sound the whistle signals for the benefit of the public should communicate with the Weather Bureau officials in charge of the central stations of their respective States, which are as follows:

Alabama, Montgomery.
Arizona, Phœnix.
Arkansas, Little Rock.
California, San Francisco.
Colorado, Denver.
Florida, Jacksonville.
Georgia, Atlanta.
Idaho, Boisé.
Illinois, Springfield.
Indiana, Indianapolis.
Iowa, Des Moines.
Kansas, Topeka.
Kentucky, Louisville.
Louisiana, New Orleans.
Maryland, Baltimore (for Delaware and Maryland).
Massachusetts, Boston (for New England).
Michigan, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota, Minneapolis.
Mississippi, Vicksburg.
Missouri, Columbia.
Montana, Helena.
Nebraska, Lincoln.
Nevada, Reno.
New Jersey, Atlantic City.
New Mexico, Santa Fé.
New York, Ithaca.
North Carolina, Raleigh.
North Dakota, Bismarck.
Ohio, Columbus.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
Oregon, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
South Carolina, Columbia.
South Dakota, Huron.
Tennessee, Nashville.
Texas, Houston.
Utah, Salt Lake City.
Virginia, Richmond.
Washington, Seattle.
West Virginia, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Cheyenne.

The Ancient and Modern Year.

THE Athenians began the year in June, the Macedonians in September, the Romans first in March and afterward in January, the Persians on August 11, the ancient Mexicans on February 23, the Mohammedans in July. The Chinese year, which begins early in February, is similar to the Mohammedan in having 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately; but in every nineteen years there are seven years which have 13 months. This is not quite correct, and the Chinese have therefore formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary months occur.

Storm and Hurricane Warnings

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

STORM WARNINGS.

Northeasterly winds. Southeasterly winds. Northwesterly winds. Southwesterly winds. Red, black centre.

Storm Warnings.—A red flag with a black centre indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected.

The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind; red, easterly (from northeast to south); white, westerly (from southwest to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from the southerly quadrants.

By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light below a red light westerly winds.

Hurricane Warnings.—Two red flags with black centres, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of a tropical hurricane, and also one of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Lakes and Northern Atlantic Coast.

Velocity of Winds in the United States.

AVERAGE hourly velocity of the wind at selected stations of the United States Weather Bureau, also the highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes. (Prepared by W. L. Moore, Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and revised to January 1, 1910, for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.
	Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.
Abilene, Texas	11	66	El Paso, Texas	5	78	Philadelphia, Pa	10	75
Albany, N. Y.	6	70	Fort Smith, Ark	5	66	Pittsburgh, Pa	6	69
Alpena, Mich	9	72	Galveston, Texas	10	*84	Portland, Me.	5	61
Atlanta, Ga.	9	66	Havre, Mont.	11	76	Red Bluff, Cal.	7	60
Bismarck, N. D.	8	74	Helena, Mont.	6	60	Rochester, N. Y.	11	78
Boisé, Idaho	4	55	Huron, S. D.	10	69	St. Louis, Mo.	11	80
Boston, Mass.	11	72	Jacksonville, Fla.	6	70	St. Paul, Minn.	7	102
Buffalo, N. Y.	11	90	Keokuk, Iowa	8	60	St. Vincent, Minn.†	9	72
Charlotte, N. C.	5	55	Knoxville, Tenn.	5	84	Salt Lake City, Utah	5	66
Chattanooga, Tenn.	6	60	Leavenworth, Kan.†	7	66	San Diego, Cal.	6	40
Chicago, Ill	9	84	Louisville, Ky.	7	60	San Francisco, Cal.	9	60
Cincinnati, Ohio	7	59	Lynchburg, Va.	4	50	Santa Fé, N. M.	6	53
Cleveland, Ohio	9	73	Memphis, Tenn.	6	75	Savannah, Ga.	7	80
Custer, Mont.†	7	72	Montgomery, Ala.	5	54	Spokane, Wash.	4	52
Denver, Col.	7	75	Nashville, Tenn.	6	75	Toledo, Ohio	9	72
Detroit, Mich	9	76	New Orleans, La.	7	66	Vicksburg, Miss.	6	62
Dodge City, Kan.	11	75	New York City, N. Y.	9	83	Washington, D. C.	5	66
Dubuque, Iowa	5	60	North Platte, Neb.	9	96	Wilmington, N. C.	7	68
Duluth, Minn.	7	78	Omaha, Neb.	8	66			
Eastport, Me	9	78	Palestine, Texas	8	60			

*Anemometer blew away, at a velocity of 84 miles per hour, September, 1900. †Stations discontinued.

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.	DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.
Perceptible	1	88	1.47	.005	High wind	30	2,640	44.0	4.428
Just perceptible	2	176	2.93	.020		35	3,080	51.3	6.027
	3	264	4.4	.044	Very high wind	40	3,520	58.6	7.872
Gentle breeze	4	352	5.87	.079		45	3,960	66.0	9.963
	5	440	7.33	.123	Storm	50	4,400	73.3	12.300
Pleasant breeze	10	880	14.67	.492		60	5,280	88.0	17.712
	15	1,320	22.0	1.107	Great storm	70	6,160	102.7	24.108
Brisk wind	20	1,760	29.3	1.968		80	7,040	117.3	31.488
	25	2,200	36.6	3.075	Hurricane	100	8,800	146.6	49.200

Loss by Lightning in the United States.

THE Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture in October, 1900, issued a bulletin giving these facts: In 1899 the total number of strokes of lightning which caused damage was 5,527; number of buildings injured, 6,256; value of property lost, $3,016,520; number of deaths by lightning during the year, 563; number of persons injured, 820; number of live stock killed in the fields, 4,251; value, $129,955. These are the latest available statistics.

The Chronicle Fire Tables record 3,012 fires caused by lightning in the United States in 1902, the property loss occasioned thereby being $3,396,810. These are the latest reported statistics on the subject,

Distances from New York to Cities in United States.

THE *distance* herein shown is that via the quickest route and the lines carrying the bulk of the mails.

CITIES IN UNITED STATES.	Miles.	CITIES IN UNITED STATES.	Miles.	CITIES IN UNITED STATES.	Miles.	CITIES IN UNITED STATES.	Miles.
Albany, N. Y.	143	Cincinnati, O.	752	Los Angeles, Cal.	3,106	St. Paul, Minn.	1,370
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	2,260	Cleveland, O.	621	Louisville, Ky.	867	Salt Lake City, Utah	2,480
Alliance, Neb.	1,875	Columbus, O.	632	Manchester, N. H.	290	San Francisco, Cal.	3,230
Amarillo, Tex.	1,920	Concord, N. H.	308	Memphis, Tenn.	1,286	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	2,211
Atlanta, Ga.	875	Cumberland, Md.	378	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,046	Savannah, Ga.	844
Atlantic City, N. J.	150	Deadwood, S. Dak.	2,053	Mobile, Ala.	1,229	Seattle, Wash.	3,184
Augusta, Me.	410	Denver, Col.	1,982	Montpelier, Vt.	339	Sheridan, Wyo.	2,209
Baltimore, Md.	185	Des Moines, Ia.	1,318	Newark, N. J.	9	Shreveport, La.	1,456
Birmingham, Ala.	1,043	Detroit, Mich.	798	New Orleans, La.	1,365	Sioux Falls, S. Dak	1,507
Bismarck, N. Dak.	1,818	Duluth, Minn.	1,522	Norfolk, Va.	346	Spokane, Wash.	2,845
Boise, Idaho.	2,783	El Paso, Tex.	2,290	Ogden, Utah.	2,443	Springfield, Ill.	1,017
Boston, Mass.	233	Fargo, N. Dak.	1,613	Oklahoma, Okla.	1,604	Springfield, Mass.	136
Bristol, Tenn.	604	F. Worth, Tex.	1,738	Omaha, Neb.	1,455	Superior, Wis.	1,427
Buffalo, N. Y.	438	Galveston, Tex.	2,182	Parkersburg, W. Va.	600	Syracuse, N. Y.	290
Burlington, Vt.	303	Grand Rapids, Mich.	940	Pend eton, Ore.	3,017	Tacoma, Wash.	3,225
Butte, Mont.	2,498	Greensboro, N. C.	515	Philadelphia, Pa.	90	Tampa, Fla.	1,242
Cape May, N. J.	173	Harrisburg, Pa.	196	Phoenix, Ariz.	2,724	Topeka, Kan.	1,409
Carson City, Nev.	3,016	Hartford, Ct.	110	Pittsburgh, Pa.	439	Trenton, N. J.	57
Charleston, S. C.	736	Helena, Mont.	2,500	Portland, Me.	348	Vicksburg, Miss.	1,282
Charleston, W. Va.	612	Hot Springs, Ark.	1,470	Portland, Ore.	3,248	Vinita, Okla.	1,422
Chattanooga, Tenn.	846	Indianapolis, Ind.	620	Prescott, Ariz.	2,861	Washington, D. C.	225
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,966	Ishpeming, Mich.	1,354	Providence, R. I.	186	Wheeling, W. Va.	506
Chicago, Ill. (N. Y. Cent.)	960	Jackson, Miss.	1,501	Reno, Nev.	3,985	Wichita, Kan.	1,565
Chicago, Ill. (Penn R. R.)	908	Jacksonville, Fla.	1,001	Richmond, Va.	340	Wilmington, Del.	116
		Kansas City, Mo.	1,342	Roanoke, Va.	452	Wilmington, N. C.	707
		Little Rock, Ark.	1,409	St. Louis, Mo.	1,060		

DISTANCES AND MAIL TIME TO FOREIGN CITIES FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

BY POSTAL ROUTE TO—	Statute Miles.	Days.	BY POSTAL ROUTE TO—	Statute Miles.	Days.
Adelaide, *via* San Francisco	12,845	34	Havana	1,566	3
Alexandria, *via* London	6,150	12	Hong Kong, *via* San Francisco	10,590	27
Amsterdam, " "	3,985	8	Honolulu, *via* San Francisco	5,645	12
Antwerp, " "	4,000	8	Liverpool	3,540	7
Athens, " "	5,655	11	London	3,740	7
Bahia, Brazil	5,870	14	Madrid, *via* London	4,925	9
Bangkok, Siam, *via* San Francisco	12,800	43	Melbourne, *via* San Francisco	12,265	26
Bangkok, Siam, *via* London	13,125	41	Mexico City (railroad)	3,750	5
Batavia, Java, *via* London	12,800	34	Panama	2,355	6
Berlin	4,385	8	Paris	4,020	8
Bombay, *via* London	9,765	22	Rio de Janeiro	6,204	17
Bremen	4,235	8	Rome, *via* London	5,030	9
Buenos Ayres	8,045	24	Rotterdam, *via* London	3,935	8
Calcutta, *via* London	11,120	24	St. Petersburg, *via* London	5,370	9
Cape Town, *via* London	11,245	25	San Juan, Porto Rico	1,730	5
Constantinople, *via* London	5,810	11	Shanghai, *via* San Francisco	9,920	25
Florence, *via* London	4,800	9	Shanghai, *via* London	14,745	45
Glasgow	3,370	8	Stockholm, *via* London	4,975	9
Greytown, *via* New Orleans	2,815	7	Sydney, *via* San Francisco	11,570	21
Halifax, N. S.	645	2	Valparaiso, *via* Panama	5,915	22
Hamburg, direct	4,820	9	Vienna	4,740	9
" *via* London	4,340	8	Yokohama, *via* San Francisco	7,348	20

Distances Between European Cities.

TRAVELLING DISTANCES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN EUROPE, IN MILES.

	London	Liverpool	Paris	Madrid	Lisbon	Antwerp	Hamburg	Berlin	Berne	Turin	Vienna	Munich	Rome	Trieste	Warsaw	Constantinople	Odessa	Moscow	St. Petersburg	Stockholm	Copenhagen
London		202	287	1195	1610	270	657	746	646	787	980	768	1195	1150	1355	2030	1917	1915	1774	1289	979
Liverpool	202		489	1397	1812	472	859	948	848	989	1182	970	1397	1352	1557	2232	2119	2117	1976	1491	1181
Paris	287	489		908	1323	211	587	674	359	500	849	582	907	863	1067	1899	1760	1843	1699	1219	812
Madrid	1195	1397	908		415	1530	1804	1889	1602	1506	1897	1647	1746	1828	2593	2718	2625	2904	2874	2384	2012
Lisbon	1610	1812	1323	415		1119	1496	1582	1183	1073	1477	1182	1223	1416	1925	2345	2760	3414	3286	1972	1600
Antwerp	270	472	211	1530	1119		412	497	359	500	582	522	907	863	1067	1899	1760	1843	1699	1219	812
Hamburg	657	859	587	1804	1496	412		178	460	719	727	579	1397	1352	1557	2232	2119	2117	1976	1491	1181
Berlin	746	948	674	1889	1582	497	178		611	839	727	579	1397	1352	1557	2232	2119	2117	1976	1491	1181
Berne	646	848	359	1602	1183	359	460	611		297	727	579	1397	1352	1557	2232	2119	2117	1976	1491	1181
Turin	787	989	500	1506	1073	500	719	839	297		727	579	1397	1352	1557	2232	2119	2117	1976	1491	1181
Vienna	980	1182	849	1897	1477	582	727	727	727	727		266	647	510	806	1205	1725	2138	1564	1298	2018
Munich	768	970	582	1647	1182	522	579	579	579	579	266		470	295	401	579	522	1897	1477	582	970
Rome	1195	1397	907	1746	1223	907	1397	1397	1397	1397	647	470		840	414	639	1048	1180	1033	1746	1223
Trieste	1150	1352	863	1828	1416	863	1352	1352	1352	1352	510	295	840		487	370	391	533	888	1066	1009
Warsaw	1355	1557	1067	2593	1925	1067	1557	1557	1557	1557	806	401	414	487		276	702	436	1156	1021	398
Constantinople	2030	2232	1899	2718	2760	1899	2232	2232	2232	2232	1205	579	639	370	276		1564	1298	2018	1883	1699
Odessa	2030	2232	1899	2718	2760	1899	2232	2232	2232	2232	1205	579	639	370	276		1564	1298	2018	1883	1699
Moscow	1917	2119	1760	2625	3414	1760	2119	2119	2119	2119	1725	1180	1048	391	533	1564		960	1680	1545	1240
St. Petersburg	1915	2117	1843	2904	2874	1699	1976	1976	1976	1976	1564	1298	2018	1883	1699	1903	2025	2345	2718	1899	2232
Stockholm	1774	1976	1699	2874	2384	1699	1976	1976	1976	1976	1564	1298	2018	1883	1699	1903	2025	2345	2718	1899	2232
Copenhagen	1289	1491	1219	2384	1972	1219	1491	1491	1491	1491	1298	1082	1171	1731	1084	1110	1337	1176	685	580	993
	979	1181	812	2012	1600	812	1181	1181	1181	1181	1082	1171	1731	1084	1110	1337	1176	685	580	993	

Area of the Great Lakes of the United States.

	Superior.	Michigan.	Huron.	Erie.	Ontario.
Greatest length in miles	390	345	270	250	190
Greatest breadth in miles	160	84	105	60	52
Greatest depth in feet	900	1,800	1,000	204	412
Area in square miles	32,000	22,400	23,000	10,000	6,700
Drainage in square miles	85,000	70,040	74,000	39,680	29,760
Height above sea-level in feet	600	578	574	564	234
Latitude, degrees north	46° 45\' to 48° 50\'	41° 15\' to 45° 55\'	43° 20\' to 46° 10\'	41° 20\' to 42° 50\'	43° 10\' to 44° 10\'
Longitude, degrees west	84° 30\' to 92° 15\'	84° 40\' to 87° 08\'	80° 10\' to 84° 30\'	78° 35\' to 83° 10\'	76° 20\' to 79° 50\'
Boundary line in miles	300	None	220	200	160
United States shore line in miles	955	1,320	510	370	230

Area of Islands.

	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
New Guinea	323,000	Tasmania	26,200	Mauritius	710
Borneo	284,000	Ceylon	24,700	Madeira	510
Madagascar	227,000	Terra del Fuego	18,500	Corfu	430
Sumatra	162,000	Formosa	15,000	Man	230
Great Britain	83,700	Sicily	9,800	Martha's Vineyard	120
Celebes	68,800	Jamaica	4,200	Malta	100
Java	48,400	Cyprus	3,600	Jersey	45
Cuba	45,000	Corsica	3,400	Hong Kong	30
Newfoundland	40,000	Crete	2,900	Manhattan	22
Iceland	39,800	Trinidad	1,750	Nantucket	60
Ireland	32,600	Long Island, N. Y.	1,376		
Hayti	28,800	Teneriffe	1,010		

The Principal Languages of the World.

THERE are said to be 3,424 spoken languages or dialects in the world. These are distributed as follows:

America.....1,624 | Asia.....937 | Europe.....587 | Africa.....276

The English language is spoken by more than 150,000,000 of people.
The German " " " " " " 120,000,000 " "
The Russian " " " " " " 90,000,000 " "
The French " " " " " " 60,000,000 " "
The Spanish " " " " " " 55,000,000 " "
The Italian " " " " " " 40,000,000 " "
The Portuguese " " " " " " 30,000,000 " "

The English language contains approximately 600,000 words. Of this total nearly one-half consists of scientific terminology seldom met outside of text-books and of archaic, obsolescent or obsolete terms.

An examination of 100,000 words of the language shows them to comprise:

60,000 words of Teutonic origin.
30,000 words of Greek or Latin origin.
10,000 words derived from other (miscellaneous) foreign sources.

As regards the number of words in the principal other languages no estimate of any practical value has been made in recent years, but existing dictionaries show the following facts:

The vocabulary of the New Standard Dictionary of the English Language aggregates approximately 425,000 words.

The German word-book (Kürschner's Universal-Konversations-Lexikon) contains not mow than 300,000 words including personal names.

Grimm's Dictionary of the German Language contains approximately 150,000 words.

Littre's Dictionary of the French Language contains approximately 210,000 words.

Dahl's Dictionary of the Russian Language contains approximately 140,000 words.

Carlos de Ochoa's Dictionary of the Spanish Language contains approximately 120,000 words.

Petrocchi's Dictionary of the Italian Language contains approximately 140,000 words.

This table was prepared by F. H. Vizetelly, Managing Editor of the "Standard Dictionary."

Opening and Closing of Navigation

ON THE HUDSON RIVER AND THE ERIE CANAL, AND OPENING OF LAKE ERIE NAVIGATION.

Navigation of the Hudson River.			Navigation of the Erie Canal.			
River Open.	River Closed.	Days Open.	Canal Open.	Canal Closed.	Navigable Days.	Opening of Lake Erie.*
Feb. 25, 1826	Dec. 13, 1826	302	April 25, 1826	Dec. 18	243	.....
Mar. 20, 1827	Nov. 25, 1827	251	April 22, 1827	Dec. 18	241	April 21, 1827
Feb. 8, 1828	Dec. 23, 1828	320	Mar. 27, 1828	Dec. 20	269	April 1, 1828
April 1, 1829	Jan. 14, 1830	286	May 2, 1829	Dec. 17	230	May 10, 1829
Mar. 15, 1830	Dec. 25, 1830	288	April 30, 1830	Dec. 17	242	May 5, 1830
Mar. 15, 1831	Dec. 6, 1831	262	April 16, 1831	Dec. 1	230	May 8, 1831
Mar. 25, 1832	Dec. 21, 1832	289	April 25, 1832	Dec. 21	241	April 27, 1832
Mar. 21, 1833	Dec. 13, 1833	277	April 19, 1833	Dec. 12	238	April 23, 1833
Feb. 29, 1834	Dec. 15, 1834	291	April 17, 1834	Dec. 12	240	April 6, 1834
Mar. 25, 1835	Nov. 30, 1835	268	April 15, 1835	Nov. 30	230	May 3, 1835
April 4, 1836	Dec. 7, 1836	244	April 25, 1836	Nov. 26	216	April 27, 1836
Mar. 27, 1837	Dec. 14, 1837	261	April 20, 1837	Dec. 9	234	May 16, 1837
Mar. 19, 1838	Nov. 25, 1838	257	April 11, 1838	Nov. 25	228	March 31, 1838
Mar. 25, 1839	Nov. 18, 1839	238	April 20, 1839	Dec. 16	241	April 11, 1839
Feb. 25, 1840	Nov. 5, 1840	255	April 20, 1840	Dec. 20	238	April 27, 1840
Mar. 24, 1841	Nov. 19, 1841	256	April 24, 1841	Nov. 30	221	April 14, 1841
Feb. 4, 1842	Nov. 28, 1842	308	April 20, 1842	Nov. 28	222	March 7, 1842
April 13, 1843	Dec. 10, 1843	242	May 1, 1843	Nov. 30	214	May 6, 1843
Mar. 18, 1844	Dec. 17, 1844	278	April 18, 1844	Nov. 26	222	March 14, 1844
Feb. 24, 1845	Dec. 3, 1845	283	April 15, 1845	Nov. 29	228	April 3, 1845
Mar. 18, 1846	Dec. 14, 1846	275	April 16, 1846	Nov. 25	234	April 11, 1846
April 7, 1847	Dec. 25, 1847	263	May 1, 1847	Nov. 30	214	April 23, 1847
Mar. 22, 1848	Dec. 27, 1848	292	May 1, 1848	Dec. 9	223	April 9, 1848
Mar. 19, 1849	Dec. 26, 1849	286	May 1, 1849	Dec. 5	219	March 25, 1849
Mar. 15, 1850	Dec. 17, 1850	282	April 22, 1850	Dec. 11	234	March 25, 1850
Feb. 25, 1851	Dec. 14, 1851	293	April 15, 1851	Dec. 5	235	April 2, 1851
Mar. 28, 1852	Dec. 23, 1852	270	April 20, 1852	Dec. 16	239	April 20, 1852
Mar. 23, 1853	Dec. 21, 1853	274	April 20, 1853	Dec. 20	245	April 14, 1853
Mar. 17, 1854	Dec. 8, 1854	266	May 1, 1854	Dec. 3	217	April 29, 1854
Mar. 27, 1855	Dec. 20, 1855	268	May 1, 1855	Dec. 10	224	April 21, 1855
April 11, 1856	Dec. 14, 1856	248	May 5, 1856	Dec. 4	214	May 2, 1856
Feb. 27, 1857	Dec. 27, 1857	303	May 6, 1857	Dec. 15	223	April 27, 1857
Mar. 20, 1858	Dec. 17, 1858	273	April 28, 1858	Dec. 8	225	April 15, 1858
Mar. 13, 1859	Dec. 10, 1859	273	April 15, 1859	Dec. 12	242	April 7, 1859
Mar. 6, 1860	Dec. 14, 1860	283	April 25, 1860	Dec. 12	232	April 17, 1860
Mar. 5, 1861	Dec. 23, 1861	294	May 1, 1861	Dec. 10	224	April 13, 1861
April 4, 1862	Dec. 19, 1862	259	May 1, 1862	Dec. 10	224	April 15, 1862
April 3, 1863	Dec. 11, 1863	252	May 1, 1863	Dec. 9	223	April 3, 1863
Mar. 11, 1864	Dec. 12, 1864	277	April 30, 1864	Dec. 8	223	April 13, 1864
Mar. 22, 1865	Dec. 16, 1865	270	May 1, 1865	Dec. 12	226	April 26, 1865
Mar. 20, 1866	Dec. 15, 1866	270	May 1, 1866	Dec. 12	226	April 28, 1866
Mar. 26, 1867	Dec. 8, 1867	257	May 6, 1867	Dec. 20	229	April 21, 1867
Mar. 24, 1868	Dec. 5, 1868	252	May 4, 1868	Dec. 7	217	April 19, 1868
April 5, 1869	Dec. 9, 1869	248	May 6, 1869	Dec. 10	218	May 1, 1869
Mar. 31, 1870	Dec. 17, 1870	261	May 10, 1870	Dec. 8	213	April 16, 1870
Mar. 12, 1871	Nov. 29, 1871	263	April 24, 1871	Dec. 1	220	April 1, 1871
April 7, 1872	Dec. 9, 1872	247	May 13, 1872	Dec. 1	202	May 6, 1872
April 16, 1873	Nov. 22, 1873	221	May 15, 1873	Dec. 5	205	April 29, 1873
Mar. 19, 1874	Dec. 12, 1874	269	May 5, 1874	Dec. 5	215	April 18, 1874
April 13, 1875	Nov. 29, 1875	229	May 18, 1875	Nov. 30 (by ice)	197	May 12, 1875
April 1, 1876	Dec. 2, 1876	245	May 4, 1876	Dec. 1	211	May 4, 1876
Mar. 30, 1877	Dec. 30, 1877	277	May 8, 1877	Dec. 7	214	April 17, 1877
Mar. 14, 1878	Dec. 3, 1878	282	April 15, 1878	Dec. 7	237	March 24, 1878
April 4, 1879	Dec. 20, 1879	261	May 8, 1879	Dec. 6	212	April 24, 1879
Mar. 5, 1880	Nov. 25, 1880	265	April 16, 1880	Nov. 21 (by ice)	220	March 19, 1880
Mar. 21, 1881	Jan. 2, 1882	287	May 12, 1881	Dec. 8	211	May 1, 1881
Mar. 8, 1882	Dec. 4, 1882	272	April 11, 1882	Dec. 7	241	March 26, 1882
Mar. 29, 1883	Dec. 15, 1883	261	May 7, 1883	Dec. 1	208	May 4, 1883
Mar. 25, 1884	Dec. 19, 1884	269	May 6, 1884	Dec. 1	209	April 25, 1884
April 7, 1885	Dec. 14, 1885	250	May 11, 1885	Dec. 1	205	May 2, 1885
Mar. 30, 1886	Dec. 3, 1886	248	May 1, 1886	Dec. 1	214	April 26, 1886
April 9, 1887	Dec. 20, 1887	256	May 7, 1887	Dec. 1	208	April 17, 1887
April 8, 1888	Dec. 14, 1888	251	May 10, 1888	Dec. 3	207	April 10, 1888
Mar. 19, 1889	Open all Winter	286	May 1, 1889	Nov. 30	214	April 10, 1889
Open all Winter	Dec. 3, 1890	337	April 28, 1890	Nov. 30	216	March 31, 1890
Mar. 22, 1891	Dec. 24, 1891	277	May 5, 1891	Dec. 5	215	April 13, 1891
April 1, 1892	Dec. 22, 1892	266	May 1, 1892	Dec. 5	219	April 14, 1892
April 1, 1893	Dec. 6, 1893	250	May 3, 1893	Nov. 30	212	April 15, 1893
Mar. 18, 1894	Dec. 24, 1894	289	May 1, 1894	Nov. 30	214	April 28, 1894
April 2, 1895	Dec. 9, 1895	252	May 3, 1895	Dec. 5	216	April 4, 1895
April 17, 1896	Dec. 10, 1896	246	May 1, 1896	Dec. 1	214	April 19, 1896
April 29, 1897	Dec. 7, 1897	223	May 8, 1897	Dec. 1	208	April 6, 1897
Mar. 14, 1898	Dec. 12, 1898	274	May 7, 1898	Dec. 10	218	March 25, 1898
Mar. 29, 1899	Dec. 28, 1899	275	April 26, 1899	Dec. 1	219	April 27, 1899
April 9, 1900	Dec. 11, 1900	246	April 25, 1900	Dec. 1	220	April 22, 1900
Mar. 28, 1901	Dec. 1, 1901	248	May 7, 1901	Nov. 30	207	April 20, 1901
Mar. 17, 1902	Dec. 8, 1902	266	April 24, 1902	Dec. 4	224	April 9, 1902
Mar. 14, 1903	Dec. 2, 1903	263	May 2, 1903	Nov. 28	210	April 6, 1903
April 4, 1904	Dec. 4, 1904	244	May 5, 1904	Nov. 26	205	May 10, 1904
April 3, 1905	Dec. 15, 1905	257	May 4, 1905	Nov. 28	209	April 22, 1905
Mar. 29, 1906	Dec. 5, 1906	260	May 2, 1906	Nov. 28	211	April 15, 1906
Mar. 29, 1907	Dec. 6, 1907	253	May 1, 1907	Dec. 10	224	April 6, 1907
Mar. 23, 1908	Dec. 18, 1908	271	May 5, 1908	Nov. 30	210	April 25, 1908
Mar. 15, 1909	Dec. 22, 1909	283	May 15, 1909	Nov. 15	185	April 22, 1909
Mar. 17, 1910	.....	...	May 15, 1910	.....	...	April 15, 1910

* At Buffalo. The record in the above table is kept by the State Superintendent of Public Works.

Metric System of Weights and Measures.

THE METRIC SYSTEM has been adopted by Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Peru, etc., and except Russia and Great Britain, where it is permissive, by all European nations. Various names of the preceding systems are, however, frequently used: In Germany, ½ kilogram = 1 pound; in Switzerland, 3-10 of a metre = 1 foot, etc. If the first letters of the prefixes *deka*, *hecto*, *kilo*, *myria*, from the Greek, and *deci*, *centi*, *mili*, from the Latin, are used in preference to our plain English, 10, 100, etc., it is best to employ capital letters for the multiples and small letters for the subdivisions, to avoid ambiguities in abbreviations: 1 dekametre or 10 metres = 1 dm.; 1 decimetre or 1-10 of a metre = 1 dm.

The METRE, unit of length, is nearly the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of a meridian, of the distance between Equator and Pole. The International Standard Metre is, practically, nothing else but a length defined by the distance between two lines on a platinum-iridium bar at 0° Centigrade, deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Paris, France.

The LITRE, unit of capacity, is derived from the weight of one kilogram pure water at greatest density, a cube whose edge is one-tenth of a metre and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a metric ton.

The GRAM, unit of weight, is a cube of pure water at greatest density, whose edge is one-hundredth of a metre, and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a kilogram, and the one-millionth part of a metric ton.

The Metric System was legalized in the United States on July 28, 1866, when Congress enacted as follows:

"The tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts, and in all legal proceedings, as establishing, in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States, the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system, and the tables may lawfully be used for computing, determining, and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system."

The following are the tables annexed to the above:

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Myriametre	10,000 metres.	6.2137	miles.
Kilometre	1,000 metres.	0.62137	mile, or 3,280 feet 10 inches.
Hectometre	100 metres.	328	feet 1 inch.
Dekametre	10 metres.	393.7	inches.
Metre	1 metre.	39.37	inches.
Decimetre	1-10 of a metre.	3.937	inches.
Centimetre	1-100 of a metre.	0.3937	inch.
Millimetre	1-1000 of a metre.	0.0394	inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Hectare	10,000 square metres.	2.471	acres.
Are	100 square metres.	119.6	square yards.
Centare	1 square metre.	1,550	square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.	
Names.	Number of Litres.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kilolitre or stere.	1,000	1 cubic metre	1.308 cubic yards	264.17 gallons.
Hectolitre	100	1-10 of a cubic metre	2 bush. and 3.35 pecks	26.417 gallons.
Dekalitre	10	10 cubic decimetres	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gallons.
Litre	1	1 cubic decimetre	0.908 quart	1.0567 quarts.
Decilitre	1-10	1-10 of a cubic decimetre	6.1022 cubic inches	0.845 gill.
Centilitre	1-100	10 cubic centimetres	0.6102 cubic inch	0.338 fluid ounce.
Millilitre	1-1000	1 cubic centimetre	0.061 cubic inch	0.27 fluid dram.

METRIC SYSTEM—*Continued.*

WEIGHTS.

Metric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in Use.
Names.	Number of Grams.	Weight of What Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Miller or tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic metre	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000	1 hectolitre	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	10,000	10 litres	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or kilo	1,000	1 litre	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram	100	1 decilitre	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimetres	0.3527 ounce.
Gram	1	1 cubic centimetre	15.432 grains.
Decigram	1-10	1-10 of a cubic centimetre	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	1-100	10 cubic millimetres	0.1543 grain.
Milligram	1-1000	1 cubic millimetre	0.0154 grain

TABLES FOR THE CONVERSION OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO CUSTOMARY UNITED STATES EQUIVALENTS AND THE REVERSE.

From the legal equivalents are deduced the following tables for converting United States weights and measures:

METRIC TO CUSTOMARY.

CUSTOMARY TO METRIC.

Linear Measure.

Metres = Ins.	*Metres = Feet.*	*Metres = Yards.*	*Kilometres = Miles.*	*Ins. = Centimetres*	*Feet = Metres.*	*Yards = Metres.*	*Miles = Kilometres.*
1 = 39.37	1 = 3.28083	1 = 1.093611	1 = 0.62137	1 = 2.54	1 = 0.304801	1 = 0.914402	1 = 1.60935
2 = 78.74	2 = 6.56167	2 = 2.187222	2 = 1.24274	2 = 5.08	2 = 0.609601	2 = 1.828804	2 = 3.21869
3 = 118.11	3 = 9.84250	3 = 3.280833	3 = 1.86411	3 = 7.62	3 = 0.914402	3 = 2.743205	3 = 4.82804
4 = 157.48	4 = 13.12333	4 = 4.374444	4 = 2.48548	4 = 10.16	4 = 1.219202	4 = 3.657607	4 = 6.43739
5 = 196.85	5 = 16.40417	5 = 5.468056	5 = 3.10685	5 = 12.70	5 = 1.524003	5 = 4.572009	5 = 8.04674
6 = 236.22	6 = 19.68500	6 = 6.561667	6 = 3.72822	6 = 15.24	6 = 1.828804	6 = 5.486411	6 = 9.65608
7 = 275.59	7 = 22.96583	7 = 7.655278	7 = 4.34959	7 = 17.78	7 = 2.133604	7 = 6.400813	7 = 11.26543
8 = 314.96	8 = 26.24667	8 = 8.748989	8 = 4.97096	8 = 20.32	8 = 2.438405	8 = 7.315215	8 = 12.87478
9 = 354.33	9 = 29.52750	9 = 9.842500	9 = 5.59233	9 = 22.86	9 = 2.743205	9 = 8.229616	9 = 14.48412

Square Measure.

Square Centimet's = Square Inches.	*Square Metres = Square Feet.*	*Square Metres = Square Yards.*
1 = 0.155	1 = 10.764	1 = 1.196
2 = 0.310	2 = 21.528	2 = 2.392
3 = 0.465	3 = 32.292	3 = 3.588
4 = 0.620	4 = 43.055	4 = 4.784
5 = 0.775	5 = 53.819	5 = 5.980
6 = 0.930	6 = 64.583	6 = 7.176
7 = 1.085	7 = 75.347	7 = 8.372
8 = 1.240	8 = 86.111	8 = 9.568
9 = 1.395	9 = 96.874	9 = 10.764

Cubic Measure.

Cubic Metres = Cubic Feet.	*Cubic Feet = Cubic Metres.*
1 = 35.314	1 = 0.02832
2 = 70.629	2 = 0.05663
3 = 105.943	3 = 0.08495
4 = 141.258	4 = 0.11327
5 = 176.572	5 = 0.14159
6 = 211.887	6 = 0.16990
7 = 247.201	7 = 0.19822
8 = 282.516	8 = 0.22654
9 = 317.830	9 = 0.25485

Square Measure.

Square Inches = Square Centimet's	*Square Feet = Square Metres.*	*Square Yards = Square Metres.*
1 = 6.452	1 = 0.09290	1 = 0.836
2 = 12.903	2 = 0.18581	2 = 1.672
3 = 19.354	3 = 0.27871	3 = 2.508
4 = 25.806	4 = 0.37161	4 = 3.344
5 = 32.257	5 = 0.46452	5 = 4.181
6 = 38.709	6 = 0.55742	6 = 5.017
7 = 45.160	7 = 0.65032	7 = 5.853
8 = 51.612	8 = 0.74323	8 = 6.689
9 = 58.063	9 = 0.83613	9 = 7.525

Liquid Measure.

Centilitres = Fluid Ounces.	*Litres = Quarts.*	*Litres = Gallons.*
1 = 0.338	1 = 1.0567	1 = 0.26417
2 = 0.676	2 = 2.1134	2 = 0.52834
3 = 1.014	3 = 3.1700	3 = 0.79251
4 = 1.352	4 = 4.2267	4 = 1.05668
5 = 1.691	5 = 5.2834	5 = 1.32085
6 = 2.028	6 = 6.3401	6 = 1.58502
7 = 2.367	7 = 7.3968	7 = 1.84919
8 = 2.705	8 = 8.4534	8 = 2.11336
9 = 3.043	9 = 9.5101	9 = 2.37753

Dry Measure.

Hectolitres = Bushels.	*Bushels = Hectolitres*
1 = 2.8377	1 = 0.35239
2 = 5.6754	2 = 0.70479
3 = 8.5132	3 = 1.05718
4 = 11.3509	4 = 1.40957
5 = 14.1887	5 = 1.76196
6 = 17.0264	6 = 2.11436
7 = 19.8642	7 = 2.46675
8 = 22.7019	8 = 2.81914
9 = 25.5396	9 = 3.17154

Liquid Measure.

Fluid Ounces = Centilitres	*Quarts = Litres.*	*Gallons = Litres.*
1 = 2.957	1 = 0.94636	1 = 3.78543
2 = 5.914	2 = 1.89272	2 = 7.57087
3 = 8.872	3 = 2.83908	3 = 11.35630
4 = 11.829	4 = 3.78544	4 = 15.14174
5 = 14.786	5 = 4.73180	5 = 18.92717
6 = 17.744	6 = 5.67816	6 = 22.71261
7 = 20.701	7 = 6.62452	7 = 26.49804
8 = 23.659	8 = 7.57088	8 = 30.28348
9 = 26.616	9 = 8.51724	9 = 34.06891

METRIC SYSTEM—*Continued.*

WEIGHT (AVOIRDUPOIS).

Centigrams = *Grains.*	*Kilograms* = *Ounces Av'd'ps.*	*Kilograms* = *Pounds Av'd'ps.*	*Metric Tons* = *Long Tons.*	*Grains* = *Centigrams.*	*Ounces Av'd'ps* = *Grams.*	*Pounds Av'd'ps* = *Kilograms.*	*Long Tons* = *Metric Tons.*
1=0.1543	1= 35.274	1= 2.20462	1=0.9842	1= 6.4799	1= 28.3495	1=0.45359	1=1.0161
2=0.3086	2= 70.548	2= 4.40924	2=1.9684	2=12.9598	2= 56.6991	2=0.90719	2=2.0321
3=0.4630	3=105.822	3= 6.61386	3=2.9526	3=19.4397	3= 85.0486	3=1.36078	3=3.0482
4=0.6173	4=141.096	4= 8.81849	4=3.9368	4=25.9196	4=113.3981	4=1.81437	4=4.0642
5=0.7716	5=176.370	5=11.02311	5=4.9210	5=32.3995	5=141.7476	5=2.26796	5=5.0803
6=0.9259	6=211.644	6=13.22773	6=5.9052	6=38.8793	6=170.0972	6=2.72156	6=6.0963
7=1.0803	7=246.918	7=15.43235	7=6.8894	7=45.3592	7=198.4467	7=3.17515	7=7.1124
8=1.2346	8=282.192	8=17.63697	8=7.8736	8=51.8391	8=226.7962	8=3.62874	8=8.1284
9=1.3889	9=317.466	9=19.84159	9=8.8578	9=58.3190	9=255.1457	9=4.08233	9=9.1445

THE METRIC SYSTEM SIMPLIFIED.

The following tables of the metric system of weights and measures have been simplified as much as possible for THE WORLD ALMANAC by omitting such denominations as are not in practical, everyday use in the countries where the system is used exclusively.

TABLES OF THE SYSTEM.

Length.—The denominations in practical use are millimetres (mm.), centimetres (cm.), metres (m.), and kilometres (km.).
10 mm. = 1 cm.; 100 cm. = 1 m.; 1,000 m. = 1 km. NOTE.—A decimetre is 10 cm.
Weight.—The denominations in use are grams (g.), kilos* (kg.), and tons (metric tons).
1,000 g. = 1 kg.; 1,000 kg. = 1 metric ton.
Capacity.—The denominations in use are cubic centimetres (c. c.) and litres (l.).
1,000 c. c. = 1 l. NOTE.—A hectolitre is 100 l. (seldom used).
Relation of capacity and weight to length: A cubic decimetre is a litre, and a litre of water weighs a kilo.

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

A metre is about a yard; a kilo is about 2 pounds; a litre is about a quart; a centimetre is about ⅖ inch; a metric ton is about same as a ton; a kilometre is about ⅝ mile; a cubic centimetre is about a thimbleful; a nickel weighs about 5 grams.

PRECISE EQUIVALENTS.

1 acre =	.40	hectar. =	.4047	1 mile =	1.6
1 bushel =	35	litres =	35.24	1 millimetre =	.039
1 centimetre =	.39	inch =	.3937	1 ounce (av'd) =	28
1 cubic centimetre =	.061	cubic inch =	.0610	1 ounce (Troy) =	31
1 cubic foot =	.028	cubic metre. =	.0283	1 peck =	8.8
1 cubic inch =	16	cubic cent, † =	16.39	1 pint =	.47
1 cubic metre =	35	cubic feet =	35.31	1 pound =	.45
1 cubic metre =	1.3	cubic yards =	1.308	1 quart (dry) =	1.1
1 cubic yard =	.76	cubic metre =	.7645	1 quart (liquid) =	.95
1 foot =	30	centimetres =	30.48	1 sq. centimetre =	.15
1 gallon =	3.8	litres =	3.785	1 sq. foot =	.093
1 grain =	.065	gram =	.0648	1 sq. inch =	6.5
1 gram =	15	grains =	15.43	1 sq. metre =	1.2
1 hectar =	2.5	acres =	2.471	1 sq. metre =	11
1 inch =	25	millimetres. =	25.40	1 sq. yard =	.84
1 kilo =	2.2	pounds =	2.205	1 ton (2,000 lbs.) =	.91
1 kilometre =	.62	mile =	.6214	1 ton (2,240 lbs.) =	1
1 litre =	.91	quart (dry) =	.9081	1 ton (metric) =	1.1
1 litre =	1.1	quarts (liq'd) =	1.057	1 ton (metric) =	.98
1 metre =	3.3	feet =	3.281	1 yard =	.91

kilometres =	1.609		
inch =	.0394		
grams =	28.35		
grams =	31.10		
litres =	8.809		
litre =	.4732		
kilo =	.4536		
litres =	1.101		
litre =	.9464		
sq. inch =	.1550		
sq. metre =	.0929		
sq. c'timetr's. =	6.452		
sq. yards =	1.196		
sq. feet =	10.76		
sq. metre =	.8361		
metric ton =	.9072		
metric ton =	1.017		
ton (2,000 lbs.) =	1.102		
ton (2,240 lbs.) =	.9842		
metre =	.9144		

*Contraction for kilogram. †Centimetres.

Minimum Weights of Produce.

THE following are minimum weights of certain articles of produce according to the laws of the United States:

	Per Bushel.
Wheat	60 lbs.
Corn, in the ear	70 "
Corn, shelled	56 "
Rye	56 "
Buckwheat	48 "
Barley	48 "
Oats	32 "
Peas	60 "
White Beans	60 "
Castor Beans	46 "

	Per Bushel.
White Potatoes	60 lbs.
Sweet Potatoes	55 "
Onions	57 "
Turnips	55 "
Dried Peaches	33 "
Dried Apples	26 "
Clover Seed	60 "
Flax Seed	56 "
Millet Seed	50 "

	Per Bushel.
Hungarian Grass Seed	50 lbs.
Timothy Seed	45 "
Blue Grass Seed	44 "
Hemp Seed	44 "
Salt (see note below).	
Corn Meal	48 "
Ground Peas	24 "
Malt	34 "
Bran	20 "

SALT.—Weight per bushel as adopted by different States ranges from 50 to 80 pounds Coarse salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 80 pounds, and in Illinois at 50 pounds per bushel. Fine salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 62 pounds, in Kentucky and Illinois at 55 pounds per bushel.

Measures and Weights of Great Britain.

THE measures of length and the weights are nearly, practically, the same as those in use in the United States. The English ton is 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long ton, or shipping ton of the United States. The English hundredweight is 112 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long hundredweight of the United States. The metre has been legalized at 39.37079 inches, but the length of 39.370432 inches, as adopted by France, Germany, Belgium, and Russia, is frequently used.

The Imperial gallon, the basis of the system of capacity, involves an error of about 1 part in 1,836: 10 lbs. of water = 277.123 cubic inches.

The English statute mile is 1,760 yards or 5,280 feet. The following are measures of capacity :

NAMES.		Pounds of Water.	Cubic Inches.	Litres.	United States Equivalents.
4 gills	= 1 pint	1.25	34.66	0.56793	1.20032 liquid pints.
2 pints	= 1 quart	2.5	69.32	1.18586	1.20032 " quarts.
2 quarts	= 1 pottle	5	138.64	2.27173	2.40064 " "
2 pottles	= 1 gallon	10	277.27	4.54346	1.20032 " gallons.
2 gallons	= 1 peck	20	554.55	9.08692	1.03152 dry pecks.
4 pecks	= 1 bushel	80	2218.19	36.34766	1.03152 " bushels.
4 bushels	= 1 coomb	320	8872.77	145.39062	4.12606 " "
2 coombs	= 1 quarter	640	17745.54	290.7813	8.2521 " "

Dry measure

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 pounds; pure silver, 655 pounds; cast iron, 450 pounds; copper, 550 pounds; lead, 710 pounds; pure platinum, 1,220 pounds; tin, 456 pounds; aluminum, 163 pounds.

Stone—A measure of weight (avoirdupois) usually equal to half of the quarter of 28 pounds, or one-eighth hundredth weight of 112 pounds (termed the horseman's weight); for butcher's meat, one-fourteenth of a hundred pounds.

Domestic Weights and Measures.

Apothecaries' Weight: 20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Avoirdupois Weight (short ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 25 pounds = 1 quarter; 4 quarters = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (long ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Troy Weight: 24 grains = 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Circular Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 degree; 30 degrees = 1 sign; 12 signs 1 circle or circumference.

Cubic Measure: 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure: 2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

Liquid Measure: 4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 31½ gallons = 1 barrel; 2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

Long Measure: 12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5½ yards = 1 rod or pole; 40 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs = 1 statute mile (1,760 yards or 5,280 feet); 3 miles = 1 league.

Mariner's Measure: 6 feet = 1 fathom; 120 fathoms = 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths = 1 mile; 5,280 feet = 1 statute mile; 6,085 feet = 1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure: 24 sheets = 1 quire; 20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets); 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Square Measure: 144 square inches = 1 square foot; 9 square feet = 1 square yard; 30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square) = 1 township.

Time Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 hour; 24 hours = 1 day; 7 days = 1 week; 365 days = 1 year; 366 days = 1 leap year.

MEDICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

℞ (Lat. Recipe), take; āā, of each; ℔, pound; ʒ, ounce; ʒ, drachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim, or drop; O or o, pint; f ʒ, fluid ounce; f ʒ, fluid drachm; as, ʒ ss, half an ounce; ʒ i, one ounce; ʒ iss, one ounce and a half; ʒ ij, two ounces; gr., grain; Q. S., as much as sufficient; Ft. Mist., let a mixture be made; Ft. Haust., let a draught be made; Ad., add to; Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq., water; M., mix; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pill; Solv., dissolve; St., let it stand; Sum., to be taken; D., dose; Dil., dilute; Filt., filter; Lot., a wash; Garg., a gargle; Hor. Decub., at bed time; Inject., injection; Gtt., drops; ss, one-half; Ess., essence.

TEXAS LAND MEASURE.

(Also used in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.)

26,000,000	square varas (square of 5,099 varas)	= 1 league and 1 labor	= 4,605.5 acres.
1,000,000	square varas (square of 1,000 varas)	= 1 labor	= 177.136 acres.
25,000,000	square varas (square of 5,000 varas)	= 1 league	= 4,428.4 acres.
12,500,000	square varas (square of 3,535.5 varas)	= ½ league	= 2,214.2 acres.
8,333,333	square varas (square of 2,886.7 varas)	= ⅓ league	= 1,476.13 acres.
6,250,000	square varas (square of 2,500 varas)	= ¼ league	= 1,107.1 acres.
7,225,600	square varas (square of 2,688 varas)		= 1,280 acres.
3,612,800	square varas (square of 1,900.8 varas)	= 1 section	= 640 acres.
1,806,400	square varas (square of 1,344 varas)	= ½ section	= 320 acres.
903,200	square varas (square of 950.44 varas)	= ¼ section	= 160 acres.
451,600	square varas (square of 672 varas)	= ⅛ section	= 80 acres.
225,800	square varas (square of 475 varas)	= 1-16 section	= 40 acres.
5,645.376	square varas (square of 75.137 varas)	= 4,840 square yards	= 1 acre.

To find the number of acres in any number of square varas, multiply the latter by 177 (or to be more exact, by 177½), and cut off six decimals.

1 vara = 33⅓ inches. 1,900.8 varas = 1 mile.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

1 pulgada (12 linea)	= .927 inch.		1 libra (16 onzo)	= 1.0144 lb. av.	
1 pie	= 11.125 inches.		1 arroba	= 25.360 lb. av.	
1 vara	= 33.375 inches.		1 catty (16 tael)	= 1.594 lb. av.	
1 gantah	= .8796 gallon.		1 pecul (100 catty)	= 139.482 lb. av.	
1 caban	= 21.991 gallons.				

Knots and Miles.

THE **Statute Mile** is 5,280 feet.
The **British Admiralty Knot** or **Nautical Mile** is 6,080 feet.
The **Statute Knot** is 6,082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360x60), 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082.66 feet—the length of a standard mile.

1 knot = 1.151 miles	4 knots = 4.606 miles	20 knots = 23.030 miles	600 feet	= 1 cable
2 knots = 2.303 miles	5 knots = 5.757 miles	25 knots = 28.787 miles	10 cables	= 1 knot
3 knots = 3.454 miles	10 knots = 11.515 miles	6 feet = 1 fathom		

Ancient Greek and Roman Weights and Measures,

WITH AMERICAN EQUIVALENTS.

WEIGHTS.

The Roman libra or pound = 10 oz. 18 pwt. 13 5-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica mina or pound = 11 oz. 7 pwt. 16 2-7 gr. Troy.
The Attica talent (60 minæ) 56 lbs. 11 oz. 0 pwt. 17 1-7 gr., Troy.

DRY MEASURE.

The Roman modus = 1 pk. 2-9 pint.
The Attic chœnix = nearly 1⅛ pints.
The Attic medimnus = 4 pk. 6 1-10 pints.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The cotyle = a little over ½ pint.
The cyathus = a little over 1½ pints.
The chus = a little over 6⅔ pints.

LONG MEASURE.

The Roman foot = 11 3-5 inches.
The Roman cubit = 1 ft. 5⅔ inches.
The Roman pace = 4 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman furlong = 604 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman mile = 4,835 feet.
The Grecian cubit = 1 ft. 6⅓ inches.
The Grecian furlong = 504 ft. 4 1-5 inches.
The Grecian mile = 4030 ft.

MONEY.

The quadrans = 1 1-10 mills.
The as = 1 3-10 mills.
The sestertius = 3.58 + cents.
The sestertium (1,000 sestertii) = $35.80+.
The denarius = 14.35 + cents.
The Attic obolus = 2.39 + cents.
The drachma = 14.35 + cents, *
The mina (100 drachmæ) = $14.35+.
The talent (60 minæ) = $861.00+.
The Greek stater = aureus (same as the Roman †) = $3.58,79.
The stater = daricus = $7.16,66.

*The modern drachma equals 19.3 cents. † Did not remain at all periods, at this value. but this is the value indicated by Tacitus.

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS REDUCED TO TROY WEIGHT.

	Lbs.	Oz.	Pwt.	Gr.
The Gerah, one-twentieth of a Shekel	0	0	0	12
The Bekah, half a Shekel	0	0	5	0
The Shekel	0	0	10	0
The Maneh, 60 Shekels	2	6	0	0
The Talent, 50 manehs, or 3,000 Shekels	125	0	0	0

Electrical Units.

Name.	Symbol.	Unit of	How Obtained.	CGS*	Equivalent.
Ohm	R	Resistance	The electrical resistance of a column of mercury 106 centimetres long and of 1 square millimetre section.	10^9	1 true ohm = 1.0112 British Association ohms.
Ampère	C	Current	Is that current of electricity that decomposes .0 009324 gramme of water per second.	10^1	Deposits 1.118 milligrams of silver per second.
Volt	E	Electromotive force	One ampère of current passing through a substance having 1 ohm of resistance = 1 volt.	10^8	.926 of a standard Daniel Cell.
Coulomb	Q	Quantity	A current of 1 ampère during 1 second of time.	10^1	Deposits 1.118 milligrams of silver.
Farad	K	Capacity	The capacity that a current of 1 ampère for 1 second (=1 coulomb) charges it to potential of 1 volt.	10^9	2.5 knots of D. U. S. cable.
Microfarad	"		1-millionth of farad.	10^{15}	
Watt	Pw.	Power	Power of 1 ampère current passing through resistance of 1 ohm.	10^7	.0013405 $\left(\text{or } \frac{1}{746}\right)$ of a horse power.
Jou	W. j.	Work	Is the work done by 1 watt of electrical power in 1 second.	10^7	.238 unit of heat (Therm).

*C. G. S. = Electro-magnetic units. Consult technical works in electricity.

Foreign Moneys.

English Money: 4 farthings = 1 penny (*d*); 12 pence = 1 shilling (*s*); 20 shillings = 1 pound (£). 21 shillings = one guinea; 5 shillings = one crown.
French Money: 10 centimes = 1 decime; 10 decimes = 1 franc.
German Money: 100 pfennig = 1 mark.
Russian Money: 100 copecks = 1 ruble.
Austro-Hungarian Money: 100 kreutzer = 1 florin.
For United States equivalents, see table of "Value of Foreign Coins in U. S. Money."

Table of Geometrical Progression.

(WHEREBY any questions of Geometrical Progression and of Double Ratio may be solved by Inspection, the Number of Terms not exceeding 56.)

1	1	15	16384	29	268435456	43	4398046511104
2	2	16	32768	30	536870912	44	8796093022208
3	4	17	65536	31	1073741824	45	17592186044416
4	8	18	131072	32	2147483648	46	35184372088832
5	16	19	262144	33	4294967296	47	70368744177664
6	32	20	524288	34	8589934592	48	140737488355328
7	64	21	1048576	35	17179869184	49	281474976710656
8	128	22	2097152	36	34359738368	50	562949953421312
9	256	23	4194304	37	68719476736	51	1125899906842624
10	512	24	8388608	38	137438953472	52	2251799813685248
11	1024	25	16777216	39	274877906944	53	4503599627370496
12	2048	26	33554432	40	549755813888	54	9007199254740992
13	4096	27	67108864	41	1099511627776	55	18014398509481984
14	8192	28	134217728	42	2199023255552	56	36028797018963968

ILLUSTRATIONS—The 13th power of 2=8192. and the 8th root of 256=2.

The English Mile

COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1.000	0.867	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0 289	0.142	0.151	0.213	0.335
English Geog. Mile.....	1.150	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.386
French Kilometer.....	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0 094	0.133	0.208
German Geog. Mile.....	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst.....	0.663	0.575	1.067	0 144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0.100	0.142	0.222
Austrian Mile	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure.....	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0 520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile.....	7.021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.589	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.350
Swedish Mile.....	6.644	5.764	10.692	1.441	10 019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.224
Danish Mile.....	4.682	4.062	7.536	1 016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde.....	2.987	2.592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.864	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

Standard Newspaper Measure.

THE Standard Newspaper Measure, as recognized and now in general use is 13 ems pica. The standard of measurement of all sizes of type is the "em quad," not the letter "m."

The basis of measurements adopted by the International Typographical Union is the lower-case alphabet, from "a" to "z" inclusive, and the ems used are the same body as the type measured.

4½ Point.....18 ems	7 Point.....14 ems	10 Point.....13 ems
5 Point.....17 ems	8 Point.....14 ems	11 Point.....13 ems
5½ Point.....16 ems	9 Point.....13 ems	12 Point.....13 ems
6 Point.....15 ems		

Simple Interest Table.

(Showing at Different Rates the Interest on $1 from 1 Month to 1 Year, and on $100 from 1 Day to 1 Year)

TIME.	4 PER CENT.			5 PER CENT.			6 PER CENT.			7 PER CENT.			8 PER CENT.		
	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.
One Dollar 1 month.....	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	6
" 2 "	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	1	0	..	1	1	..	1	3
" 3 "	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	5	..	1	7	..	2	..
" 6 "	..	2	..	..	2	5	..	3	..	..	3	5	..	4	..
" 12 "	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	8	..
One Hundred Dollars 1 day...	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	6	..	1	9	..	2	2
" " 2 " ..	..	2	2	..	2	7	..	3	2	..	3	8	..	4	4
" " 3 " ..	..	3	4	..	4	1	..	4	9	..	5	8	..	6	7
" " 4 " ..	..	4	5	..	5	3	..	6	6	..	7	7	..	8	9
" " 5 " ..	..	5	6	..	6	9	..	8	2	..	9	7	..	11	1
" " 6 " ..	..	6	7	..	8	3	..	10	..	..	11	6	..	13	3
" " 1 month	..	33	4	..	41	6	..	50	..	..	58	3	..	66	7
" " 2 " ..	..	66	7	..	83	2	1	..	..	1	16	6	1	33	3
" " 3 " ..	1	..	..	1	25	..	1	50	..	1	75	..	2	..	..
" " 6 " ..	2	..	..	2	50	..	3	..	..	3	50	..	4	..	..
" " 12 " ..	4	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	..

Compound Interest Table.

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR FOR 100 YEARS.

Amount	Years.	Per cent.	Accumulation.	Amount	Years.	Per cent.	Accumulation.	Amount	Years.	Per cent.	Accumulation.
$1	100	1	$2.70,5	$1	100	4½	$81.58,9	$1	100	10	$13,780.66
1	100	2	7.24,5	1	100	5	131.50,1	1	100	11	34,064.34 6
1	100	2½	11.81.4	1	100	6	339.30,5	1	100	12	83,521.82,7
1	100	3	19.21,8	1	100	7	867.72,1	1	100	15	1,174,302.40
1	100	3½	31.19,1	1	100	8	2,199.78,4	1	100	18	15,424,106.40
1	100	4	50.50,4	1	100	9	5,529.04,4	1	100	24	2,198,720.200

YEARS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WILL DOUBLE AT SEVERAL RATES OF INTEREST.

Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest.			Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest		
		Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.			Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.
1	100 years.	69.660	69.487	69.237	6	16.67	11.896	11.725	11.639
1½	66.66	46.556	46.382	46.297	6½	15.38	11.007	10.836	10.750
2	50.00	35.003	34.830	34.743	7	14.29	10.245	10.074	9.966
2½	40.00	28.071	27.899	27.748	7½	13.33	9.584	9.414	9.328
3	33.33	23.450	23.278	23.191	8	12.50	9.006	8.837	8.751
3½	28.57	20.149	19.977	19.890	8½	11.76	8.497	8.327	8.241
4	25.00	17.673	17.501	17.415	9	11.11	8.043	7.874	7.788
4½	22.22	15.747	15.576	15.490	9½	10.52	7.638	7.468	7.383
5	20.00	14.207	14.035	13.949	10	10.00	7.273	7.103	7.018
5½	18.18	12.949	12.775	12.689	12	8.34	6.116	5.948	5.862

Monthly Wage Table.*

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77
2	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54
3	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31
4	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08
5	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85
6	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62
7	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38
8	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15
9	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92
10	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69
11	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46
12	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
14	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8 65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.03	13.85	14.62	15.38
1 month	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
2	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00
3	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00
4	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00	60.00	64.00	68.00	72.00	76.00	80.00
5	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00
6	60.00	66.00	72.00	78.00	84.00	90.00	96 00	102.00	108.00	114.00	120.00
7	70.00	77.00	84.00	91.00	98.00	105.00	112.00	119.00	126.00	133.00	140.00
8	80.00	88.00	96.00	104.00	112.00	120.00	128.00	136.00	144.00	152.00	160.00
9	90.00	99.00	108.00	117.00	126.00	135.00	144.00	153.00	162.00	171.00	180.00
10	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00	200.00
11	110.00	121.00	132.00	143.00	154.00	165.00	176.00	187.00	198.00	209.00	220.00
1 year	120.00	132.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	180.00	192.00	204.00	216.00	228.00	240.00

*Six working days in the week.

Roman and Arabic Numerals.

I	1	XI	11	XXX	30
II	2	XII	12	XL	40
III	3	XIII	13	L	50
IV	4	XIV	14	LX	60
V	5	XV	15	LXX	70
VI	6	XVI	16	LXXX or XXC	80
VII	7	XVII	17	XC	90
VIII	8	XVIII	18	C	100
IX	9	XIX	19	CC	200
X	10	XX	20	CCC	300

CCCC	400
D	500
DC	600
DCC	700
DCCC	800
CM	900
M	1000
MM	2000
MCMXI	1911

Specific Gravity.*

Liquids.		*Timber.*		*Sundries.*		*Metals and Stones.*	
Water	100	Cork	24	Indigo	77	Granite	278
Sea-water	103	Poplar	38	Ice	92	Diamond	353
Dead Sea	124	Fir	55	Gunpowder	93	Cast iron	721
Alcohol	84	Cedar	61	Butter	94	Tin	729
Turpentine	99	Pear	66	Clay	120	Bar iron	779
Wine	100	Walnut	67	Coal	130	Steel	783
Urine	101	Cherry	72	Opium	134	Brass	840
Cider	102	Maple	75	Honey	145	Copper	895
Beer	102	Ash	34	Ivory	183	Silver	1,047
Woman's milk	102	Beech	85	Sulphur	203	Lead	1,135
Cow's "	103	Mahogany	106	Marble	270	Mercury	1,357
Goat's "	104	Oak	117	Chalk	279	Gold	1,926
Porter	104	Ebony	133	Glass	289	Platina	2,150

The weight of a cubic foot of distilled water at a temperature of 60° F. is 1,000 ounces Avoirdupois, *very nearly*, therefore the weight (in ounces, Avoirdupois) of a cubic foot of any of the substances in the above table is found by multiplying the specific gravities by 10, thus:—one cubic foot of oak weighs 1,170 ounces; one cubic foot of marble 2,700 ounces, and so on.

*Compared with water.

Freezing, Fusing, and Boiling Points.

Substances.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	Substances.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.
Bromine freezes at	— 17.6°	— 22°	— 7.6°	Silver fuses at	800°	1,000°	1,832°
Olive oil freezes at	8	10	50	Sodium fuses at	76.5	95.6	204
Quicksilver freezes at	— 31.5	— 39.4	— 39	Sulphur fuses at	92	115	239
Water freezes at	0	0	32	Tin fuses at	182	228	442
Bismuth metal fuses at	211	264	507	Zinc fuses at	329.6	412	773
Copper fuses at	963	1,204	2,200	Alcohol boils at	63	74.4	167
Gold fuses at	1,105	1,380	2,518	Bromine boils at	50	63	145
Iron fuses at	1,230	1,538	2,800	Ether boils at	28.4	35.5	96
Lead fuses at	260	325	617	Iodine boils at	140	175	347
Potassium fuses at	50	62.5	144.5	Water boils at	80	100	212

Authorities vary on some of these points. The best are given.

Height and Weight of Men.

Table of Average Height and Weight of Males, Based on Analysis of 74,162 Accepted Applicants for Life Insurance as Reported to the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors.

Height.	Age. 15–24	Age. 25–29	Age. 30–34	Age. 35–39	Age. 40–44	Age. 45–49	Age. 50–54	Age. 55–59	Age. 60–64	Age. 65–69
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
5 feet	120	125	128	131	133	134	134	134	131	....
5 feet 1 inch	122	126	129	131	134	136	136	136	134	....
5 feet 2 inches	124	128	131	133	136	138	138	138	137	....
5 feet 3 inches	127	131	134	136	139	141	141	141	140	140
5 feet 4 inches	131	135	138	140	143	144	145	145	144	143
5 feet 5 inches	134	138	141	143	146	147	149	149	148	147
5 feet 6 inches	138	142	145	147	150	151	153	153	153	151
5 feet 7 inches	142	147	150	152	155	156	158	158	158	156
5 feet 8 inches	146	151	154	157	160	161	163	163	163	162
5 feet 9 inches	150	155	159	162	165	166	167	168	168	168
5 feet 10 inches	154	159	164	167	170	171	172	173	174	174
5 feet 11 inches	159	164	169	173	175	177	177	178	180	180
6 feet	165	170	175	179	180	183	182	183	185	185
6 feet 1 inch	170	177	181	185	186	189	188	189	189	189
6 feet 2 inches	176	184	188	192	194	196	194	194	192	192
6 feet 3 inches	181	190	195	200	203	204	201	198	....	....

A Height and Weight Table compiled by a Committee of the Medical Section of the National Fraternal Congress, 1900, which is the analysis of 133,940 applications of selected risks, in a few instances differed very slightly from the above.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF WOMEN.

The following table gives the relative height and weight of women, all ages. The weight of ordinary clothing, however, is included:

Height.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Height.	Average.	Minimum.	Maximum.
5 feet	115	98	132	5 feet 7 inches	145	123	167
5 feet 1 inch	120	102	138	5 feet 8 inches	148	126	170
5 feet 2 inches	125	106	144	5 feet 9 inches	155	131	179
5 feet 3 inches	130	111	150	5 feet 10 inches	160	136	184
5 feet 4 inches	135	115	155	5 feet 11 inches	165	138	190
5 feet 5 inches	140	119	161	6 feet	170	141	196
5 feet 6 inches	143	121	165				

Water Measures.

WEIGHT OF WATER.

1	cubic inch	.03617	pound.	1	cylindrical foot	6.0	U. S. gals.
12	cubic inches	.434	pound.	2.282	cylindrical feet	112.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot (salt)	64.3	pounds.	45.64	cylindrical feet	2240.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot (fresh)	62.5	pounds.	1	imperial gallon	10.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	7.48052	U. S. gals.	11.2	imperial gallons	112.0	pounds.
1.8	cubic feet	112.0	pounds.	224	imperial gallons	2240.0	pounds.
35.84	cubic feet	2240.0	pounds.	1	U. S. gallon	8.355	pounds.
1	cylindrical inch	.02842	pound.	13.44	U. S. gallons	112.0	pounds.
12	cylindrical inches	.341	pound.	268.8	U. S. gallons	2240.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical foot	49.10	pounds.				

NOTE.—The centre of pressure of a body of water is at two-thirds the depth from the surface.

THEORETICAL VELOCITY OF WATER IN FEET PER SECOND.

Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.
10	25.4	25	40.1	55	59.5	85	74.0
12	27.8	30	43.9	60	62.1	90	76.1
15	31.1	35	47.4	65	64.7	95	78.2
18	34.0	40	50.7	70	67.1	100	80.3
20	35.9	45	53.8	75	69.5	125	89.7
22	37.6	50	56.7	80	71.8	150	98.3

PRESSURE OF WATER PER SQUARE INCH AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS.

Height in Feet.	Pressure.	Height in Feet.	Pressure.	Height in Feet.	Pressure.	Height in Feet.	Pressure.
6	2.60	35	15.16	90	38.98	160	69.31
8	3.40	40	17.32	100	43.31	170	73.64
10	4.33	45	19.49	110	47.64	180	77.97
15	6.49	50	21.65	120	51.98	190	82.30
20	8.66	60	25.99	130	56.31	200	86.63
25	10.82	70	30.32	140	60.64	215	93.14
30	12.99	80	34.65	150	64.97	230	99.63

Temperature of Steam

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE 14.7 DEGREES IN FAHRENHEIT SCALE.

Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.
1	216.3	12	244.3	32	277.0	80	323.9
2	219.4	14	248.3	34	279.6	85	327.6
3	222.4	16	252.1	40	286.9	90	331.1
4	225.2	18	255.7	45	292.5	95	334.5
5	227.9	20	259.2	50	297.8	100	337.8
6	230.5	22	262.5	55	302.7	105	341.0
7	233.0	24	265.6	60	307.4	110	344.0
8	235.4	26	268.6	65	311.8	115	347.0
9	237.7	28	271.5	70	316.0	120	350.0
10	240.0	30	274.3	75	320.0	125	352.8

Steam flows into atmosphere at the rate of 650 feet persecond.

Tensile Strength of Materials.

WEIGHT OF POWER REQUIRED TO TEAR ASUNDER ONE SQUARE INCH.

Materials.	Lbs. Avoir.	Materials.	Lbs. Avoir.	Materials.	Lbs. Avoir.	Materials.	Lbs. Avoir.
Brass	42,000	Iron, rivets, Am.	53,300	Tin 10, Antimony 1	11,000	Slate	12,000
" yellow	18,000	" " Eng.	65,000	Zinc	3,500	Ash	14,000
Bronze, greatest	53,788	" Wire, Am.	73,600	" sheet	16,000	Beech	11,500
" least	17,698	" Wrought wire	103,000	Brick, fire	65	Cedar	11,400
Copper, bolt	36,800	Lead, cast	1,800	" inferior	100	Chestnut, sweet	10,500
" cast Am.	24,250	" milled	3,320	" well burned	750	Cypress	6,000
" rolled	36,000	" wire	2,550	Cement, bluestone	77	Dead, Christiana	12,400
" wire	61,200	Platinum, Wire	53,000	" hydraulic	234	Elm	13,400
" wrought	34,000	Silver, cast	40,000	" Portland, 6 mo	414	Fir, strongest	12,000
Gold, cast	20,000	Steel, Am. Tool Co	179,980	Chalk	118	Locust	20,500
Iron, cast, Low Moor, No. 2	14,076	" blistered, soft	104,000 to 133,000	Glass, crown	2,346	Mahogany	21,000
Iron, Cast Am.	18,000 to 30,000	Steel, cast, max'm	142,000	Gutta-percha	3,500	Maple	10,500
Iron, wrought, best Swedish bar	79,000	" " mean	88,657	Ivory	16,000	Oak, Am. white	11,500
Iron, bolts	52,250	" plates, crosswise	93,700	Leather belts	330	Pear	9,800
" hammered	53,913	" " length-wise	96,300	Limestone	670 to 2,800	Pine, Am. white	11,200
" mean of Am.	31,899	Steel, puddled, extreme	173,817	Marble, Italian	5,200	" pitch	12,000
" " Eng.	53,900	Steel, razor	150,000	" White	9,000	Poplar	7,000
" plates, boiler American	48,000 to 62,000	Tin, Banca	2,122	Plaster of Paris	72	Spruce, white	10,200
		" cast, block	5,000	Rope, hemp, tarred	15,000	Sycamore	13,000
				" manila	9,000	Teak	14,000
				" wire	37,000	Walnut	7,800
						Willow	13,000

Tensile Strength is the resistance of the fibres or particles of a body to separation. It is therefore proportional to their number, or to the area of its transverse section. The fibres of wood are strongest near the centre of the trunk or limb of a tree.

Seed Planting in the United States.

(Compiled from reports of the Department of Agriculture.)

NEW ENGLAND.

Kind of Crop.	Date of Planting.	Best Soil.	Amount of Manure per Acre.	Amount of Seed per Acre (1).	Weeks to Maturity.
Corn	May 10 to 30	Sandy or clay loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 12 qts	14-17
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Clay loam	18 tons	2 bush	20
Oats	Apr. to May	Strong loam	6 to 8 tons	2 to 3 bush	11-15
Barley	Apr. to June 20	Strong loam	7 to 8 tons	2 to 3 bush	10-15
Rye	Apr. to May, Sept.	Medium loam	7 to 8 tons	5 to 6 pecks	40
Buckwheat	June 1 to 20	Light loam	4 to 6 tons	1 to 1¼ bush	10-15
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	7 to 8 tons	8 to 16 qts	8-14
Potatoes	Apr. 15 to May 1	Itich loam	15 to 20 tons	8 to 20 bush	12-20
Turnips	July 1 to Aug. 3	Sandy loam	10 tons	1 lb	10
Mangels	Apr. 15 to May 5	Strong heavy loam	8 to 15 tons	4 to 6 lbs	17-22
Tobacco	Seed bed Apr.	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons		9-12
Hay					

MIDDLE STATES.

Corn	Apr. 20 to May 30	Medium loam	8 to 12 tons manure	6 to 8 qts	16-18
Wheat	Sept. 20 to Oct. 20	Loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 bush	41-43
Oats	Mar. to May	Moist clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 to 2½ bush	16-17
Barley	Mar. to May	Clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 to 2½ bush	13-16
Rye	Sept. 1 to Oct. 1	Sand or gravel loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	1½ bush	40-43
Buckwheat	June to July	Loam	5 tons	½ to 1½ bush	8-10
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	8 tons	1½ bush	13-14
Potatoes	Mar. to May	Loam	10 to 18 tons	8 to 15 bush	14-23
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	10-15
Cabbage	Mar. to July	Clay or sandy loam	300 to 600 lbs. fer	4 to 8 oz	8-15
Turnips	July	Loam		2 to 5 lbs	10-12
Mangels	May	Loam	10 to 20 tons	10 to 15 bush	15-18
Flax	May	Limestone loam		20 qts	8-10
Tobacco	Seed bed Mar.	Sandy loam	Commercial fer		15-20
Hay, timothy	Aug. to Oct	Clay loam		6 to 8 qts	
Hay, clover	Feb. to Apr.	Clay loam		6 qts	

CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.

Corn	Apr. 1 to June 1	Black or sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	6 qts	16-20
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Strong loam	8 tons	2 bush	40-42
Oats	Apr. 1 to May 1	Clay loam	8 tons	2 to 3 bush	12-14
Barley	Fall or Spring (1).	Clay loam	8 tons	2 bush	11 13
Rye	Sept. 1 to 30	Light loam	8 tons	1 to 2 bush	35-40
Buckwheat	June	Clay loam	5 tons	1 to 2 bush	10-12
White beans	May 10 to June 10	Clay loam	8 tons	1½ bush	12
Potatoes	Mar. 15 to June 1	Sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	5 to 10 bush	10-20
Turnips	July 15 to Aug. 30	Loam or muck	8 to 10 tons	1 to 6 lbs	10-16
Mangels	Apr. 1 to May 15	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons	6 to 8 lbs	22-24
Flax	Mar. 15 to May 15	Loam	10 to 15 tons	2 to 3 pecks	15-20
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar.	Sandy loam	8 to 10 tons	Oz. to 6 sq. rd	15-18
Hay	Apr. to May	Clay loam	10 tons	8 to 15 lbs	

SOUTHERN STATES.

Cotton	Feb. to May 15	Sandy loam (2)		1 to 3 bush	20-30
Corn	Feb. to June	Rich loam	10 bush. cot. seed	8 qts	18-20
Wheat	Sept. to Nov	Clay loam (2)	8 tons	2 bush	43
Oats	Feb., May, Sept.	Clay loam (2)	8 to 10 tons	2½ bush	17
Barley	Apr. to May	Clay loam (2)	8 to 10 tons	2½ bush	17
Rye	Sept. to Oct	Clay loam (2)	10 tons	1½ bush	43
White beans	Mar. to May	Light loam	8 tons	1 to 2 bush	7-8
Cabbage	Oct., Mar. to May	Light loam	6 to 10 tons	¼ to ½ lbs	14
Watermelons	Mar. 1 to May 10	Rich, light loam	5 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 to 7 lbs	16-20
Onions	Feb. 1 to Apr. 10	Loam or muck			16-24
Potatoes	Jan., Feb. to Apr.	Light loose loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 10 bush	11-15
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	12-15
Pumpkins	Apr. 1 to May 1	Rich, light loam		4 to 7 lbs	17-20
Tomatoes	Jan. 1 to Feb. 19	Rich, sandy loam		4 to 9 oz	14-20
Turnips	Feb., Aug., Apr.	Rich, light loam		2 to 6 lbs	8-12
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar.	Sandy loam	8 to 15 tons	Oz. to 6 sq. rd	18-20
Cow peas	May 1 to July 15	Sandy loam	200 to 300 lbs. phos.	2 to 5 pecks	6-8

(1) The standard varieties of seed planted in the several sections of the United States are as follows: Corn—New England, leaming, sanford, flint; Middle States, leaming, white dent, yellow dent; Central and Western States, leaming, sanford, flint, white dent; Southern States, hickory king, goard-seed, Cox prolific. Wheat—Middle States, fultz; Central and Western States, fultz, poole, fife; Southern States, fulcaster. Oats—New England, white; Middle States, white, black; Central and Western States, gray Norway, silver mine, Russian; Southern States Texas rustproof. Barley—Middle States, mansbury; Southern States, Tennessee Winter. Rye—New England, white; Middle States, white, Winter; Central and Western States, Winter; Southern States, excelsior Winter. Buckwheat—Middle States, silver hull; Central and Western States, silver hull. Potatoes—New England, green mountain, carmen 3, rose; Middle States, rose, carmen 3, rural 2; Central and Western States, hebron, rural, early rose, early Ohio. Tobacco—Central and Western States, yellow prior, Spanish, white burley. Hay, clover—Middle States, medium red. Sweet Potatoes—Middle States, yellow Jersey; Southern States, yellow Jersey. Cotton—Southern States, Texas storm proof. Spring wheat is to some extent grown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and many other States. It matures in eighteen to twenty weeks.

(2) In Texas the black loam is a good soil for cotton, corn, wheat and most other field crops.

Constitution of the United States.

Preamble.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Legislative powers.

SECTION I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

SECTION II. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Representatives.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.*

Vacancies, how filled.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Officers, how appointed.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Senate.

SECTION III. 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Classification of Senators.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Qualifications of Senators.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

President of the Senate.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Senate a court for trial of impeachments.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in case of conviction.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Elections of Senators and Representatives.

SECTION IV. 1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

Meeting of Congress.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Organization of Congress.

SECTION V. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Rule of proceedings.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

Journals of each House.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Adjournment of Congress.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Pay and privileges of members.

SECTION VI. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Other offices prohibited.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Revenue bills.

SECTION VII. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

How bills become laws.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

* See Article XIV., Amendments.

Approval and veto powers of the President.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Powers vested in Congress.

SECTION VIII. 1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel Invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Immigrants, how admitted.

SECTION IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Habeas corpus.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Attainder.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

Direct taxes.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

Regulations regarding customs duties.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

Moneys, how drawn.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Titles of nobility prohibited.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Powers of States defined.

SECTION X. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Executive power, in whom vested.

SECTION I. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Electors.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

Proceedings of electors.

3. [The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]*

Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

Time of choosing electors.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

* This clause is superseded by Article XII., Amendments.

Qualifications of the President.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

Provision in case of his disability.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

Salary of the President.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath of the President.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Duties of the President.

SECTION II. 1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

May make treaties, appoint ambassadors, judges, etc.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

May fill vacancies.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

May make recommendations to and convene Congress.

SECTION III. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

How officers may be removed.

SECTION IV. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors

ARTICLE III.

Judicial power, how invested.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

To what cases it extends.

SECTION II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before-mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

Rules respecting trials.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the tria. shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Treason defined.

SECTION III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

How punished.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

Rights of States and records.

SECTION I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Privileges of citizens.

SECTION II. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Executive requisitions.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Laws regulating service or labor.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

New States, how formed and admitted.

SECTION III. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

Power of Congress over public lands.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Republican government guaranteed.

SECTION IV. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, how amended.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Validity of debts recognized.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

Supreme law of the land defined.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath; of whom required and for what.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification of the Constitution.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Religion and free speech.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to bear arms.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

Soldiers in time of peace.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Right of search.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

Capital crimes and arrest therefor.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

Right to speedy trial.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

Trial by jury.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Enumeration of rights.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Reserved rights of States.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

Judicial power.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

Electors in Presidential elections.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Vice-President.

ARTICLE XIII.

Slavery prohibited.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

ARTICLE XIV.

Protection for all citizens.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Rebellion against the United States.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

The public debt.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Right of suffrage.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787, unanimously.
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 46 to 23.
New Jersey, December 18, 1787, unanimously.
Georgia, January 2, 1788, unanimously.
Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40.
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168.
Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 12.
South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73.
New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46.
Virginia, June 25, 1788, vote 89 to 79.
New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 28.
North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 193 to 75.
Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENTS.

I. to X. inclusive were declared in force December 15, 1791.

XI. was declared in force January 8, 1798.

XII., regulating elections, was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, which rejected it. It was declared in force September 28, 1804.

XIII. The emancipation amendment was ratified by 31 of the 36 States; rejected by Delaware and Kentucky, not acted on by Texas; conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi. Proclaimed December 18, 1865.

XIV. Reconstruction amendment was ratified by 23 Northern States; rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States, and not acted on by California. The 10 Southern States subsequently ratified under pressure. Proclaimed July 28, 1868.

XV. Negro citizenship amendment was not acted on by Tennessee, rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. Proclaimed March 30, 1870.

The National Flag.

THE official flag of the United States bears forty-six white stars in a blue field, arranged in six rows—the first, third, fourth and sixth rows having eight stars each, and the other two rows seven stars each. When Arizona and New Mexico are formally admitted to the Union after having adopted State constitutions which must be approved by Congress, the blue field of the flag will bear forty-eight stars arranged in six rows of eight stars each. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, thirty-six feet fly and twenty feet hoist; thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is twenty feet by ten feet, and the recruiting flag nine feet nine inches by four feet four inches. The "American Jack" is the "union" or blue field of the flag. The Revenue Marine Service flag, authorized by act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, is celebrated as Flag Day in a large part of the Union.

IN ORDER TO SHOW PROPER RESPECT FOR THE FLAG THE FOLLOWING CEREMONY SHOULD BE OBSERVED:

It should not be hoisted before sunrise nor allowed to remain up after sunset.

At "retreat," sunset, civilian spectators should stand at "attention" and uncover during the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Military spectators are required by regulation to stand at "attention" and give the military salute.

When the National colors are passing on parade, or in review, the spectator should, if walking, halt, and if sitting, arise and stand at attention and uncover.

When the flag is flown at half staff as a sign of mourning it should be hoisted to full staff at the conclusion of the funeral.

In placing the flag at half staff, it should first be hoisted to the top of the staff and then lowered to position, and preliminary to lowering from half staff, it should be first raised to the top.

On Memorial Day, May 30, the flag should fly at half staff from sunrise to noon and full staff from noon to sunset. —*Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.*

Declaration of Independence.

IN CONGRESS JULY 4, 1776.

THE unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America. When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms:

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—*Continued.*

Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

NAME.	Colony.	Occupation.	Born.	Birthplace.	Died.	Age.
Adams, John	Mass. Bay.	Lawyer	Oct. 19, 1735	Braintree, Mass	July 4, 1826	91
Adams, Samuel	Mass. Bay.	Merchant	Sep. 22, 1722	Boston, Mass	Oct. 3, 1803	81
Bartlett, Josiah	N. Hamp.	Physician	Nov 1729	Amesbury, Mass	May 19, 1795	66
Braxton, Carter	Virginia	Planter	Sep. 10, 1736	Newington, Va	Oct. 10, 1797	62
Carroll, Charles	Maryland	Lawyer	Sep. 20, 1737	Annapolis, Md	Nov. 14, 1832	96
Chase, Samuel	Maryland	Lawyer	Apr. 17, 1741	Somerset Co., Md	June 19, 1811	71
Clark, Abraham	N. Jersey	Lawyer	Feb. 15, 1726	Elizabethtown, N. J.	Sept 1794	69
Clymer, George	Penn	Merchant	Jan. 24, 1739	Philadelphia, Pa	Jan. 23, 1813	75
Ellery, William	Rhode Isl.	Lawyer	Dec. 22, 1727	Newport, R. I	Feb. 15, 1820	93
Floyd, William	New York.	Farmer	Dec. 17, 1734	Setauket, N. Y	Aug. 1, 1821	87
Franklin, Benjamin	Penn	Printer	Jan. 17, 1706	Boston, Mass	Apr. 17, 1790	85
Gerry, Elbridge	Mass. Bay.	Merchant	July 17, 1744	Marblehead, Mass	Nov. 23, 1814	71
Gwinnett, Button	Georgia	Merchant	1732	England	May 27, 1777	45
Hancock, John	Mass. Bay.	Merchant	Jan. 12, 1737	Braintree, Mass	Oct. 8, 1793	57
Hall, Lyman	Georgia	Physician	1731	Ct	1784	53
Harrison, Benj	Virginia	Farmer	1740	Berkeley, Va	Apr. 1791	51
Hart, John	N. Jersey.	Farmer	1715	Hopewell, N. J	1780	65
Hewes, Joseph	N. Carolina	Lawyer	1730	Kingston, N. J	Nov 10, 1779	49
Heyward, Jr., Thos	S. Carolina.	Lawyer	1746	St. Luke's, S. C	Mar 1809	63
Hooper, Wm	N. Carolina	Lawyer	June 17, 1742	Boston, Mass	Oct. 1790	49
Hopkins, Steph	Rhode Isl.	Farmer	Mar. 7, 1707	Scituate, Mass	July 13. 1785	79
Hopkinson, Francis	N. Jersey.	Lawyer	1737	Philadelphia, Pa	May 9, 1791	54
Huntington, Sam'l	Ct	Lawyer	July 3, 1732	Windham, Ct	Jan. 5, 1796	64
Jefferson, Thos	Virginia	Lawyer	Apr. 13, 1743	Shadwell, Va	July 4, 1826	83
Lee, Richard Henry	Virginia	Soldier	Jan. 20, 1732	Stratford, Va	June 19, 1794	63
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Virginia	Farmer	Oct. 14, 1734	Stratford, Va	Apr 1797	63
Lewis, Francis	New York.	Merchant	March, 1713	Llandaff, Wales	Dec. 30, 1803	91
Livingston, Philip	New York.	Merchant	Jan. 15, 1716	Albany, N. Y	June 12, 1778	63
Lynch, Jr., Thos	S. Carolina.	Lawyer	Aug. 5, 1749	Pr. George's Co. S. C	1779	30
M'Kean, Thos	Delaware	Lawyer	Mar. 19, 1734	New London, Pa	June 24, 1817	84
Middleton, Arthur	S. Carolina.	Lawyer	1743	Middleton Pl., S. C	Jan. 1, 1788	44
Morris, Lewis	New York.	Farmer	1726	Morrisania, N. Y.	Jan. 22, 179	72
Morris, Robert	Penn	Merchant	Jan. 20, 1734	Lancashire, Eng	May 8, 1806	73
Morton, John	Penn	Surveyor	1724	Ridley, Pa	Apr. 1777	53
Nelson, Jr., Thos	Virginia	Statesman	Dec. 26, 1738	York, Va	Jan. 4, 1789	51
Paca, William	Maryland	Lawyer	Oct. 31, 1740	Wye Hall, Md	1799	59
Paine, Robert Treat	Mass. Bay.	Lawyer	1731	Boston, Mass	May 11, 1814	84
Penn, John	N. Carolina.	Lawyer	May 17, 1741	Caroline Co., Va	Sept. 1788	48
Read, George	Delaware	Lawyer	1734	Cecil Co., Md	1798	64
Rodney, Cæsar	Delaware	General	1730	Dover, Del	1783	53
Ross, George	Penn	Lawyer	1730	Newcastle, Del	July 1779	49
Rush, Benjamin	Penn	Physician	Dec. 24, 1745	Berberry, Pa	Apr. 19, 1813	68
Rutledge, Edward	S. Carolina.	Lawyer	Nov. 1749	Charleston, S. C	Jan. 23, 1800	51
Sherman, Roger	Ct	Shoemaker	Apr. 19, 1721	Newton, Mass	July 23, 1793	73
Smith James	Penn	Lawyer	1710	Ireland	July 11, 1806	96
Stockton, Richard	N. Jersey.	Lawyer	Oct. 1, 1730	Princeton, N. J	Feb. 28, 1781	51
Stone, Thos	Maryland	Lawyer	1742	Pointoin Manor, Md	Oct. 5, 1787	45
Taylor, Geo	Penn	Physician	1716	Ireland	Feb. 23, 1781	65
Thornton, Matthew	N. Hamp.	Physician	1714	Ireland	June 24, 1803	89
Walton, George	Georgia	Lawyer	1740	Frederick Co., Va	Feb. 2 1804	64
Whipple, William	Ct	Sailor	1730	Kittery, Me	Nov. 28, 1785	55
Williams, William	Ct	Statesman	Apr. 8, 1731	Lebanon, Ct	Aug. 2 1811	81
Wilson, James	Penn	Lawyer	1742	St. Andrews, Scot	Aug. 28, 1798	56
Witherspoon, John	N. Jersey.	Minister	Feb. 5, 1722	Yester, Scot	Nov. 15, 1794	73
Wolcott, Oliver	Ct	Physician	Nov. 26, 1726	Windsor, Ct	Dec. 1, 1797	72
Wythe, George	Virginia	Lawyer	1726	Elizabeth Co., Va	June 8, 1806	80

Washington's Farewell Address.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS ADDRESS COUNSELLING THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.—CONFINEMENT OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO ITS CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS, AND AVOIDANCE OF RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(To the People of the United States on His Approaching Retirement from the Presidency.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be afforded to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel; nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

PRESERVATION OF THE UNION.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of America, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

ENCROACHMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our own country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change or usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, and partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of times and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

ENTANGLEMENTS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike for another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts

of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

PARTING COUNSELS.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope that they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which hitherto has marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

United States, September 17, 1796. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech.

(*Address at the Dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery, November* 19, 1863.)

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

The Monroe Doctrine.

"THE Monroe doctrine" was enunciated in the following words in President Monroe's message to Congress December 2, 1823:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Secretary of State Olney in his despatch of July 20, 1895, on the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute, said:

"It (the Monroe doctrine) does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any American State from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

President Roosevelt in a speech in 1902 upon the results of the Spanish-American war, said:

"The Monroe doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that the nations now existing on this continent must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that this continent is no longer to be regarded as the colonizing ground of any European power. The one power on the continent that can make the power effective is, of course, ourselves; for in the world as it is, a nation which advances a given doctrine, likely to interfere in any way with other nations, must possess the power to back it up, if it wishes the doctrine to be respected."

United States Customs Duties.

A TABLE OF LEADING ARTICLES IMPORTED, GIVING RATES AT ENTRY BY THE NEW TARIFF ACT OF 1909, COMPARED WITH THE DINGLEY TARIFF ACT OF 1897.

(The following table covers only the articles of principal importance imported into the United States. The Tariff Act of 1909 contains 480 paragraphs each relating to an article or a group of articles.)
(ad val.—ad valorem; n.s.p.f.—not specially provided for; n.e.—not enumerated.)

*In the entire Silk Schedule the classification was so changed in the new law as to make tabulated comparison with the classifications under the Dingley Law impracticable. In general increases were made.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty Under.	
	Dingley Law. of 1897.	New Law of 1909.
SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.		
Alcoholic compounds, n.s.p.f.	60c. lb. and 45 p.c. ad. val.	60c. lb. and 25 p.c. ad. val.
Alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils and all combinations of the foregoing	25 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Ammonia, carbonite of	1½c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Drugs	1¼c lb. and 10 p.c. ad val.	1¼ c. lb. and 10 p.c ad. val.
Glue, value not above 10c. per lb	2½c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Oil, castor, gals.	35c. gal.	35c. gal.
Oil, cod liver, gals.	15c. gal.	15c. gal.
Oil, olive in bottles, etc., gals	50c. gal.	50c. gal.
Oil, whale, gals.	8c. gal.	8c. gal.
Opium, crude and not adulterated, containing 9 per cent. and over of morphia, lbs.	$1 lb.	$1.50 lb.
Phosphorus, lbs.	18c. lb.	18c. lb.
Perfumery, cosmetics, containing alcohol	60c. lb. and 45 p.c. ad val.	60c. lb. and 50 p.c ad. val.
Perfumery, cosmetics, not containing alcohol	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Soap, Castile	1¼c. lb.	1¼ c. lb.
Soap, perfumed toilet	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Soda, bicarbonate of	¾c. lb.	5-8c. lb.
SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE		
Cement, Roman, Portland, in barrels and sacks, lbs.	8c. 100 lbs.	8c. 100 lbs.
Earthenware, porcelain, decorated	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, common	25 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Glassware, plain and cut, decorated	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
Glassware, plain and cut, undecorated	55 p.c. ad val.	55 p.c. ad val.
Marble, in block	65c. cubic foot.	65c. cubic foot.
Marble, manufactures of, except for jewelry	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Sponges	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Sulphur, refined	$8 ton.	$4 ton.
Sumac, ground	3-10c. lb.	3-10c. lb.
SCHEDULE C—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Iron ore, tons	40c. ton.	15c. ton.
Iron in pigs, wrought and cast, tons	$4 ton.	$1 ton.
Iron, bar	6-10c. lb.	6-10c. lb.
Automobiles and finished parts not including tires	45 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Cast iron pipe, lbs.	4 1-10c. lb.	¼c. lb.
Nails, horseshoe	3¼c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Copper plates, lbs.	21½c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Pens, metallic, except gold pens	12c. gross.	12c. gross.
Table and kitchen utensils, metal	40 p.c. ad val.	40 p.c. ad val.
Tin plates	1½c. lb.	1 2-10c. lb.
Pins, not jewelry	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Iron, manufactures of	45 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Timber	1c. cubic foot.	½c. cubic foot.
Lumber, boards, planks, not planed	$1 per 1,000 feet.	50c. per 1,000 feet.
Lumber, finished on four sides	$4 per 1,000 feet.	$2.75 per 1,000 ft.
Staves	10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Shingles	30c. per 1,000.	50c. per 1,000.
Wood, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Sugar (not above No. 16 Dutch standard) beet	95c. lb. to 1.68, 5c. lb.	95c. lb. to $1.68, 5c. lb.
Sugar (same) cane	95c. lb. to 1.75, 5c. lb.	95c. lb. to $1.75, 5c. lb.
Molasses, not above 40 degrees	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Maple sugar	4c. lb.	4c. lb.
Glucose or grape sugar	1½c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Sugar candy, valued at more than 15 cents per pound	50c. ad val.	50c. ad val.
SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Tobacco, unmanufactured, lbs.	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.
Snuff, lbs.	55c. lb.	55c. lb.
Cigars and cigarettes	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty Under. Dingley Law of 1897.	New Law of 1909.
SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.		
Cattle, one year old or over, valued over $14 per head	27½ p.c. ad val.	27½ p.c. ad val.
Horses, mules, valued at $150 or less	$30 head.	$30 head.
Horses, mules, valued at over $150	25 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Barley, bushel	30c. bushel.	30c. bushel.
Barley malt, bushel	45c. bushel.	45c. bushel.
Oats, bushel	15c. bushel.	15c. bushel.
Rice, cleaned, bushel	2c. lb.	2c. lb.
Rye, bushel	10c. bushel.	10c. bushel.
Butter and cheese, and substitutes for	6c. lb.	6c. lb.
Eggs, n.s.p.f., doz	5c. dozen.	5c. dozen.
Hay	$4 ton.	$4 ton.
Honey	20c. gallon.	20c. gallon.
Hops	12c. lb.	16c. lb.
Potatoes	25c. bushel.	25c. bushel.
Seeds, castor, flaxseed	25c. bushel.	25c. bushel.
Fish, mackerel, halibut, salmon, fresh	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Fish, smoked, salted	n.e.	¾c. lb.
Fruits, apples, peaches	25c. bushel.	25c. bushel.
Fruits, preserved	2c. lb.	2c. lb.
Fruits, oranges, grapefruit	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Fruits, lemons	1c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Fruits, pineapples in bulk	$7 per 1,000.	$8 per 1,000.
Salt, in sacks and barrels	12c. 100 lbs.	11c. 100 lbs.
Salt, in bulk	8c. 100 lbs.	7c. 100 lbs.
SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS AND WINES.		
Alcohol, proof, gallons	$2.25 gal.	$2.60 gal.
Brandy, gin, whiskey, cordials, proof, gallons	$2.25 gal.	$2.60 gal.
Wines, champagne, quarts	$8 per doz.	$9.60 per doz.
Wines, still, in casks	40c. gallon.	45c. gallon.
Wines, still, in bottles, quarts	$1.60 per doz.	$1.85 per doz.
Malt liquors, in bottles, jugs, gallons	40c. gallon.	45c. gallon.
Mineral waters, in bottles, quarts	30c. doz.	30c. doz.
SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.		
Cotton thread, according to numbers uncolored	3c. lb. to 35c. lb.	2½c. lb. to 28c. lb.
Cotton thread, colored, bleached, according to numbers	6c. lb. to 81c. lb.	6c. lb. to 67c. lb.
Cotton cloth, square yards	1c. sq. yard to 8c. sq. yard.	1c. sq. yard to 8c. sq. yard.
Cotton handkerchiefs	4¼c. sq. yard and 10 p.c. ad val.	4¼c. sq. yard and 10 p.c. ad val.
Cotton clothing, ready made	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Cotton hosiery, pairs	50c. doz. to $2 doz & 15 p.c. ad val.	70c. doz. to $2 doz & 15 p.c. ad val.
Cotton shirts, drawers, dozen	60c. doz. & 15 p.c. ad val. to $2.25 doz. & 35 p.c. ad val.	60c. doz. & 15 p.c. ad val. to $2.25 doz. & 35 p.c. ad val.
Cotton, plushes, sq. yards	9c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val. to 12c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val.	9c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val. to 12c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Flax, yarns, fine	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Flax, straw	$5 ton.	$5 ton.
Mattings for floors	3c. sq. yard.	3½c. sq. yard.
Lace manufactures	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Wool, class 1	10c. lb. to 33c. lb.	10c. lb. to 33c. lb.
Wool, class 2	11c. lb. to 12c. lb.	11c. lb. to 12c. lb.
Wool, class 3	3c. lb. to 7c. lb.	3c. lb. to 7c. lb.
Blankets	22c. lb. & 30 p.c. ad val. to 44c. lb. & 55 p.c. ad val.	22c. lb. & 30 p.c. ad val. to 44c. lb. & 55 p.c. ad val.
Dress goods, women's and children's	7c. sq. yard & 50 p.c. ad val. to 11c. sq. yard & 55 p.c. ad val.	7c. sq. yard & 50 p.c. ad val. to 11c. sq. yard & 55 p.c. ad val.
Clothing, ready made	44c. lb. & 60 p.c. ad val.	44c. lb. & 60 p.c. ad val.
Carpets, woven whole for rooms, and rugs	90c. per sq. yard 40 p.c. ad val.	10c. sq. foot & 40 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE L—SILK AND SILK GOODS.		
Silk, spun in skeins*	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Silk, wearing apparel	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
Silk, yarns	45c. lb. to 60c. lb.	45c. lb. to 60c. lb.
SCHEDULE M—PULP, PAPER AND BOOKS.		
Wood pulp, ground	1-12c. lb.	1-12c. lb.
Wood pulp, chemical	1-6c. lb.	1-6c. lb.
Printing paper	3-10c. lb. to 8-10c. lb.	3-10c. lb. to 8-10c. lb.
Books, pamphlets	25 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Paper, manufacturers of, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty Under. Dingley Law of 1897.	New Law of 1909
SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.		
Agricultural implements	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Beads	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Brushes	40 p.c. ad val.	40 p.c. ad val.
Bristles	7½c. lb.	7½c. lb.
Coal, bituminous	67c. ton	45c. ton.
Coke	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Toys	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Feathers	15 p.c. ad val. to 50 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val. to 60 p.c. ad val.
Furs, dressed	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Furs, wearing apparel	n.e.	50 p.c. ad val.
Hair, human	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Hides of cattle†	15 p.c. ad val.	Free.
Leather, manufactures of	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Boots and shoes †	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Gloves	$1.75 doz. to $5.80 doz.	$1.25 doz. to $5.80 doz.
Gutta Percha	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Musical instruments	45 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Paintings and statuary	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Umbrellas	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.

†See note following Free List.

THE FREE LIST.

The following is a list of the principal articles imported, which are put on the Free List by the Tariff of 1909. There are 236 articles in the list:

Aconite, agates, unmanufactured; albumen, n.s.p.f.; amber and ambergris, ammonia, sulphate of; arsenic, analine salts, animals for breeding, exhibition or racing purposes; articles of growth or manufacture of the U. S. returned; barks, quinine; beeswax; birds, land and water fowl; bismuth; books, maps, music, engravings, bound or unbound, and charts, printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and publications issued for subscribers or exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents of foreign governments; books and pamphlets in raised print, used exclusively by the blind; books, maps, music, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, for the use of any society or institution solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary purposes; books, libraries, furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, used abroad by them not less than one year; bristles, crude; bullion, gold and silver; camphor, crude; chalk, crude; coal, anthracite; coal tar, crude; cocoa, coffee; coins, copper ore; cotton and cotton waste. Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, including glaziers' and engravers' diamonds not set. Drugs, crude, n.s.p.f.; fans, common palm leaf, not ornamented; fish, fresh, frozen, or packed in ice, caught in fresh waters by citizens of the United States, and all other fish, the products of American fisheries; furs, undressed; glass, enamel white, for watch and clock dials; guano, manures; hides (see note); ice; India rubber, crude; indigo; iodine, crude; iridium; ivory tusks; kyanite or cyanite; leeches; life boats and life saving apparatus; lithographic stones, not engraved; manuscripts; medals of gold, silver, or copper, and other metallic articles accepted as honorary distinctions; meerschaum, unmanufactured; minerals, crude, n.s.p.f.; models of inventions; needles, hand, sewing and darning; newspapers and periodicals; nuts, Brazil nuts, cream nuts, cocoanuts in the shell and broken cocoanut meat or copra, not prepared; nux vomica; oakum; oil cake; oils, almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris; anise or anise seed, aniline, only for manure, bergamot, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, chamomile, citronella or lemon grass, civet, cocoanut, (not refined and deodorized), cottonseed, croton, fennel, ichthyol, jasmine, juniper, lavender; lemon, limes, mace; naroli or orange flower; liquid and solid primal flower essences not compounded; nut oil or oil of nuts, olive oil prepared solely for mechanical or industrial purposes by denaturing or process rendering it unfit for any edible use, attar of roses, palm, rosemary, thyme, red or white valerian; and also spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined, including kerosene, benzine, gasoline, naphtha, and similar oils produced from petroleum.

Ores of gold, silver and nickel; paper stock, crude, of every description; paraffin, parchment and vellum. Personal effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries. Philosophical and scientific apparatus, specially imported for religious, philosophical, educational scientific, or literary purposes. Phosphates, crude; platinum, unmanufactured; potash, crude. Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, in the actual possession at the time of arrival, of persons emigrating to the United States. Quinia, sulphate of and salts of cinchona bark; radium; statuary and casts for art and educational purposes only; sausages, bologna. Seeds, anise, canary, caraway, cauliflower, cotton, cummin, fennel, hemp, hoarhound, mangelwurzel, mustard, rape, sugar beet, sorghum or sugar cane for seed; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible and n.s.p.f. Shrimps and other shellfish; silk, raw; silk cocoons and silkworm eggs; skeletons and other preparations for anatomy; spices, when unground; ginger root, unground and not preserved or candied; stamps, foreign postage; stone and sand, n.s.p.f.; sulphur, lac or precipitated; sulphuric acid; tapioca, cassava; tar and pitch of wood; tea; teeth, natural. Tin ore, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated. Provided, all but tin ore shall pay 4c. lb. when mines of United States produce 1,500 tons of cassiterite and tin per year. Tobacco stems; turpentine, spirits of; turtles; vaccine virus; wax, vegetable or mineral; wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States not exceeding $100 in value. Wood, logs and round unmanufactured timber including pulp woods, n.s.p.f.; woods, in the log, rough or hewn only; works of art, and science, brought by professional artists or scientists arriving from abroad, temporarily for exhibition or imported in good faith for exhibition and not intended for sale; works of art productions of American artists residing temporarily abroad or other works of art imported expressly for public institutions; works of art, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury to have been in existence more than twenty years prior to the date of their importation; other works of art, (except rugs and carpets), which shall have been produced more than one hundred years prior to the date of importation.

NOTE—After the Tariff Law of 1909 was passed, but before it was signed by the President, the following concurrent resolution regarding hides was adopted:

Hides of cattle, raw or unsured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, shall be admitted free of duty; provided, that on and after Oct. 1, 1909, grain, buff, or split leather shall pay a duty of 7½ per cent. ad valorem; that all boots and shoes made wholly or in chief value from cattle hides and cattle skins of whatever weight, of cattle of the bovine species, including calf skins, shall pay a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem; that harness, saddles, and saddlery, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished, composed wholly or in chief value of leather, shall pay a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Custom House Examination of Baggage.

THE following "Notice to Passengers" was issued by the Treasury Department February 4, 1910:

Paragraph 709, appearing in the free list of the present tariff act, governing passengers' baggage, is as follows:

709. "Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons, for the immediate purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale: Provided, That in case of residents of the United States returning from abroad, all wearing apparel and other personal effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established, under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but no more than one hundred dollars in value of articles purchased abroad by such residents of the United States shall be admitted free of duty upon their return."

Foreigners are entitled to bring in free of duty such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects accompanying the passenger and necessary and appropriate for his or her wear and use for the purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and are not intended for other persons nor for sale, without regard to the one hundred dollars limitation.

Citizens of the United States may have this privilege, provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the collector's representative on the pier, subject to the collector's approval, that they are bona fide residents of a foreign country.

BAGGAGE DECLARATION.

Passengers should observe that on the sheet there are two forms of declaration; the one printed in black is for returning residents of the United States; the one in red, for all persons other than residents of the United States.

The senior member of a family, if a passenger, may make declaration for the entire family.

Ladies travelling alone should state that fact in their declarations and entries in order that an expeditious examination of their baggage may be made.

The exact number of pieces of baggage, including all trunks, valises, boxes, packages, and hand bags of any description accompanying the passenger, must be stated in the declaration.

The forms above mentioned will be distributed to passengers during the early part of the voyage by an officer of the ship. When a passenger has prepared and signed the declaration, the coupon at the bottom of the form must be detached and the form given to the officer of the ship designated to receive the same. Declarations spoiled in the preparation must not be destroyed, but turned over to the purser, who will furnish a new blank to the passenger.

After all the baggage and effects of the passenger are landed upon the pier, the coupon which has been retained by the passenger must be presented at the inspector's desk, whereupon an inspector will be detailed to examine the baggage. Passengers must acknowledge in person, on the pier, their signatures to their declarations.

Passengers who, for any reason, desire the examination of their baggage postponed, may have all or any part there sent to the appraiser's store by making a request therefor to the officer taking their declaration.

RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Residents of the United States must declare all wearing apparel, jewelry, and other articles, whether used or unused, on their persons, in their clothing, or in their baggage, which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise, with the foreign cost or value of the same. They shall state, as well, all wearing apparel, jewelry, or other articles taken out of the United States, which have been remodelled or improved while abroad so as to increase their value, the said statement to include the cost of such improvement. By stating the value of all declared articles in United States money, and packing the same so as to be easily produced for examination (and in one trunk if practicable), passengers will expedite the appraisement and passing of the same upon the pier. Whenever practicable, passengers should present the original receipted bills for foreign purchases.

Residents of the United States are allowed one hundred dollars' worth of articles in the nature of personal effects at their present foreign value, free of duty, provided they are not intended for other persons, or for sale, or to be used in business, and are properly declared.

Use does not exempt from duty wearing apparel or other articles obtained abroad, but such articles will be appraised at their present value.

Residents of the United States may also bring with them free of duty all wearing apparel and other personal effects taken by them out of the United States which have not been remodelled or improved abroad so as to increase their value.

Residents of the United States must not deduct the one hundred dollars exemption from the value of their wearing apparel or other articles obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise. Such deduction will be made by customs officers on the pier.

GOODS OTHER THAN PERSONAL EFFECTS.

Household effects of persons or families from foreign countries will be admitted free of duty if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person, nor for sale. Such effects should be declared whether the passenger be a foreigner or resident of the United States.

Articles intended for other persons, for use in business, theatrical apparel, properties, and sceneries, must also be declared by passengers, whether foreigners or residents.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

All cigars and cigarettes must be declared, and are not included in the one hundred dollars exemption. Each passenger over eighteen years of age is entitled to bring in, free of duty and internal revenue tax, either 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes for his or her bona fide individual personal consumption.

DUTIES OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Passengers dissatisfied with values placed upon dutiable articles by the customs officers on the pier may demand a reexamination, but application therefor should be immediately made to the officers there in charge. If for any reason this course is impracticable, the packages containing the articles should be left in customs custody and application for reappraisement made to the collector of customs, in writing, within ten days after the original appraisement. No request for reappraisement can be entertained after the articles have been removed from customs custody.

Government officers are forbidden by law to accept anything but currency in payment of duties, but,

CUSTOM HOUSE EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE—*Continued.*

If requested, will retain baggage on the piers for twenty-four hours to enable the owner to secure the currency.

Passengers are advised that to offer or give gratuities or bribes to customs officers is a violation of law, and customs officers who accept gratuities or bribes will be dismissed from the service, and all parties guilty of such offence are liable to criminal prosecution.

Any discourtesy or incivility on the part of customs officers should be reported to the Collector at the Custom House, to the Deputy Collector or the Deputy Surveyor at the pier, or to the Secretary of the Treasury.

BAGGAGE FOR TRANSPORTATION IN BOND.

Upon application to the customs officer in charge on the pier, baggage intended for delivery at ports in the United States other than the port of arrival, or in transit through the United States to a foreign country, may be forwarded thereto without the assessment of duty at the port of arrival, by the various railroads and express companies, whose representatives will be found on the pier. Passengers desiring to have their baggage forwarded in bond should indicate such intention and state the value thereof in their declarations, before any examination of the baggage has been made.

SEALSKIN GARMENTS.

An act of Congress of 1897 expressly forbids the importation into the United States of garments made in whole or in part of the skins of seals taken in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, and unless the owner is able to establish by competent evidence and to the satisfaction of the collector that the garments are not prohibited they can not be admitted.

Under sections 2802 and 3082 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, articles obtained abroad not declared are subject to seizure, and the passenger liable to criminal prosecution.

Interest Laws and Statutes of Limitations.

States and Territories.	Interest Laws.		Statutes of Limitations.		
	Legal Rate.	Rate Allowed by Contract.	Judgments, Years.	Notes, Years.	Open Accounts, Years.
	Per ct.	Per ct.			
Alabama	8	8	20	6	3
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3
Arizona	6	12	5	4	3
California	7	Any rate.	5	4	4
Colorado	8	Any rate.	20	6	6
Connecticut	6	6	(*o*)	(*e*)	6
Delaware	6	6	10	6‖	3
D. of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3
Florida	8	10	20	5‖	2
Georgia	7	8	7	6‖	4
Idaho	7	12	6	5	4
Illinois	5	7	20	10	5
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6
Iowa	6	8	20(*d*)	10	5
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3
Kentucky	6	6	15	15	5(*a*)
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3
Maine	6	Any rate.	20	6(*c*)	6§§
Maryland	6	6	12	3	3
Massachusetts	6	Any rate.	20	6	6
Michigan	5	7	10	6	6
Minnesota	7	10	10	6	6
Mississippi	6	10	7	6	3
Missouri	6	8	10	10	5
Montana	8	Any rate.	10(*b*)†	8	5
Nebraska	7	10	5‡‡	5	4
Nevada	7	Any rate.	6	4	4
N. Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6
New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
New Mexico	6	12	7	6	4
New York	6	6††	20(*n*)	6	6§§
North Carolina	6	6	10	3*	3
North Dakota	7	12	10	6	6§§
Ohio	6	8	15(*p*)	15	6
Oklahoma	6	10	5(*h*)	5	3
Oregon	6	10	10	6	6
Pennsylvania	6	6	5(*f*)	6‖	6
Rhode Island	6§	Any rate.	20	6	6
South Carolina	7	8	10	6	6
South Dakota	7	12	10(*l*)	6	6
Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6
Texas	6	10	10‡‡	4	2
Utah	8	12	8	6	4
Vermont	6	6	8	6	6§§
Virginia	6	6	20	5*	2¶
Washington	6	12	6	6	3
West Virginia	6	6	10	10	5
Wisconsin	6	10	20(*n*)	6	6
Wyoming	8	12	21	5	8

* Under seal, 10 years. § Unless a different rate is expressly stipulated. ‖ Under seal, 20 years. ¶ Store accounts; other accounts 3 years; accounts between merchants 5 years. †† New York has by a recent law legalized any rate of interest on call loans of $5,000 or upward, on collateral security. ‡‡ Becomes dormant, but may be revived. §§ Six years from last item. (*a*) Accounts between merchants 2 years. (*b*) In courts not of record 5 years. (*c*) Witnessed 20 years. (*d*) Twenty years in Courts of Record; in Justice's Court 10 years. (*e*) Negotiable notes 6 years, non-negotiable 17 years. (*f*) Ceases to be a lien after that period. (*h*) On foreign judgments 1 year. (*l*) Ten years foreign, 20 years domestic. (*n*) Not of record 6 years. (*o*) No limit. (*p*) Foreign. Domestic 6 years.

Penalties for usury differ in the various States.

California, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts (except on loans of less than $1,000), Montana, Nevada and Wyoming have no provisions on the subject.

Loss of *principal and interest* is the penalty in Arkansas and New York.

Loss of principal in Delaware and Oregon.

Loss of interest in Alabama, Alaska, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina (double amount if paid), North Dakota (double amount if paid), Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington (double amount if paid), Wisconsin, and Hawaii.

Loss of excess of interest in Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire (three times), New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia. Loss of principal and interest in Rhode Island, also fine or imprisonment.

Postal Information.

(*Revised December*, 1910, *at the New York Post-Office, for* THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE.

ALL mailable matter for transmission by the United States mails within the United States is divided into four classes, under the following regulations. (Domestic rates apply to Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Tutuila, Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, the "Canal Zone," the Republic of Panama, and Shanghai, China).

First-Class Matter—This class includes letters, postal cards, "post cards," and anything sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, except sealed packages of proprietary articles described under "Fourth Class Matter," or anything containing writing not authorized on second, third or fourth class matter.

First class or letter rate of postage to any part of the United States, its possessions, or the above-named countries, *two cents per ounce or fraction thereof.*

Rates on local or drop letters at free delivery offices, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. At offices where there is no free delivery by carriers, and the addressee cannot be served by rural free delivery carriers, one cent per ounce or fraction thereof.

Rates on **postal cards,** one cent (double or "reply" cards, two cents). Postal cards issued by the Post-Office Department may bear written, printed, or other additions as follows:

(*a*) The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line placed approximately one-third of the distance from the left end of the card; the space to the left of the line to be used for a message, etc., but the space to the right for the address only.

(*b*) Addresses upon postal cards may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender.

(*c*) Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card on condition that they completely adhere thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

(*d*) Advertisements, illustrations, or writing may appear on the back of the card and on the left third of the face.

2. The addition to a postal card of matter other than as above authorized will subject the card, when sent in the mails, to postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate if wholly or partly in writing or the third-class rate if entirely in print. In either case the postage value of the stamp impressed upon the card will not be impaired.

3. Postal cards must be treated in all respects as sealed letters, except that when undeliverable to the addressee they may not be returned to the sender.

4. Postal cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel or other similar substances, are unmailable, except when inclosed in tightly sealed envelopes with proper postage attached, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substances from being rubbed off or injuring persons handling the mails.

Cards that have been spoiled in printing or otherwise will be redeemed from *the original purchasers* at 75 per cent. of their face value if unmutilated.

POST CARDS—(Private Mailing Cards)—bearing written or printed messages are transmissible in the mails:

Private mailing cards ("post cards") in the domestic mails must conform to the following conditions:

(*a*) A "post card" must be an unfolded piece of cardboard not exceeding approximately 3 9-16 by 5 9-16 inches, nor less than approximately 2¾ by 4 inches.

(*b*) It must in form and in the quality and weight of paper be substantially like the Government postal card.

(*c*) It may be of any color not interfering with a legible address and postmark.

(*d*) It may or may not, at the option of the sender, bear near the top of the face the words "post card."

(*e*) The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line; the left half to be used for a message, etc., but that to the right for the address only.

(*f*) Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card, and then only on condition that they completely adhere thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

(*g*) Advertisements and illustrations may appear on the back of the card and on the left half of the face.

2. Cards, without cover, conforming to the foregoing conditions are transmissible in the domestic mails (including the possessions of the United States) and to Cuba, Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, and Shanghai, China, at the postage rate of 1 cent each.

3. When post cards are prepared by printers and stationers for sale, it is desirable that they bear in the upper right hand corner of the face an oblong diagram containing the words "Place postage stamp here," and at the bottom of the space to the right of the verticle dividing line, the words "This space for the address."

4. Cards which do not conform to the conditions prescribed by these regulations are, when sent in the mails, chargeable with postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate, if wholly or partly in writing, or at the third-class rate, if entirely in print.

5. Cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are *unmailable*, except when inclosed in tightly sealed envelopes, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substances from being rubbed off or injuring persons handling the mails.

Rate on special delivery letters, ten cents on each letter in *addition* to the regular postage. This entitles the letter to immediate delivery by special messenger. Special delivery stamps are sold at post-offices, and must be affixed to such letters. Ordinary stamps to the value of ten cents affixed to a letter or other piece of mail will entitle it to special delivery if it is marked "Special Delivery." The delivery, at carrier offices, extends to the limits of the carrier routes. At non-carrier offices it extends to one mile from the post-office. Postmasters are not obliged to deliver beyond these limits, and letters addressed to places beyond must await delivery in the usual way, notwithstanding the special delivery stamp.

Prepayment by stamps invariably required. Postage on all letters should be *fully* prepaid, but if prepaid one full rate and no more, they will be forwarded, and the amount of deficient postage collected on delivery; if wholly unpaid, or prepaid with less than one full rate and deposited at a post-office, the addressee will be notified to remit postage; and if he fails to do so, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office; but they will be returned to the sender if he is located at the place of mailing, and if his address be printed or written upon them.

Letter rate is charged on typewriting and carbon or letter press copies thereof, and on all printed

POSTAL INFORMATION—*Continued.*

imitations or reproductions of typewriting or manuscript obtained by mechanical process unless such reproductions are presented at post-office windows in the minimum number of twenty identical unsealed copies separately addressed.

Letters and other matter prepaid at the letter rate—two cents an ounce or fraction thereof—(but no other class of mail matter) will be returned to the sender free, if a request to that effect is printed or written on the envelope or wrapper. The limit of weight is four pounds, except for a single book.

Prepaid letters will be forwarded from one post-office to another upon the written request of the person addressed, without additional charge for postage. The direction on forwarded letters may be changed as many times as may be necessary to reach the person addressed. Nothing may be added to such letters except the forwarding address without subjecting them to new postage.

Second-Class Matter—This class includes all printed newspapers and periodicals that have been "Entered as second-class matter," and are regularly issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, from a known office of publication and mailed by the publishers or news agents to actual subscribers or as sample copies or to news agents for sale, and newspapers and publications of this class mailed by persons other than publishers. Also periodical publications of benevolent and fraternal societies, organized under the lodge system and having a membership of a thousand persons, and the publications of strictly professional, literary, historical, and scientific societies, and incorporated institutions of learning, trade unions, etc., provided only that these be published at stated intervals not less than four times a year, and that they be printed on and be bound in paper. Publishers who wish to avail themselves of the privileges of the act are required to make formal application to the department through the postmaster at the place of publication, producing satisfactory evidence that the organizations, societies, and institutions represented come within the purview of the law, and that the object of the publications is to further the objects and purposes of the organizations.

Rates of postage to publishers, *one cent a pound or fractional part thereof*, prepaid in currency. Publications designed primarily for advertising or free circulation, or circulation at a nominal rate, or not having a legitimate list of subscribers, are excluded from the pound rate, and pay the third-class rate.

Publications sent to actual subscribers in the county where printed are free, unless mailed for delivery at a letter-carrier office.

Rates of postage on second-class newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, mailed by others than the publishers or news agents, *one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof*. It should be observed that the rate is one cent for each four ounces, not one cent for each paper contained in the same wrapper. This rate applies only when a complete copy is mailed. Parts of second-class publications or partial or incomplete copies are *third-class matter*. Second-class matter will be entitled to special delivery when special delivery stamps (or ten cents in ordinary stamps and the words "Special Delivery" placed on the wrapper) are affixed in addition to the regular postage.

Second-class matter must be so wrapped that it may be easily examined. The sender's name and address may be written in them or on the wrapper, also the words "sample copy" when sent as such, or "marked copy" when it contains a marked item or article. Typographical errors in the text may be corrected, but any other writing subjects the matter to letter postage.

Third-Class Matter—Mail matter of the third class includes printed books, pamphlets, engravings, circulars in print (or by the hectograph, electric-pen, or similar process when at least twenty identical copies, separately addressed, are mailed at post-office windows at one time), and other matter wholly in print, proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same.

The rate on matter of this class is *one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof*. Postage must be paid by stamps affixed, unless 2,000 or more identical pieces are mailed under special permit when the postage at that rate may be paid in money.

Manuscript unaccompanied by proof-sheets must pay letter rate.

Third-class matter must admit of easy inspection, otherwise it will be charged letter rate on delivery. It must be fully prepaid, or it will not be despatched. New postage must be prepaid for forwarding to a new address or returning to senders.

The limit of weight is four pounds, except single books in separate packages, on which the weight is not limited. It is entitled, like matter of the other classes, to special delivery when special delivery stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage, or when ten cents in ordinary stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage and the words "Special Delivery" are placed on the wrapper.

Upon matter of the third class, or upon the wrapper or envelope inclosing the same, or the tag or label attached thereto, the sender may write his own name, occupation, and residence or business address, preceded by the word "from," and may make marks other than by written words to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical errors. There may be placed upon the blank leaves or cover of any book, or printed matter of the third-class, a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not of the nature of a personal correspondence. Upon the wrapper or envelope of third-class matter, or the tag or label attached thereto, may be printed any matter mailable as third-class. Written designation of the contents such as "book," "photo," "printed matter," is also permissible, but there must be left on the address side a space sufficient for a legible address, postmark and the necessary stamps.

Fourth-Class Matter—Fourth-class matter is all mailable matter not included in the three preceding classes which is so prepared for mailing as to be easily withdrawn from the wrapper and examined, except that sealed packages of proprietary articles of merchandise (not in themselves unmailable), such as pills, fancy soaps, tobacco, etc., put up in fixed quantities by the manufacturer for sale by himself or others, *or for samples*, in such manner as to properly protect the articles, so that each package in its simplest mercantile *or sample* form may be examined, are mailable as fourth-class matter. It embraces merchandise and samples of every description, and coin or specie.

Rate of postage, *one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof* (except seeds, roots, bulbs, cuttings, scions, and plants, the rate on which is *one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof*). This matter must be fully prepaid, or it will not be despatched. Postage must be paid by stamps affixed, unless 2,000 or more identical pieces are mailed at one time when the postage at that rate may be paid in stamps or money. New postage must be prepaid for forwarding or returning. The affixing of special delivery ten-cent stamps in addition to the regular postage entitles fourth-class matter to special delivery. (See remarks under "first-class matter.")

Articles of this class that are liable to injure or deface the mails, such as glass, sugar, needles, nails, pens, etc., must be first wrapped in a bag, box, or open envelope and then secured in another outside tube or box, made of metal or hard wood, without sharp corners or edges, and having a sliding clasp or screw lid, thus securing the articles in a double package. The public should bear in mind that the first object of the department is to transport the mails safely, and every other interest is made subordinate,

POSTAL INFORMATION—*Continued.*

Such articles as poisons, explosives, or inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, or substances exhaling a bad odor will not be forwarded in any case.

Firearms may only be sent when it is apparent that they are harmless.

The regulations respecting the mailing of liquids are as follows: Liquids, not ardent, vinous, spirituous, or malt, cocaine or derivatives thereof, and not liable to explosion, spontaneous combustion, or ignition by shock or jar, and not inflammable (such as kerosene, naphtha, or turpentine), may be admitted to the mails for transportation within the United States. Samples of altar or communion wine are mailable. When in glass bottles, such bottles must be very strong and must be inclosed in a metal, wooden or papier-mache block or tube, and there must be provided between the bottle and the block or tube a cushion of cotton, felt or other absorbent. The block or tube must be of sufficient strength to resist rough handling and support the weight of the mails piled in bags. If of wood, it must be at least three-sixteenths of an inch thick in the thinnest part; if of papier-mache it must be at least five-thirty seconds of an inch thick for bottles holding from two to four ounces, and at least one-eighth of an inch thick for bottles holding two ounces or less. The block or tube must be rendered water-tight by an application of paraffin or other suitable substance, so that if the bottle be broken in transit the liquid will not escape or the tube become softened and allow the broken glass to be scattered in the mails. When inclosed in a tin cylinder, metal case, or tube, such cylinder, case, or tube should have a lid or cover so secured as to make the case or tube water tight, and should be securely fastened in a wooden or papier-mache block (open only at one end), and not less in thickness and strength than above described. Manufacturers or dealers intending to transmit articles or samples in considerable quantities should submit a sample package, showing their mode of packing, to the postmaster at the mailing office, who will see that the conditions of this section are carefully observed. The limit of admissible liquids and oils is not exceeding four ounces, liquid measure.

Limit of weight of fourth-class matter (excepting liquids and single books), four pounds.

The name and address of the sender, preceded by the word "from," also any marks, numbers, names, or letters for the purpose of description, such as prices, quantity, etc., may be written on the wrapper of fourth-class matter without additional postage charge. A request to the delivering postmaster may also be written asking him to notify the sender in case the package is not delivered.

Third or Fourth Class Matter Mailable Without Stamps—Under special permits postage may be paid in money for third or fourth class matter mailed in quantities of 2,000 or more *identical* pieces. For information concerning the regulations governing such mailings inquiry should be made of the postmaster.

Registration—All kinds of postal matter may be registered at the rate of *ten cents for each package* in addition to the regular rates of postage, to be fully prepaid by stamps. Each package must bear the name and address of the sender, and a receipt will be returned from the person to whom addressed, when indorsed "receipt desired," or words of similar import. Mail matter can be registered at all post-offices in the United States.

An indemnity—not to exceed $50 for any one registered piece, or the actual value of the piece, if it is less than $50—shall be paid for the loss of first-class registered matter mailed at and addressed to a United States post-office.

Domestic Money Orders—Domestic money orders are issued by money-order post-offices for any amount up to $100, at the following rates:

For sums not exceeding $2 50, 3 cents; over $2. 50 to $5, 5 cents; over $5 to $10, 8 cents; over $10 to $20, 10 cents; over $20 to $30, 12 cents; over $30 to $40, 15 cents; over $40 to $50, 18 cents; over $50 to $60, 20 cents; over $60 to $75, 25 cents; over $75 to $100, 30 cents.

Stamped Envelopes—Embossed stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers of several denominations, sizes and colors are kept on sale at post-offices, singly or in quantities, at a small advance on the postage rate. Stamps cut from stamped envelopes are valueless; but postmasters are authorized to give good stamps for stamped envelopes or newspaper wrappers that may be spoiled in directing, if presented in a substantially whole condition.

Unmailable Matter—Unmailable domestic matter—that is, matter which is not admissible to the United States mails for delivery in the United States or in any of its possessions—includes:

1. All matter illegibly, incorrectly, or insufficiently addressed.
2. All transient second-class matter and all matter of the third or fourth class not wholly prepaid; and letters and other first-class matter not prepaid one full rate—2 cents.
3. All matter weighing over four pounds, except second-class matter, single books, and documents printed and circulated by authority of Congress.
4. All matter harmful in its nature, as poisons, explosive or inflammable articles, matches, live or dead (but not stuffed), animals, and reptiles, fruits or vegetables liable to decomposition, guano, or any article exhaling a bad odor, vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, and liquids liable to explosion, spontaneous combustion, or ignition by shock or jar, such as kerosene oil, naphtha, benzine, etc.
5. All obscene, lewd, or lascivious matter, and every article or thing intended, designed, or adapted for any indecent or immoral purpose, or for the prevention of conception or procuring abortion.
6. Postal, post, or other cards mailed without wrappers and all matter bearing upon the outside cover or wrapper any delineations, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display, and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another.
7. Post cards, bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are unmailable, except as provided under "First Class Matter."
8. All matter concerning any lottery, so-called gift concert, or other enterprise of chance, or concerning schemes devised for the purpose of obtaining money or property under false pretenses.

Applications for the establishment of post-offices should be addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, accompanied by a statement of the necessity therefor. Instructions will then be given and blanks furnished to enable the petitioners to provide the department with the necessary information.

The franking privilege was abolished July 1, 1873, but the following mail matter may be sent free by legislative saving clauses, viz.:

1. All public documents printed by order of Congress, the Congressional Record and speeches contained therein, franked by Members of Congress, or the Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House.
2. Seeds transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture, or by any Member of Congress, procured from that Department.

POSTAL INFORMATION—*Continued.*

3. Letters and packages relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States, mailed only by officers of the same, and letters and parcels mailed by the Smithsonian Institution. All these must be covered by specially printed "penalty" envelopes or labels.

4. The Vice-President, Members and Members-elect and Delegates and Delegates-elect to Congress may frank any mail matter to any Government official or to any person correspondence, not over four ounces in weight, upon official or departmental business.

All communications to Government officers and to Members of Congress are required to be prepaid by stamps unless inclosed in "penalty" envelopes furnished for replies.

Suggestions to the Public (*from the United States Official Postal-Guide*).—Mail all letters, etc., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as is frequently the case with newspapers and circulars.

All mail matter at large post-offices is necessarily handled in great haste and should therefore, in all cases be so PLAINLY addressed as to leave NO ROOM FOR DOUBT AND NO EXCUSE FOR ERROR on the part of postal employes. Names of States should be written in full (or their abbreviations very distinctly written) in order to prevent errors which arise from the similarity of such abbreviations as Cal., Col.; Pa., Va., Vt.; Me., Mo. Md.; Ioa., Ind.; N. H., N. M., N. Y., N. J., N. C., D. C.; Miss., Minn., Mass.; Nev., Neb.; Penn., Tenn., etc., when hastily or carelessly written. This is especially necessary in addressing mail matter to places of which the names are borne by several post-offices in different States.

Avoid as much as possible using envelopes made of flimsy paper, especially where more than one sheet of paper, or any other article than paper, is inclosed. Being often handled, and even in the mail-bags subject to pressure, such envelopes not infrequently split open, giving cause of complaint.

Never send money or any other article of value through the mail except either by means of a money order or in a registered letter. Any person who sends money or jewelry in an unregistered letter not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter-carrier to ruin.

See that every letter or package bears the full name and post-office address of the writer, in order to secure the return of the letter, if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. A much larger portion of the undelivered letters could be returned if the names and addresses of the senders were always fully and plainly written or printed inside or on the envelopes. Persons who have large correspondence find it most convenient to use "special request envelopes;" but those who only mail an occasional letter can avoid much trouble by writing a request to "return if not delivered," etc., on the envelope.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, etc., into a street mailing-box, or into the receptacle at a post-office, always see that the packet falls into the box and does not stick in its passage; observe, also, particularly, whether the postage stamps remain securely in their places.

Postage stamps should be placed on the upper right-hand corner of the address side of all mail matter.

The street and number (or box number) should form a part of the address of all mail matter directed to cities. In most cities there are many persons, and even firms, bearing the same name. Before depositing any package or other article for mailing, the sender should assure himself that it is wrapped and packed in the manner prescribed by postal regulations; that it does not contain *unmailable* matter nor exceed the limit of weight as fixed by law; and that it is fully prepaid and properly addressed.

It is unlawful to send an ordinary letter by express or otherwise outside of the mails unless it be inclosed in a Government stamped envelope. It is also unlawful to inclose a letter in an express package unless it pertains wholly to the contents of the package.

It is forbidden by the regulations of the Post-Office Department for postmasters to give to any person information concerning the mail matter of another, or to disclose the name of a box-holder at a post-office.

Letters addressed to persons temporarily sojourning in a city where the Free Delivery System is in operation should be marked "Transient" or "General Delivery," if not addressed to a street and number or some other designated place of delivery.

Foreign books, etc., infringing United States copyright are *undeliverable* if received in foreign mails, or mailed here.

The foregoing rates, rules, and suggestions *apply to postal matters in the United States.*

Foreign Mails.

POSTAGE RATES AND CONDITIONS.

THE rates of postage to all foreign countries and colonies are as follows:

Letters.....first ounce or less, 5 cents; each additional ounce	3 cents.
Postal cards, each	2 cents.
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces	1 cent.
Commercial papers (such as legal and insurance papers, deeds, bills of lading, invoices, manuscript for publication, etc.)..... { Packets not in excess of 10 ounces..... / Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	5 cents. / 1 cent.
Samples of merchandise. { Packets not in excess of 4 ounces..... / Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	2 cents. / 1 cent.
Registration fee on letters or other articles	10 cents.

On printed matter and commercial papers the limit of weight is 4 pounds 6 ounces, except that single volumes of books to Salvador, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Panama, are unrestricted as to weight. Size.—The limit of size is 18 inches in any one direction, except that printed matter or commercial papers in rolls may be 30 inches long by 4 inches in diameter.

Ordinary letters for countries of the Postal Union (except Canada and Mexico) will be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid at least partially. Domestic rates apply to Porto Rico, Guam, Philippine Islands, Cuba, "Canal Zone," Republic of Panama, Tutuila, Hawaii, Shanghai City and U. S. Naval Vessels.

EXCEPTIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

The rate on Letters for these countries is two cents for each ounce or fraction. The Postal Union rates apply to postal cards, post cards, printed matter, commercial papers and samples.

FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

GERMANY.

The postage rate on Letters for Germany by direct ocean transportation is two cents an ounce. Letters paid at the two-cent rate are despatched only by steamers able to land the mails at a German port. Letters paid at the Postal Union rate are despatched by the quickest route.

A fast steamer sailing for Germany via Plymouth and Cherbourg carries letters for Germany prepaid at the Postal Union rate and at the two-cent rate—the letters paid at the five-cent (Postal Union) rate are landed at Plymouth (the quickest route), whereas the letters paid at the two-cent rate are carried through to Germany by the Transatlantic steamer.

The Postal Union rates apply to postal cards, post cards, printed matter, commercial papers and samples regardless of the route by which sent, also to Letters despatched via England and France.

CANADA.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Canada is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that plants, seeds, etc., are subject to the postage rate of one cent an ounce; that "commercial papers" and samples of merchandise are transmissible at the Postal Union postage rates and conditions. Goods and merchandise, not samples, may be sent in unsealed packages, not over 4 pounds in weight, for one cent per ounce. There is no limit of weight to single volumes of printed books or packages of second-class matter. Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable.

All articles, except the reply half of double postal cards, must be fully prepaid with postage stamps at the rate of postage applicable to similar articles in the domestic mails of this country, and are required to be delivered free of postage to addressees, except that letters upon which only one rate of postage has been prepaid are required to be forwarded, any deficiency being collected on delivery.

Any article of correspondence may be registered. Packages of merchandise are subject to the regulations of either country to prevent violations of the revenue laws; must not be closed against inspection, and must be so wrapped and inclosed as to be easily examined. Samples must not exceed 12 ounces in weight.

CUBA AND PANAMA.

Matter for Cuba and the Republic of Panama is mailable at the same rates of postage and under the same conditions as it would be if addressed for delivery in the United States, except that "samples" and "commercial papers" may be sent subject to the Postal Union postage rates and conditions; that articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, must be so wrapped or inclosed that the contents may be readily and thoroughly examined; that packages—except single volumes of printed books—must not exceed 4 pounds 6 ounces in weight, and that (in addition to other prohibited articles) liquids (except samples thereof) fatty substances and those which easily liquefy are unmailable.

Letters and post cards must be despatched even if they do not bear any postage stamps. Other articles must be prepaid at least in part. Postage due on short-paid matter will be collected from the addressees on delivery.

MEXICO.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) other than liquids, not sent as bona-fide trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that commercial papers and bona-fide trade samples are transmissible in the regular mails at the Postal Union postage rate and conditions. Limit of weight for commercial papers and printed matter, 4 pounds 6 ounces, except single volumes of printed books, to which no limit is fixed. Articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, must be so wrapped that the contents can be easily examined.

Matter addressed to Mexico must, in all cases, bear as part of the address the name of the State in which the city or town is located. For example, Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico; not Acapulco, Mexico.

U. S. NAVAL VESSELS.

Mail matter for officers or members of the crew of United States vessels of war stationed abroad is subject to domestic postage rates and conditions. Articles should be addressed "U. S. S. (name of vessel), care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y." and *be fully prepaid. Mail* so addressed will be forwarded to the vessels. ☞ *Express packages will not be received at the post-office unless they conform to the Postal Regulations and are placed in the mail with the postage properly prepaid.*

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Domestic postage rates and conditions apply to articles addressed for delivery in the city of Shanghai, but for other places in China the Universal Postal Union (foreign) rates apply.

SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE

must be bona fide trade samples without any salable value. **Wrapping**—Samples of merchandise must be wrapped so that the contents may be easily examined without injury to wrappers. **Permissible Writing**—They must bear no writing except the name or the social position of the sender, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices and indications relating to the weight, size, dimensions and quantity to be disposed of, and words which are necessary to precisely indicate the origin and nature of the merchandise. **Weight**—Packages of samples must not exceed 12 ounces in weight. **Size**—The size must not exceed 12 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in depth, except when in the form of a roll, they may be 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter. **Postage**—The postage on samples is 2 cents for the first 4 ounces or less, and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. Register all valuable articles. Registration fee 10 cents.

PARCELS POST.

Postage, 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof; greatest length (unless specially noted below), 3 feet 6 inches; greatest length and girth combined (unless specially noted below), 6 feet; limit of weight (unless specially noted below), 11 pounds; value (unless specially noted below), not limited; registration fee, 10 cents.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by Parcels Post to Dutch Guiana (parcels cannot be registered. See item "Customs Declarations"), Uruguay (parcels cannot be registered. See item "Customs Declarations," Hungary (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), Bermuda,

FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

Jamaica, including Cayman Islands, Turks Island, including Caicos Islands, Barbados (parcels cannot be registered), the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico (limit of size, 2 feet in length, 4 feet in girth; limit of weight for places named in "Postal Guide," 11 pounds; for other places, 4 pounds 6 ounces), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Anguilla, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Redonda, St. Kitts and the Virgin Islands), Colombia (limit of size, 2 feet in length, 4 feet in girth), Costa Rica, Salvador, (see item "Customs Declarations,") British Guiana, Danish West Indies (St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas), and the Windward Islands (Grenada, Grenadines, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent), Trinidad, including Tobago; Venezuela (see item "Customs Declarations,") Bolivia, Ecuador (parcels must not exceed $50 in value), Peru and Chile, Newfoundland, Honduras (Republic of), Germany; Italy, including: (1) Italian offices in Ottoman Empire: Bengazi (North Africa), Durazzo (Albania), Galata (Constantinople), Jerusalem (Palestine), Canea (Crete), Pera (Constantinople), Salonica (Roumelia), Scutari (Asia Minor), Smyrna (Asia Minor), Stamboul (Constantinople), Tripoli-in-Barbary, Valona (Albania). (2) The Italian Colony of Erythrea: Ady Caje, Adi Ugri, Agordat, Asmara, Assab, Keren, Nefasit, Massaua, Saganeiti. (3) Italian Protectorate of Benadir: Brava, Giumbo, Merka, Mogadiscio (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), Netherlands (parcels cannot be registered, and must not exceed $80 in value. See item "Customs Declarations"), New Zealand, including Cook and Fanning Islands; Nicaragua, Guatemala, Norway (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), Japan including Formosa, Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien), and Korea (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), Hong Kong, including Kowloon (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), Austria (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), Belgium (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), France (parcels cannot be registered and must not weigh over 4 pounds 6 ounces or exceed $50 in value (see item "Customs Declarations"), Great Britain and Ireland (parcels cannot be registered), Australia, including Tasmania (parcels must not exceed $30 in value), Denmark (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), Sweden (parcels must not exceed $80 in value), China, the following places only: Amoy, Canton, Changsha, Cheefoo, Chingkiang, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Hoihao (Hoihow), Hong-Kong, Kingiang, Liu Kung Tau, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Shanghai, Shanghaikwan, Shasi, Soochow, Swatow, Peking, Tientsin, Tongku, Wei Hai Wei and Wuku (parcels must not exceed $80 in value); Manchuria, the following places only: Antoken (Antung), Choshun (Changchun), Dairen (Tairen, Talien, formerly Dalny) Daisekkio (Tashichiao), Daitoko (Tatungkou), Furanten (Pulantien), Gaihei (Kaiping), Giukaton (Newchatun), Gwaboten (Wafangtien), Hishiko (Pitzuwo), Honkeiko (Penhasikn), Hoten (Mukden), Howojio (Fenghuangcheng), Kaigen (Kalyuen), Kajiio (Haichaeng), Kinshu (Chinchow), Koshurei (Kungchuling), Riojun (Port Arthur), Rioyo (Liaoyang), Riujuton (Liushutun), Senkinsai (Chienchinsai), Shibeigai (Saupingchieh), Shinminfu (Shingmingfu), Shoto (Changtu), Sokako (Tsaohokow), Sokaton (Suchiatun), Taikozan (Taikushan), Tetsurei (Tiehling), Yendai (Yentai), Yugakujio (Hsiungyocheng) (parcels must not exceed $80 in value). Parcels must be wrapped so as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters. The presence, in an unsealed parcel, of sealed receptacles containing mailable articles which cannot be safely transmitted in the unsealed receptacles, will not render the parcel unmailable, provided the contents of the sealed receptacles are plainly visible, or are unmistakably indicated by the method of packing or by a precise statement on the covers. But such sealed receptacles will not be admitted to the Parcels Post unless inclosed in an outside cover open to inspection. Any article absolutely prohibited admission to the regular mails for any country is also inadmissable to Parcels Post mails for that country; but no article is excluded from Parcels Post mails solely because it is dutiable in the country of destination. Liquids, poisonous, explosive, and inflammable substances are excluded.

CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS.

A "Customs Declaration" Form 4402 (which will be furnished on application at the post-office or a station) must be properly and fully filled out, stating the actual contents, value, etc., of the parcel. General terms, such as "merchandise" or "samples," will not answer; the contents must be accurately described. "Customs Declarations" must be firmly attached to the cover of the parcel, but not pasted or affixed so that they will seal the package and prevent examination of the contents without damaging the cover. In addition to being tied by means of a cord passing through the eyelet, the tag should be bound flat to the parcel (with the front or "declaration" side facing out), so that the tag cannot be used as a handle to lift the parcel while in transit.

Two (2) copies of the "declaration" (Form 4402) must be attached to each parcel for Dutch Guiana, Netherlands, Salvador and Urugnay, and three (3) copies to each parcel for Venezuela.

France—Two copies of the special declaration, "Form No. 2 Bis" (4402½), showing in addition to the usual entries the gross weight of the parcel and net weight of the contents, must be attached to parcels for France. One copy may be pasted to the package, but the other copy must be affixed in such a manner that it can be readily removed at the exchange office where the mail is prepared for despatch to France.

GENERAL REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN MAILS.

Rates and conditions to countries not in the Universal Postal Union are now the same as those to Universal Postal Union countries.

Postage can be prepaid upon articles only by means of the postage stamps of the country *in* which the articles are mailed. Hence articles mailed in one country addressed to another country which bear postage stamps of the country to which they are addressed are treated as if they had no postage stamps attached to them.

Unpaid letters received from the Postal Union and insufficiently prepaid correspondence of all kinds is chargeable with double the amount of the deficient postage.

Matter to be sent in the mails at less than letter rates must be so wrapped that it can be readily examined at the office of delivery, as well as the mailing office, without destroying the wrapper.

Newspapers and periodicals sent in the mails to foreign countries other than those of the Postal Union should be wrapped singly. Those sent by publishers to regular subscribers in Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, and Shanghai (City), China, are transmissible as in domestic mails.

The United States two-cent postal card should be used for card correspondence with foreign countries (except Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, and Shanghai City, to which countries the one-cent card is transmissible), but where these cards cannot be obtained, it is allowable to use for this purpose the United States one-cent postal card with a one-cent United States adhesive postage stamp attached thereto. Private cards can now be used if conforming in size, etc., to Government cards, such cards should bear the words "post card."

Mail matter *of all kinds* received from any country of the Postal Union is required to be refor-

FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

warded at the request of the addressee from one post-office to another, and in the case of articles other than Parcels Post packages, to any foreign country embraced in the Postal Union, without additional charge for postage.

All articles prohibited from domestic mails are also excluded from circulation in the mails to and from foreign countries. Postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world will not be forwarded, being prohibited.

FOREIGN (INTERNATIONAL) MONEY ORDERS.

When payable to Switzerland, New Zealand, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Japan, Denmark, Orange River Colony, Netherlands, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Chile, Egypt, Bolivia, Liberia, Costa Rica, Peru, Transvaal, Germany, Hong Kong, Portugal, and Apia (Apia), the charge is as follows: For order not exceeding $10, 8 cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20 and not exceeding $30, 15 cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 cents, over $50 and not exceeding $60, 30 cents; over $60 and not exceeding $70, 35 cents; over $70 and not exceeding $80, 40 cents; over $80 and not exceeding $90, 45 cents, over $90 and not exceeding $100, 50 cents.

When payable to any other foreign country, the charge is as follows: For order not exceeding $10, 10 cents; over $10 and not exceeding $20, 20 cents, over $20 and not exceeding $30, 30 cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 40 cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 50 cents; over $50 and not exceeding $60, 60 cents; over $60 and not exceeding $70, 70 cents; over $70 and not exceeding $80, 80 cents; over $80 and not exceeding $90, 90 cents, over $90 and not exceeding $100, $1.

The maximum amount for which a money order may be drawn payable in Cape Colony is $100. There is no limitation to the number of international orders that may be issued, in one day, to a remitter, in favor of the same payee.

Domestic rates and regulations apply to money orders for Canada, Cuba, Hawaii, Newfoundland, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands also Windward Islands, Jamaica, and Leeward Islands, British Honduras, British Guiana, Canal Zone (Isthmus of Panama), Tutuila (Samoa), United States Postal Agency at Shanghai (China), Virgin Islands Guam, the Bahamas, Bermuda, and Mexico.

Fisheries of the United States.

(Compiled by the United States Bureau of Fisheries.)

Sections.	Vessels Employed		Persons Employed.	Capital Invested.	Value of Products.
	No.	Tons.			
South Atlantic States (1902)	526	5,740	23 452	$2.991,149	$2,839,633
Gulf States (1902)	714	9,221	18,029	4,707,460	3 494,196
Middle Atlantic States (1904)	3,583	54,540	83,103	26,673,521	18,963,976
New England States (1905)	1,447	45,668	37 339	22,530 720	14,184,205
Great Lakes (1903)	206	3,846	9,333	7,474,422	2,745 501
Mississippi River and Tributaries (1903)	5	138	13,377	3,555,540	1,841,168
Minor Interior Waters (chiefly for 1900, 1902, and 1903)	1	22	2 491	266,050	425,929
Pacific Coast States (1904)	226	10,382	19 658	12 839,949	6 680 866
Alaska Territory (1909)	253	68,874	12,588	9,881 682	11,181,388
Total	6,961	198,431	219,370	$90,920,493	$62 356,862

VALUE OF THE WORLD'S FISHERIES.

United States	$61,900,000	Italy	$3 689.000
United States insular possessions	15,800 000	Denmark	3,172.800
Canada	30 298 400	Austria-Hungary	*1.492.000
Newfoundland	10,058,100	Belgium	1 217,8 0
South and Central America and West Indies	*13.035.000	All other European countries	*4.800.000
England and Wales	39,825,000	Japan	*40,000,000
Scotland	15,848,700	India, Ceylon, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Burma & East Indies, China, Korea and all other Asiatic countries	*20,000,000
Ireland	1.705,200		
France	28,388,000		
Russia	*30,000,000	Africa	*34,000 000
Norway	8.704,700	Australia, New Zealand and all other Pacific Islands	*5,000,000
Spain	7,600,000		
Holland	4,766,000		*5,561.000
Portugal	4,744,400	Total	$395,3-6,300
Germany	3,710,200		

*Estimated.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

THE work of the Bureau of Fisheries comprises (1) the propagation of useful food fishes, including lobsters, oysters and other shellfish, and their distribution to suitable waters; (2) the inquiry into the causes of decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers and coast waters of the United States, the study of the waters of the coast and interior in the interest of fish-culture, and the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific coasts, with the view of determining their food resources and the development of the commercial fisheries; (3) the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries and the study of their methods and relations. The Bureau also has jurisdiction over the fur-seal herds and the salmon fisheries of Alaska. Office, Sixth and B Streets, Washington, D. C. The official force of the Bureau is as follows: *Commissioner*, George M. Bowers; *Deputy Commissioner*, Hugh M. Smith; *Chief Clerk*, J. H. Dunlap. *Assistants in Charge of Division: Inquiry Respecting Food Fishes*, B. W. Everman; *Fish Culture*, Robert S. Johnson; *Statistics and Methods*, A. B. Alexander, *Architect and Engineer*, Hector von Bayer.

The United States Revenue Cutter Service.

THE United States Revenue Cutter Service is a military arm of the Government attached to and under the direction of the Treasury Department. The Service was organized in 1790 and constituted the original naval force of the country. There being at that time no Navy Department, the Service was placed under the Treasury Department, where it has remained ever since. It is charged with the enforcement of the navigation and customs laws of the United States, the assistance of vessels in distress, the protection of the sealing industry in Alaska, the enforcement of the quarantine laws, the destruction of derelicts and other floating dangers to navigation, and numerous other duties appropriate to its class of vessels. Each Winter, by direction of the President, a number of the cutters patrol the coast for the special purpose of assisting vessels in distress. The Service co-operates with the Navy when directed by the President and has so co-operated in every war in which the United States has been engaged. The officers of the Service are commissioned by the President and hold rank by law with officers of the Army and Navy as follows:

Captain-Commandant with Colonel in the Army and Captain in the Navy; Senior Captains and Engineer-in-Chief with Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army and Commanders in the Navy; Captains with Majors in the Army and Lieutenant-Commanders in the Navy; First Lieutenants with Captains in the Army and Lieutenants in the Navy; Second Lieutenants with First Lieutenants in the Army and Lieutenants (Junior Grade) in the Navy; Third Lieutenants with Second Lieutenants in the Army and Ensigns in the Navy.

There are now in the Service 255 commissioned officers and cadets on the active list, and 1,500 petty officers and enlisted men. The officers are: 1 Captain-Commandant, 6 Senior Captains, 31 Captains, 37 First Lieutenants, 42 Second Lieutenants, 5 Third Lieutenants, 50 Cadets of the line, 1 Engineer-in-Chief, 6 Captains of Engineers, 28 First Lieutenants of Engineers, 22 Second Lieutenants of Engineers, 21 Third Lieutenants of Engineers, 3 Cadet Engineers and 2 Constructors.

Commissioned officers of the line are appointed from Cadet graduates of the School of Instruction at New London, Ct. The Cadet course covers three years and embraces professional and academic subjects. Cadets are appointed after competitive examinations, conducted by boards of commissioned officers of the Revenue Cutter Service. Candidates must be not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-four years of age.

Appointments to the Engineer Corps are made after competitive examination, and successful candidates are appointed Cadet Engineers for a period of six months prior to being commissioned Third Lieutenants of Engineers in the Service. Candidates for the Engineer Corps must be not less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

The present Commandant of the Service is Captain-Commandant Worth G. Ross, U. S. R. C. S., and Engineer-in-Chief Chas. A. McAllister, U. S. R. C. S., is head of the Engineer Corps.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NAME.	Headquarters.	Displacement.	Guns.
(First Class.)			
Algonquin	San Juan, P. R.	938	5
Androscoggin	Portland, Me.	1,270	4
Apache	Baltimore, Md.	664	3
Bear	San Diego, Cal.	1,200	3
Gresham	Boston, Mass.	936	4
Itasca	Practice Ship.	839	15
Manning	Astoria, Oregon.	962	4
McCulloch	San Francisco, Cal.	1,280	6
Mohawk	New York, N. Y.	980	2
Onondaga	Norfolk, Va.	936	4
Rush	Juneau, Alaska.	550	1
Seminole	Wilmington, N. C.	785	4
Seneca	New York, N. Y.	1,480	4
Tahoma	Port Townsend, Wash.	1,050	4
Thetis	Honolulu, Hawaii.	1,200	1
Tuscarora	Milwaukee, Wis.	670	1
Yamacraw	Savannah, Ga.	1,006	4
(First Class Seagoing Tugs.)			
Acushnet	New Bedford, Mass.	769	2
Snohomish	Neah Bay, Wash.	795	2
(Second Class.)			
Chase	Practice Ship.	520	7
Colfax	Station Ship.	436	1
Forward	Key West, Fla.	435	1
Morrill	Detroit, Mich.	397	1
(Second Class.)			
Pamlico	Newbern, N. C.	408	2
Perry	San Pedro, Cal.	451	3
Windom	Galveston, Tex.	528	4
Winona	Gulfport, Miss.	340	1
Woodbury	Portland, Me.	500	1
(Third Class.)			
Arcata	Port Townsend, Wash.	130	..
Calumet	New York, N. Y.	169	..
Davey	New Orleans, La.	153	..
Golden Gate	San Francisco, Cal.	220	..
Guthrie	Baltimore, Md.	126	..
Hartley	San Francisco, Cal.	48	..
Hudson	New York, N. Y.	174	..
Mackinac	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	220	..
Manhattan	New York, N. Y.	174	..
Winnisimmet	Boston, Mass.	174	..
Wissahickon (Launches.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	174	..
Alert	Mobile, Ala.	17	..
Guard	Port Townsend, Wash.	30	..
Gutide	New York, N. Y.	32	..
Patrol	Chicago, Ill.	15	..
Penrose	Pensacola, Fla.	30	..
Scout	Port Townsend, Wash.	30	..
Tybee	Savannah, Ga.	40	..

The Life-Saving Service.

THE ocean and lake coasts of the United States are picketed with the stations of the Life-Saving Service attached to the United States Treasury Department. Sumner I. Kimball is general superintendent, with headquarters at Washington, and there is a corps of inspectors, superintendents, station keepers, and crews, extending over the entire coast line, together with a Board on Life-Saving Appliances, composed of experts selected from the Revenue Cutter Service, the Army, the Life-Saving Service, and civilians.

At the close of the last fiscal year the life-saving establishment embraced 281 stations, 201 being on the Atlantic coast, 60 on the lakes, 19 on the Pacific coast, and 1 at the falls of the Ohio, Louisville, Ky. In the following table are the statistics of the service:

	Year Ending June 30, 1910.	Since Introduction of Life-Saving System in 1871, to June 30, 1910.
Disasters	417	21,250
Value property involved	$10,989,095	$293,033,154
Value property saved	$9,286,260	$234,985,892
Value property lost	$1,702,835	$58,047,262
Persons involved	3,648	146,093
Persons lost	39	1,277
Shipwrecked persons succored at stations	327	22,973
Days' succor afforded	830	52,535
Vessels totally lost on U. S. coasts	48	...

In addition to the foregoing there were 1,046 casualties to smaller craft, such as sailboats, rowboats, etc., on which there were 3,013 persons, of whom 14 were lost. The cost of the maintenance of the service during the year was $2,249,375.68.

The United States Light-House Establishment.

BUREAU of Light-Houses. Commissioner, George R. Putnam; Deputy, A. V. Conover. The appointments of the Chief Constructing Engineer and the Superintendent of Naval Construction were not announced when ALMANAC was printed.

The Commissioner of Light-Houses, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, has charge and control of the construction, maintenance, repair, illumination, inspection, and superintendence of light-house depots, supply stations, light and signal stations, light-houses, light-vessels, light-house tenders, fog signals, submarine signals, beacons, buoys, day marks, post-lantern lights, and seamarks and their appendages, and generally of the Light-House Service; and the charge and custody of all the archives, books, documents, drawings, models, returns, apparatus, and other things appertaining to the Light-House Establishment.

The Light-House Service is divided into nineteen districts, each in charge of an inspector. All inspectors, except those having charge of the three river districts (comprising the waters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries) are naval officers. The river districts are in charge of army engineers.

The United States Government Printing Office.

THE Public Printer has charge of all business relating to the public printing and binding. He appoints the officers and employees of the Government Printing Office, and purchases all necessary machinery and material. The foreman of printing has charge of all matter which is to be printed. His department consists of the following divisions: The document, job, specification, press, folding, stereotype, and Congressional Record rooms, as well as the various branch offices. The Superintendent of Documents has general supervision of the distribution of all public documents, excepting those printed for the use of the two Houses of Congress and the Executive Departments. He is required to prepare a comprehensive index of public documents and consolidated index of Congressional documents, and is authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge the distribution of which is not specifically directed. The following are the official heads of the several departments: Public Printer, Samuel B. Donnelly; Secretary to the Public Printer, William J. Dow; Attorney, Frank E. Elder; Deputy Public Printer, Henry T. Brian; Congressional Record Clerk, William A. Smith; Superintendent of Work, John R. Berg; Superintendent of Documents, August Donath.

United States Secret Service.

THE Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department is under the direction of John E. Wilkie, chief of the division. The service is principally engaged in detecting and prosecuting makers and dealers in counterfeit paper money and coin. Details are also furnished for the protection of the President of the United States, and in the frequent journeyings of the present President he is always accompanied by one or more secret service men.

The arrests of counterfeiters number about 400 annually; other arrests are for bribery, impersonating United States Government officers, perjury, and violating sections of the United States Revised Statutes relating to foreign and domestic obligations and coins.

United States Geographic Board.

Chairman, Henry Gannett, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior; *Secretary*, Charles S. Sloane, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor; Frank Bond, General Land Office, Department of the Interior; Andrew Braid, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce and Labor; Adolph von Haake, Post-Office Department; Arnold B. Johnson, Bureau of Light Houses, Department of Commerce and Labor; Wm. D. Beach, General Staff, Department of War; Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture; John S. Mills, Department of the Treasury; William McNeir, Chief Clerk, Department of State; Frank A. Kidd, Government Printing Office; Fred G. Plummer, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; Charles W. Stewart, Library and Naval War Record Office, Department of the Navy; John J. Knapp, Hydrographic Office, Department of the Navy; F. W. Hodge, Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute.

By Executive Order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board, and its duties enlarged. The Board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determining, changing, and fixing place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names hereafter suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the Board before publication. The decisions of the Board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority. Advisory powers were granted the Board concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to be compiled, in the various offices and bureaus of the Government, with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of work; and for the unification and improvement of the scales of maps, of the symbols and conventions used upon them, and of the methods of representing relief. Hereafter, all such projects as are of importance shall be submitted to this Board for advice before being undertaken.

American and Foreign Shipping.

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE, 1910.

Class.	Employment.						Total.	
	Foreign.		Coastwise.		Fisheries.			
	Number	Tonnage	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number	Tonnage
Steam	488	553,468	1,388	4 330,893	576	16,000	12 452	4,900 361
Sail	345	153 078	7,910	1 461,793	692	40,602	8 947	1 655 473
Canal	..	..	674	74 068	.....	....	674	74 068
Barge	657	75 971	3,010	802,209	.....	....	3,667	878,180
Total	1,490	782,517	22 982	6,668,963	1,268	56,602	25 740	7,508 082

The entire number of documented vessels was 25,740, of which 12,452 were steamers and 13,288 were vessels other than steamers, all aggregating 7,508,082 tons.

The estimated value of the whole amount of floating property under the flag, according to the census of 1906, was $507,973,121. The statistics of the above table are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

SHIPBUILDING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the class, number, and tonnage of the documented vessels built in this country during the last four years reported:

Class.	1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	147	24 907	134	31,981	141	28,950	127	19,358
Steam vessels	674	365 405	923	481,624	821	148,208	936	257 993
Canal-boats	62	6,577	46	4,970	21	2 292	50	5,720
Barges	274	74,443	354	95,641	264	58,640	248	58,997
Total	1,157	471,323	1,457	614 216	1,247	238,090	1,361	342,068

IRON AND STEEL TONNAGE BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1878-1910.

Years.	Sailing Vessels and Barges	Steam Vessels.	Total.	Years.	Sailing Vessels and Barges.	Steam Vessels.	Total.
1878	.....	26,960	26,960	1895	5,975	42,619	48,594
1879	.....	22,007	22,007	1896	16,832	96,388	113,220
1880	44	25,538	25,582	1897	46,158	78,236	124,394
1882	...	40 096	40 096	1898	13,765	48,501	62,266
1883	2.033	37,613	39 646	1899	28,361	103.018	131,379
1884	4,432	31,200	35,632	1900	28,903	167,948	196,851
1885	731	43 297	44,028	1901	26,571	236,128	262,699
1886	692	14,215	14,907	1902	9,430	270,932	280,362
1887	92	34,261	34 353	1903	18,112	240,107	258,219
1888	746	35 972	36 718	1904	18,773	222,307	241,080
1889	33	53,479	53,512	1905	12,336	170,304	182,640
1890	4 975	75,402	80 377	1906	8,276	289,094	297,370
1891	6,309	99,309	105,618	1907	15,039	333,516	348,555
1892	5,282	46,092	51,374	1908	7,392	442,625	450,017
1893	13 104	81,428	94,532	1909	13,781	123,142	136,923
1894	4,649	46,821	51,470	1910	15,636	234,988	250,624

*COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF THE TONNAGE OF THE MERCHANT NAVIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE PRINCIPAL MARITIME COUNTRIES OF EUROPE FROM 1870 TO 1910.

Countries.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1895.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909	1910.
American	4,194,740	4,068,034	4,424,497	4,635,960	6,456,543	6,674,369	6,938,794	7,385,445	7,388,765	7,508,082
British	7,149,134	8,447,171	11,387,106	13,424,146	16,831,938	17,555,867	18,325,628	18,566,560	19,031,574	19,133,870
French	1,072,048	919,298	1,045,109	1,154,783	1,739,077	1,751,724	1,779,214	1,952,660	2,011,332	1,894,625
Norwegian	1,022,515	1,518,855	1,884,355	1,114,611	1,799,852	1,902,966	1,960,580	1,977,978	2,008,017	2,021,102
Swedish	346,862	542,642	475,964	515,010	834,582	883,506	921,024	941,627	963,625	1,018,791
Danish	178,646	249,466	280,065	366,585	646,538	690,165	750,404	754,413	776,020	757,036
German	982,355	1,182,097	1,569,311	1,865,490	3,525,744	3,932,109	4,076,175	4,202,553	4,289,736	4,301,421
Dutch	389,614	328,281	378,784	469,695	734,879	768,688	833,636	898,760	920,608	1,016,577
Belgian	30,149	75,666	110,571	116,331	165,524	167,204	185,630	233,565	238,795	276,895
Italian	1,012,164	999,196	816,567	838,101	1,141,502	1,262,174	1,321,131	1,340,179	1,347,264	1,407,800
Austro-Hungarian	329,377	290,971	269,618	306,119	576,472	619,866	674,960	721,532	728,776	735,989
Greek	404,063	.....	307,640	381,180	499,164	533,329	572,748	628,638	630,722	620,032
Russian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,361,706	1,388,377
Japanese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,265,269	1,290,458
Spanish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775,604	757,576

Tonnage of the United States in 1910, 7,508,082.

The above tables have been compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Navigation of the United States.

*From Bureau Veritas; gross for steam vessels, net for sailing.

High-Tide Tables

FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (NEW YORK HARBOR).

(Specially prepared from the Tide-Tables of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for the WORLD ALMANAC).

Eastern Standard Time.

1911.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	8 7	8 27	9 0	9 28	8 4	8 30	9 4	9 31	9 38	10 1	11 36	11 45
2	8 42	9 5	9 40	10 11	8 44	9 8	9 47	10 15	10 30	10 53	.....	12 42
3	9 20	9 46	10 24	10 58	9 22	9 50	10 33	11 5	11 30	11 52	12 47	1 50
4	10 2	10 32	11 8	11 50	10 3	10 36	11 25	.....	.....	12 45	1 54	2 50
5	10 45	11 24	11 55	.....	10 48	11 25	12 0	12 31	12 57	2 7	3 0	3 47
6	11 32	.....	12 47	12 52	11 35	.....	1 8	2 5	2 13	3 20	4 6	4 38
7	12 20	12 25	1 50	2 2	12 20	12 34	2 28	3 37	3 29	4 22	5 5	5 25
8	1 18	1 23	3 0	3 30	1 23	1 50	3 47	4 47	4 33	5 14	5 58	6 8
9	2 20	2 30	4 10	4 52	2 40	3 35	4 55	5 42	5 30	6 0	6 45	6 46
10	3 25	3 44	5 14	6 0	3 58	4 55	5 52	6 28	6 22	6 40	7 27	7 24
11	4 26	4 55	6 14	6 58	5 7	5 59	6 42	7 8	7 6	7 17	8 4	7 57
12	5 25	6 0	7 7	7 50	6 5	6 48	7 26	7 46	7 46	7 52	8 38	8 30
13	6 20	7 0	7 55	8 38	6 55	7 32	8 7	8 22	8 25	8 25	9 5	9 5
14	7 15	7 56	8 42	9 18	7 43	8 12	8 46	8 57	8 58	9 0	9 32	9 40
15	8 7	8 48	9 30	10 2	8 26	8 51	9 20	9 30	9 28	9 32	10 4	10 15
16	8 57	9 40	10 15	10 45	9 8	9 30	9 53	10 2	9 53	10 4	10 44	10 55
17	9 48	10 32	11 0	11 28	9 47	10 7	10 20	10 35	10 22	10 40	11 30	11 40
18	10 40	11 22	11 40	.....	10 24	10 45	10 52	11 10	11 0	11 20	.....	12 20
19	11 30	.....	12 12	12 30	11 0	11 20	11 25	11 52	11 48	.....	12 28	1 15
20	12 15	12 25	1 0	1 18	11 32	.....	.....	12 12	12 6	12 45	1 20	2 14
21	1 8	1 20	1 54	2 20	12 0	12 8	12 41	1 13	1 0	1 48	2 18	3 14
22	2 0	2 20	2 50	3 30	12 45	12 53	1 41	2 30	2 0	2 55	3 22	4 12
23	2 52	3 22	3 45	4 32	1 38	2 5	2 48	3 42	3 5	3 55	4 28	5 10
24	3 42	4 23	4 35	5 20	2 42	3 25	3 54	4 38	4 6	4 50	5 32	6 8
25	4 30	5 15	5 22	6 2	3 40	4 36	4 52	5 27	5 5	5 40	6 40	7 2
26	5 15	5 58	6 5	6 40	4 41	5 22	5 45	6 12	6 0	6 30	7 40	7 55
27	5 57	6 32	6 45	7 15	5 32	6 5	6 32	6 57	6 55	7 20	8 36	8 50
28	6 32	7 5	7 25	7 50	6 18	6 45	7 17	7 42	7 47	8 10	9 32	9 40
29	7 10	7 40	.....	.....	7 2	7 25	8 3	8 27	8 40	9 0	10 30	10 37
30	7 45	8 12	.....	.....	7 42	8 6	8 50	9 13	9 35	9 52	11 26	11 30
31	8 24	8 48	.....	.....	8 23	8 48	.....	.....	10 25	10 45	.....	.....

1911.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	.....	12 22	12 56	1 32	2 14	2 32	2 30	2 30	3 30	3 30	3 32	3 40
2	12 27	1 18	1 50	2 25	3 18	3 25	3 30	3 28	4 18	4 25	4 25	4 35
3	1 25	2 12	2 50	3 18	4 20	4 18	4 20	4 20	5 0	5 12	5 10	5 25
4	2 30	3 5	3 58	4 8	5 10	5 5	5 2	5 8	5 45	6 0	6 0	6 20
5	3 30	4 0	5 0	4 58	5 50	5 50	5 42	5 52	6 28	6 43	6 50	7 10
6	4 32	4 48	5 50	5 43	6 26	6 30	6 20	6 35	7 10	7 30	7 35	8 0
7	5 30	5 34	6 35	6 25	7 0	7 8	7 0	7 15	7 55	8 15	8 30	9 0
8	6 24	6 16	7 8	7 0	7 35	7 47	7 38	7 55	8 45	9 5	9 20	10 0
9	7 5	6 55	7 40	7 38	8 12	8 25	8 22	8 38	9 30	10 0	10 15	11 0
10	7 40	7 30	8 10	8 15	8 50	9 5	9 5	9 20	10 25	11 0	11 10	.....
11	8 10	8 5	8 42	8 50	9 30	9 44	9 50	10 8	11 20	.....	12 10	12 10
12	8 40	8 40	9 17	9 30	10 15	10 27	10 38	11 0	12 15	12 25	1 20	1 20
13	9 10	9 16	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 12	11 32	.....	1 35	1 38	2 20	2 30
14	9 44	9 54	10 40	10 48	11 52	.....	12 3	12 35	2 45	2 50	3 20	3 35
15	10 22	10 34	11 25	11 32	12 5	12 50	1 25	1 48	3 45	4 0	4 15	4 38
16	11 5	11 15	.....	12 15	1 10	1 55	2 52	3 3	4 40	4 57	5 0	5 30
17	11 53	11 58	12 20	1 12	2 35	3 10	4 2	4 12	5 25	5 50	5 45	6 20
18	.....	12 44	1 18	2 15	4 5	4 22	5 0	5 12	6 10	6 35	6 25	7 5
19	12 50	1 40	2 25	3 23	5 14	5 25	5 50	6 5	6 50	7 20	7 5	7 45
20	1 45	2 40	3 54	4 32	6 10	6 25	6 35	6 55	7 30	8 0	7 40	8 20
21	2 45	3 42	5 15	5 36	7 0	7 14	7 18	7 40	8 6	8 40	8 15	8 55
22	4 0	4 48	6 22	6 36	7 46	8 0	7 57	8 22	8 40	9 20	8 50	9 20
23	5 18	5 48	7 18	7 30	8 30	8 48	8 37	9 5	9 20	9 50	9 25	9 50
24	6 27	6 48	8 10	8 25	9 10	9 34	9 15	9 45	9 55	10 25	10 0	10 30
25	7 30	7 42	8 57	9 10	9 52	10 17	9 52	10 24	10 32	11 5	10 35	11 10
26	8 25	8 36	9 44	10 0	10 35	11 0	10 32	11 3	11 10	11 50	11 20	.....
27	9 20	9 30	10 30	10 47	11 18	11 48	11 10	11 45	11 58	.....	12 0	12 10
28	10 10	10 20	11 15	11 32	.....	12 0	11 55	.....	12 45	12 50	12 55	1 0
29	11 0	11 10	.....	12 0	12 35	12 48	12 38	12 45	1 45	1 50	1 53	1 55
30	11 50	.....	12 22	12 48	1 34	1 40	1 38	1 38	2 40	2 42	2 50	2 55
31	12 2	12 40	1 15	1 40	.....	.....	2 38	2 35	.....	.....	3 50	3 58

HIGH-TIDE TABLES—*Continued.*

TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The local time of high water at the following places may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Governor's Island, N. Y., the hours and minutes annexed.

		H.	M.
Albany, N. Y.	add	9	31
Annapolis, Md.	add	8	57
Atlantic City, N. J.	sub.		20
Baltimore, Md.	add	10	52
Bar Harbor, Me.	add	2	46
Beaufort, S. C.	sub.		8
Block Island, R. I.	sub.		34
Boston, Mass.	add	3	22
Bridgeport, Ct.	add	3	2
Bristol, R. I.	sub.		14
Cape May, N. J.	add		10
Charleston, S. C.	sub.		42
Eastport, Me.	add	3	0
Fernandina, Fla.	sub.		18
Gloucester, Mass.	add	2	55
Hell Gate Ferry, East River, N. Y.	add	1	53
Isles of Shoals, N. H.	add	3	11
Jacksonville, Fla.	add		37
Key West, Fla.	add	1	24
League Island, Pa.	add	5	23
Marblehead, Mass.	add	3	2
Nahant, Mass.	add	3	2
Nantucket, Mass.	add	4	21
Newark, N. J.	add		54
New Bedford, Mass.	sub.		10
Newburyport, Mass.	add	3	16
New Haven, Ct.	add	3	1
New London, Ct.	add	1	22
Newport, R. I.	sub.		22
Norfolk, Va.	add		58
Norwich, Ct.	add	2	0
Old Point Comfort, Va.	add		39
Philadelphia, Pa.	add	5	41
Plymouth, Mass.	add	3	12
Point Lookout, Md.	add	4	49
Portland, Me.	add	3	10
Portsmouth, N. H.	add	3	16
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	add	3	51
Providence, R. I.	add		7
Richmond, Va.	add	8	48
Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.	sub.		25
Rockland, Me.	add	3	1
Rockport, Mass.	add	2	50
Salem, Mass.	add	3	9
Sandy Hook, N. J.	sub.		32
Savannah, Ga.	add		7
Southport (Smithville), N. C.	sub.		43
Vineyard Haven, Mass.	add	3	36
Washington, D. C.	add	12	1
Watch Hill, R. I.	add		42
West Point, N. Y.	add	2	47
Wilmington, N. C.	add	1	0

EXAMPLE.—To find the approximate time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at New York under the desired date, and then subtract 20 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE.

Places.	Feet.	Inches.	Places.	Feet.	Inches.	Places.	Feet.	Inches.
Baltimore, Md.	1	3	New London, Ct.	3	9	San Diego, Cal.	3	7
Boston, Mass.	9	8	New Orleans, La.	None	None	Sandy Hook, N. J.	4	7
Charleston, S. C.	5	1	Newport, R. I.	9	8	San Francisco, Cal.	4	9
Eastport, Me.	18	2	New York, N. Y.	4	4	Savannah, Ga.	6	5
Galveston, Tex.	1	1	Old Point Comf't, Va.	2	5	Seattle, Wash.	12	2
Key West, Fla.	1	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	6	0	Tampa, Fla.	2	2
Mobile, Ala.	1	2	Portland, Me.	9	1	Washington, D. C.	2	9

Highest tide at Eastport, Me., 18 inches. Lowest tide at Galveston, Tex., 13 inches.

United States Steamboat Inspection Service.

THE Steamboat Inspection Service, by act of Congress approved February 14, 1903, was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce and Labor. The transfer went into effect July 1, 1903. The Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, George Uhler, reported to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910: Number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic steam, motor, sail vessels, and barges, 7,965; number of certificates issued to foreign steamers, 464; total number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic and foreign, 8,429. Increase in number of certificates to domestic vessels over previous year, 3; increase in number of certificates to foreign vessels from previous year, 45; increase in number of certificates of all kinds of vessels over previous year, 48. Gross tonnage of domestic vessels, all kinds, inspected, 5,344,834; gross tonnage of foreign steamers inspected, 3,129,872. Increase in gross tonnage of foreign steam vessels inspected over previous year, 238,969. Increase in tonnage of all kinds domestic vessels inspected over previous year, 507,115. Number of officers' licenses issued, 13,156. Number of new life-preservers inspected, 156,837, of which number 1,063 were rejected. Decrease in number of new life-preservers inspected from previous year, 4,369. Increase in number of life-preservers rejected over previous year, 293. Number of marine boiler plates inspected at the mills by assistant inspectors, 4,526, being an increase in number inspected over previous year of 1,467. Number of applicants examined for color-blindness, 1,018, of which number 18 were found color-blind and rejected, and 1,000 were passed. Decrease in number of applicants examined from previous year, 344. Decrease in number of applicants passed from previous year, 326.

Causes.	Accidents.	Lives Lost.	Causes.	Accidents.	Lives Lost.
Fire	6	21	Snags, wrecks, and sinking	19	119
Collision	23	61	Accidental drowning	..	119
Explosions or accidental escape of steam	5	12	Miscellaneous	..	41
Breaking of steam pipes, mud drums, etc.	2	6	Total	55	379

Decrease in number of accidents from previous year, 19. Increase in number of lives lost over previous year, 101. During the year 328,666,255 passengers were carried on vessels that are required by law to report the number of passengers carried. Taking the total loss of life as 379, it is seen that 867,193 passengers were carried for each life lost, whether of passengers or crew, and from all causes.

Labor Legislation.

BOYCOTTING, BLACKLISTING AND INTIMIDATION LAWS.

THE States having laws prohibiting *boycotting* in terms are Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, and Texas.

The States having laws prohibiting *blacklisting* in terms are Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

A number of States have enacted laws concerning *intimidation*, conspiracy against workingmen, and interference with employment, viz.: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho (applies to mine employés only), Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

In the following States it is unlawful for an employer to exact any agreement, either written or verbal, from an employé not to join or become a member of a labor organization, as a condition of employment: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, South Carolina, and Wisconsin.

EIGHT-HOUR LAWS.

Arizona.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor in all underground mines and workings.

Arkansas.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public highways and bridges and for railway telegraph operators.

California.—Unless otherwise expressly stipulated, eight hours constitute a day's work. The time of service of all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed upon any public works of, or work done for, the State, or for any political sub-division thereof, whether the work is to be done by contract or otherwise, and of employés in mines and smelters, is limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day.

Colorado.—A day's work for all workingmen employed by the State, or any county, township, school district, municipality, or incorporated town, and for all employés in underground mines or workings, and in smelting and refining works, is restricted to eight hours.

Connecticut.—Eight hours of labor constitute a lawful day's work unless otherwise agreed. Railroad telegraph operators controlling the movement of trains may work but eight hours, except at stations kept open only in the daytime.

Delaware.—Eight hours constitute a lawful day's work for all municipal employés of the city of Wilmington.

District of Alaska.—Eight hours are a day's labor on the public roads.

District of Columbia.—A day's work for all laborers and mechanics employed by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any public works of the District, is limited to eight hours.

Hawaii.—For all mechanics, clerks, laborers, and other employés on public works and in public offices eight hours of actual service constitute a day's work.

Idaho.—Eight hours' actual work constitute a lawful day's labor for manual laborers employed by the day on all State, county, and municipal works. Labor in mines and smelters is limited to eight hours per day.

Illinois.—Eight hours are a legal day's work in all mechanical employments, except on farms, and when otherwise agreed; the law does not apply to service by the year, month or week. Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public highways.

Indiana.—Eight hours of labor constitute a legal day's work on the public roads, and for all classes of mechanics, workingmen, and laborers, excepting those engaged in agricultural and domestic labor. Overwork by agreement and for extra compensation is permitted.

Iowa.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public roads.

Kansas.—Eight hours are a day's work for all laborers, mechanics, or other persons employed by or on behalf of the State or any county, city, township or other municipality.

Kentucky.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on the public roads.

Maryland.—No mechanic or laborer employed by the Mayor or City Council of Baltimore, or by any agent or contractor under them, shall be required to work more than eight hours as a day's labor.

Massachusetts.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Commonwealth or any county therein, or of any city or town in the Commonwealth upon acceptance of the statute by a majority of voters present and voting upon the same at any general election.

Minnesota.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor for all laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the State, whether the work is done by contract or otherwise.

Mississippi.—Eight hours are a day's labor on highways.

Missouri.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work. The law does not prevent an agreement to work for a longer or a shorter time and does not apply to agricultural laborers. It is unlawful for employers to work their employés longer than eight hours per day in mines and smelters, or as train despatchers, etc., on railroads, unless the office is open only during the daytime. Eight hours are a day's labor on highways.

Montana.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work for persons engaged to operate or handle hoisting engines at mines. The law applies only to such plants as are in operation sixteen or more hours per day, or at or in mines where the engine develops fifteen or more horse-power, or where fifteen or more men are employed underground in the twenty-four hours. A day's labor on public works and in smelters and underground mines is limited to eight hours per day.

Nebraska.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public roads and on all public works in cities of the first class.

Nevada.—For labor on public highways, in all mines, in smelters, plaster and cement mills, as train despatchers, etc., on railroads, and on all works and undertakings carried on or aided by the State, county, or municipal governments, the hours of labor are fixed at eight per day.

New Mexico.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on public roads and highways.

New York.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on highways, and on work done by or for the State, or a municipal corporation, whether directly by contractors or sub-contractors; also for all classes of employés, except in farm or domestic labor, though overwork for extra pay is permitted in private employments.

LABOR LEGISLATION—*Continued.*

North Carolina.—Train despatchers, etc., on railroads may work only eight hours, unless otherwise permitted by the corporation commission.

North Dakota.—Eight hours are a day's labor on public roads.

Ohio.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all engagements to labor in any mechanical, manufacturing or mining business, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Oklahoma.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works, and in underground mines.

Oregon.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works, and in underground mines yielding metal.

Pennsylvania.—Eight hours of labor shall be deemed and held to be a legal day's work in all cases of labor and service by the day where there is no agreement or contract to the contrary. This does not apply to farm or agricultural labor or to service by the year, month or week. Eight hours constitute a day's labor for all mechanics, workmen, and laborers in the employ of the State, or of any municipal corporation therein, or otherwise engaged on public works. This act shall be deemed to apply to employés of contractors.

Philippine Islands.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on highways.

Porto Rico.—No laborer may be compelled to work more than eight hours per day on public works.

South Dakota.—For labor on public highways a day's work is fixed at eight hours.

Tennessee.—Eight hours shall be a day's work on the highways.

Texas.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on the highways, and by train despatchers, etc., except at stations where but one operator is employed.

Utah.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all works carried on or aided by the State, county or municipal governments, and in all underground mines or workings, and in smelters and all other establishments for the reduction of ores.

Washington.—Eight hours in any calendar day shall constitute a day's work on any work done for the State, or for any county or municipality, and in underground coal mines.

West Virginia.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the State, and for telegraph operators directing the movement of trains where three or more passenger or ten or more freight trains pass in twenty-four hours.

Wisconsin.—In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours, but the law does not apply to contracts for labor by the week, month, or year. Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public highways. Employés on public works and train despatchers may be employed but eight hours per day.

Wyoming.—Eight hours' actual work constitute a legal day's labor in all underground mines, in smelters, and on all State and municipal works.

United States.—A day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by the United States, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, is limited to eight hours.

THE WORLD ALMANAC is indebted to Commissioner Charles P. Neill of the U. S. Bureau of Labor for this Summary of Labor Legislation revised to date.

State Labor Bureaus.

LIST OF BUREAUS OF LABOR AND LABOR STATISTICS IN UNITED STATES.

Location.	Title.	Organized.	Chief Officer.	Address.
District of Col.	United States Bureau of Labor	1885	Charles P. Neill	Washington.
California	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1883	J. D. Mackenzie	San Francisco.
Colorado	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1887	E. V. Brake	Denver.
Connecticut	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1893	William H. Scoville	Hartford.
Idaho	Bureau of Immigration & Labor Stat.	1895	Jas. P. Fallon	Boisé.
Illinois	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1879	David Ross	Springfield.
Indiana	Bureau of Statistics	1879	J. L. Peetz	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1884	E. W. Van Duyn	Des Moines.
Kansas	Bureau of Labor and Industry	1885	W. L. A. Johnson	Topeka.
Kentucky	Department of Agriculture, Lab. & Stat.	1876	M. C. Rankin	Frankfort.
Louisiana	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics.	1900	James Byrnes	New Orleans, La.
Maine	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics.	1887	Thos. J. Lyons	Augusta.
Maryland	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	1884	Charles J. Fox	Baltimore.
Massachus'tts	Bureau of Statistics of Labor	1869	Chas. F. Gettemy	Boston.
Michigan	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1883	R. H. Fletcher	Lansing.
Minnesota	Bureau of Labor	1887	W. E. McEwen	St. Paul.
Missouri	Bureau of Labor Statistics & Inspection	1879	J. C. A. Hiller	Jefferson City.
Montana	Bureau of Agriculture, Lab. & Industry	1893	J. A. Ferguson	Helena.
Nebraska	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1887	W. M. Maupin	Lincoln.
N. Hampshire	Bureau of Labor	1893	Lysander H. Carroll	Concord.
New Jersey	Bureau of Statistics of Lab. & Industries	1878	W. C. Garrison	Trenton.
New York	Department of Labor	1883	John Williams	Albany.
N. Carolina	Bureau of Labor & Printing	1887	M. L. Shipman	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Department of Agriculture and Labor	1890	W. C. Gilbreath	Bismarck.
Ohio	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1877	C. H. Wirmel	Columbus.
Oklahoma	Department of Labor	1907	Chas. L. Daugherty	Guthrie.
Oregon	Bur. Labor Stat. & Insp. Fac. Works' ps	1903	O. P. Hoff	Salem.
Pennsylvania	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	1872	J. L. Rockey	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	1887	George H. Webb	Providence.
S. Carolina	Dep't of Agriculture, Com. & Industries	1909	E. J. Watson	Columbia.
Texas	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1909	J. S. Myers	Austin.
Virginia	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1898	James B. Doherty	Richmond.
Washington	Bureau of Labor	1897	C. F. Hubbard	Olympia.
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor	1889	L. V. Barton	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	Bureau of Labor & Industrial Statistics	1883	J. D. Beck	Madison.

General Labor Organizations.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

PRESIDENT, Samuel Gompers, 801-809 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Frank Morrison, same address; Treasurer, John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; First Vice-President, James Duncan, Haucock Building, Quincy, Mass.; Second Vice-President, John Mitchell, 10096 Metropolitan Building, New York City; Third Vice-President, James O'Connell, 402 McGill Building, Washington, D. C.; Fourth Vice-President, D. A. Hayes, 930 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fifth Vice-President, Wm. D. Huber, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; Sixth Vice-President, Jos. F. Valentine, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; Seventh Vice-President, John R. Alpine, 401 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.; Eighth Vice-President, H. B. Perham, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.

The Federation is composed of 120 national and international unions, representing approximately 27,000 local unions, 4 departments, 39 State branches, 631 city central unions, and 656 local unions. The approximate paid membership is 2,000,000. The affiliated unions publish about 245 weekly or monthly papers, devoted to the cause of labor. The official organ is the *American Federationist*, edited by Samuel Gompers. There are 1,415 organizers of local unions acting under the orders of the American Federation of Labor. The objects and aims of the American Federation of Labor are officially stated to render employment and means of subsistence less precarious by securing to the workers an equitable share of the fruits of their labor.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS COMPRISING THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Actors' International Union. Lew Morton, 8 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Asbestos Workers of America, National Association of Heat, Frost, and General Insulators. Thomas G. McNamara, 1801 Elliot Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. Otto E. Fischer, 212 Bush Temple of Music, 221 Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen. Jacob Fischer, Security Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of. William McCarthy, Room 317, Long Acre Building, New York City.

Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of. Wm. F. Kramer, Suite 570-585 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of. W. J. Gilthorpe, Suite 7-12, Law Building, Kansas City, Kan.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of. James W. Dougherty, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. C. L. Baine, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Brewery Workmen. International Union of the United. Louis Kemper, Vine and Calhoun Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, International. William Van Bodegraven, Room 409, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of. J. J. McNamara, 422-424 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International. C. T. Dolan, 814-822 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.

Brushmakers' International Union. George J. Vitzthun, 2052 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of. Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of. Thomas Atkinson, Room 76, Bible House, New York City.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, International. William P. Mavell, 403 South Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood. Thomas J. Lodge, 10 Carlisle Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Car Workers, International Association of. G. W. Gibson, Room 1205 Star Building, 356 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of. Henry Ullner, Room 214 Mechanics' Bank Building, Mason and Market Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Chainmakers' National Union of the United States of America. C. R. Stanton, P. O. Box 13, Maxwell, Ind.

Cigar Makers' International Union of America. George W. Perkins, Room 820 Monon Block, 320 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail. H. J. Conway, 315 Appel Building Denver, Col.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United. Max Zuckerman, 62 East Fourth St., New York City.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The. Wesley Russell, 922-930 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Compressed Air and Foundation Workers Union of the United States and Canada. William McQuade, 414 East 121st Street, New York City.

Coopers' International Union of North America. William R. Deal, Suite A, Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Kan.

Curtain Operatives of America, Amalgamated Lace. George J. Raiser, 3021 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of. Harry Reiser, 616 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of. Peter W. Collins, Pierick Building, Springfield, Ill.

Elevator Constructors, International Union of. William Young, 1952 North 19th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Engineers, International Union of Steam. R. A. McKee, 606 Main Street, Peoria, Ill.

Engravers, International Association of Watch Case. Otto F. Altenburg, Box 263, Canton, Ohio.

Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary. C. L. Shamp, Rooms 2-4, 2502 North 18th Street, Omaha, Neb.

Fitters and Helpers of America, International Association of Steam and Hot Water. W. H. Davies, Room 205, Merrick Building, 351 West 63d Street, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

Flour and Cereal Mill Employés, International Union of. A. E. Kellington, 316 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
Foundry Employés, International Brotherhood of. Geo. Bechtold, 200 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's International Union of America, Interior. J. J. Flynn, Yondorf Building, 210 South Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill.
Fur Workers of the United States and Canada, International Association of. A. V. McCormack, 66 Sussex Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Can.
Garment Workers of America, United. B. A. Larger, Rooms 116-117 Bible House, New York City.
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'. John Alex. Dyche, 11 Waverley Place, New York City.
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada. William Launer, Rooms 930-931 Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated. William Figolah, 55 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
Glove Workers' Union of America, International. Agnes Nestor, Room 506, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The. James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.
Grinders' and Finishers' National Union, Pocket Knife Blade. F. A. Didsbury, 508 Brook Street, Bridgeport, Ct.
Grinders' National Union, Table Knife. John F. Gleason, 76 Chestnut Street, Bristol, Ct.
Hatters of North America, United. Martin Lawlor, Room 15, 11 Waverley Place, New York City.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, International. A. Persion, Box 597, Albany, N. Y.
Horse Shoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen. Herbert S. Marshall, 29 East Twelfth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hotel and Restaurant Employés' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America. Jere. L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of. John Williams, House Building, Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jewelry Workers' Union of America, International. George Bessinger, 19 Morton Street, Newark, N. J.
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire, and Metal. Ralph V. Braudt, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
Laundry Workers' International Union, Shirt, Waist and. Charles F. Bailey, 602 Second Avenue, Troy, N. Y.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of. J. J. Pfeiffer, 209-210 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Leather Workers' Union of America, Amalgamated. John Roach, 326 Bank Street, Newark, N. J.
Lithographers, International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada. John Treanor, 419 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lithographic Press Feeders of United States and Canada. International Protective Association of. Henry C. Kranz, 43 Centre Street, New York City.
Longshoremen's Association, International. John J. Joyce, 1003 Mutual Life Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Machine Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, National Association of. Charles McCrory, 429 42d Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Machinists, International Association of. George Preston, 908-914 G Street, N. W., McGill Building, Washington, D. C.
Maintenance of Way Employés, International Brotherhood of. S. J. Pegg, Vanol Building, 3900 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Marble Workers, International Association of. Stephen C. Hogan, 632 Eagle Avenue, New York City.
Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of North America, Amalgamated. Homer D. Call, 801 Cortland Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' International Union of North America. Charles R. Atherton, Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet. John E. Bray, 325 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Mine Workers of America, United. Edwin Perry, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Moulders' Union of North America, International. Victor Kleiber, 530 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Musicians, American Federation of. Owen Miller, 3535 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of. J. C. Skemp, Drawer 99. Lafayette, Ind.
Paper-Makers of America, United Brotherhood of. J. T. Carey, 22 Smith Building, Watertown, N. Y.
Pattern-Makers' League of North America. James Wilson, Second National Bank Building, Ninth and Main Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, International Union of. Edward I. Hannah, 249 East 57th Street, New York.
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada. John Sheret, Lock Box 116, Albion, N. Y.
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International. Louis A. Schwarz, 228 Apsley Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International. Charles Dold, 1323 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.
Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative. Joseph McIlveen, 2909 Wylie Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper. T. L. Mahan, 319 S Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, United Association of. Thomas E. Burke, 401-406 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Post-Office Clerks, National Federation of. George F. Pfeiffer, 377 Albion Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative. Edward Menge, Box 181, East Liverpool, Ohio.
Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United. Charles L. Thomas, Olyphant, Pa.

GENERAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

Print Cutters' Association of America, National. Thos. I. G. Eastwood, 434-436 West 164th Street, New York, City.
Printing Pressmen's Union, International. Charles B. Crowley, Second National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of. John H. Malin, P. O. Drawer K, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Quarryworkers' International Union of North America. Mrs. Annie Cayhue, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of. L. W. Quick, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of. E. William Weeks, 507 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of. R. E. Fisher, 307-310 Kansas City Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Railway Employés of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric. W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Block, Detroit, Mich.
Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada. International Brotherhood of. D. J. Ganley, 14 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sawsmiths' National Union. F. E. Kingsley, Baldwin Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Seamen's Union, International, of America. William H. Frazier, 1½ Lewis Street, Boston, Mass.
Shingle Weavers' Union of America, International. W. E. Willis, 66 Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash.
Shipwrights, Joiners, and Caulkers of America, International Union of. Thomas Durett, 108 Marshall Street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International. Joseph M. Gaviak, 3643 West 47th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Slate Workers, International Union of. Thomas H. Palmer, Pen Argyle, Pa.
Spinners' International Union. Samuel Ross, Box 367, New Bedford, Mass.
Stage Employés' International Alliance, Theatrical. Lee M. Hart, State Hotel, State and Harrison Streets, Chicago, Ill.
Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of America. The. Dennis H. Sherman, 1301 Madison Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International. George W. Williams, Room 27, Globe Building, Boston, Mass.
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen. James F. McHugh, 520 Sixth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.
Stove Mounters' International Union. J. H. Kaefer, 166 Concord Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Switchmen's Union of North America. M. R. Welch, 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Tailors' Union of America. Journeymen. E. J. Brais, Bloomington, Ill.
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of. Thomas L. Hughes, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Textile Workers of America, United. Albert Hibbert, Box 742, Fall River, Mass.
Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic. James P. Reynolds, Harmony, Pa.
Tin Plate Workers' Protective Association of America, International. Charles E. Lawyer, Rooms 20-21, Reilly Block, Wheeling, W. Va.
Tip Printers, International Brotherhood of. T. J. Carolan, 252 Market Street, Newark, N. J.
Tobacco Workers' International Union. E. Lewis Evans, Room 50, American National Bank Building, Third and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky.
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America. Murt Malone, 240 Jefferson Avenue, Oshkosh, Wis.
Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Universal Union. Michael Carraher, 150 East 125th Street, New York City.
Typographical Union, International. J. W. Hays, Rooms 640-650, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Upholsterers' International Union of North America. James H. Hatch, 159 East 57th Street, New York City.
Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring. Alfred Haughton, 50 Cherry Street, Brockton, Mass.
Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire. E. E. Desmond, 184 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Woodmen and Saw Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of. A. Livingston, Lothrop, Mont.
Wood Workers' International Union of America, Amalgamated. John G. Meiler, 2093 North Albany Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL UNIONS

NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Bricklayers' and Masons' Union. William Dobson, Odd Fellows' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Warren S. Stone, Cleveland, Ohio.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. A. W. Hawley, Peoria, Ill.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. A. E. King, Cleveland, Ohio.
Railroad Conductors' Order. W. J. Maxwell, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Western Federation of Miners. Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Col.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

General Master Workman, P. J. McCarthy, Boston, Mass.; General Secretary-Treasurer, J. Frank O'Meara, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C.; National Organizer, Thomas H. Canning, Boston, Mass.; General Executive Board, P. J. McGuire, New York, N. Y.; J. B. Lenau, Chicago, Ill.; John Fernau, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Passport Regulations.

RULES governing the granting and issuing of passports in the United States:

1. BY WHOM ISSUED AND REFUSAL TO ISSUE.—No one but the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports in the United States (Revised Statutes, sections 4075, 4078), and he is empowered to refuse them in his discretion.

Passports are not issued by American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secretary of State.

Applications for passports by persons in Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the Chief Executives of those Islands. The evidence required of such applicants is the same as that required of applicants in the United States.

2. FEE.—By act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted.

3. APPLICATIONS.—A person who is entitled to receive a passport, if within the United States, must make a written application, in the form of an affidavit, to the Secretary of State. The application must be made by the person to whom the passport is to be issued and signed by him, as it is not competent for one person to apply for another.

The affidavit must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and if he has an official seal it must be affixed. If he has no seal, his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer.

If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required. The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, the place of his permanent residence and within what length of time he will return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship.

The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, and should state the following particulars, viz.: Age, —— years; stature, —— feet —— inches (English measure); forehead, ——; eyes, ——; nose, ——; mouth, ——; chin ——; hair, ——; complexion, ——; face, ——.

The application must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the affidavit are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief.

4. NATIVE CITIZENS.—An application containing the information indicated by rule 3 will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens. A person of the Chinese race, alleging birth in the United States, must accompany his application with a certified copy of a Chinese return certificate issued by the immigration official in charge at the port of proposed departure, or, in lieu thereof, the duplicate application for such certificate, signed by the immigration official located nearest to his place of residence, who made the preinvestigation of his claim.

5. A PERSON BORN ABROAD WHOSE FATHER WAS A NATIVE CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The Department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

6. NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization, or a duly certified copy of the court record thereof, with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization, or an explanation of the difference should be submitted.

7. WOMAN'S APPLICATION.—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule 3, she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife or widow of a native citizen of the United States the fact should be made to appear in her application which should be made according to the form prescribed for a native citizen whether she was born in this country or abroad. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule 3, she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen. A married woman citizenship follows that of her husband so far as her international status is concerned. It is essential, therefore, that a woman's marital relations be indicated in her application for a passport, and that in the case of a married woman her husband's citizenship be established.

8. THE CHILD OF A NATURALIZED CITIZEN CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH THE NATURALIZATION OF THE PARENT.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

9. A RESIDENT OF AN INSULAR POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES WHO OWES ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.—In addition to the statements required by rule 3, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government; and must submit affidavits from at least two credible witnesses having good means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence, and loyalty.

10. EXPIRATION OF PASSPORT.—A passport expires two years from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization, if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant.

11. WIFE, MINOR CHILDREN, AND SERVANTS.—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servant who would be entitled to receive a passport, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above-named conditions. The term servant does not include a governess, tutor, pupil, companion, or person holding like relations to the applicant for a passport.

12. TITLES.—Professional and other titles will not be inserted in passports.

13. BLANK FORMS OF APPLICATION.—They will be furnished by the Department to persons who desire to apply for passports, but are not furnished, except as samples, to those who make a business of procuring passports.

14. ADDRESS.—Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, Bureau of Citizenship, and each communication should give the post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed.

Section 4075 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of Congress, approved June 14, 1902, providing that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports, and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States," the foregoing rules are hereby prescribed for the granting and issuing of passports in the United States.

The Secretary of State is authorized to make regulations on the subject of issuing and granting passports additional to these rules and not inconsistent with them.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 28, 1909. WM. H. TAFT.

Naturalization Laws of the United States.

THE conditions under and the manner in which an alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States are prescribed by Sections 2, 165-74 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by Chapter 3593 of the Acts of the First Session of the 59th Congress and Chapter 2534 of the Acts of the Second Session of the 59th Congress.

DECLARATION OF INTENTIONS.

The alien must declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States or a district or supreme court of the Territories, or a court of record of any of the States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk, of which he is a resident, two years at least prior to his admission, that it is, *bona fide*, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or State, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

PETITION ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

At the time of his application for admission, which must be not less than two years nor more than seven years after such declaration of intention, he shall make and file a petition in writing, signed by himself (and duly verified by the affidavits of two credible witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state that they have personally known him to be a resident of the United States at least five years continuously, and of the State or district at least one year previously), in one of the courts above specified, that it is his intention to become a citizen and reside permanently in the United States, that he is not a disbeliever in organized government or a believer in polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may at any time of filing his petition be a citizen or subject.

CONDITIONS FOR CITIZENSHIP.

He shall, before his final admission to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he absolutely and entirely renounces all foreign allegiance. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory where such court is held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, he may be admitted to citizenship. If the applicant has borne any hereditary title or order of nobility he must make an express renunciation of the same. No person who believes in or is affiliated with any organization teaching opposition to organized government or who advocates or teaches the duty of unlawfully assaulting or killing any officer of any organized government because of his official character, shall be naturalized. No alien shall be naturalized who cannot speak the English language. An alien soldier of the United States army of good character may be admitted to citizenship on one year's previous residence. Any alien in the United States navy or marine corps, who has served five consecutive years in the United States navy or one enlistment in the United States marine corps and honorably discharged, shall be admitted to citizenship upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen. Any American woman that marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein.

MINORS.

An alien minor may take out his first papers on attaining the age of eighteen years, but he can only become a citizen after having his first papers at least two years, and having resided within the United States five years and after having attained the age of twenty-one years.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

The children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States are, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof. Provided, That such naturalization or resumption takes place during the minority of such child: And provided further, That the citizenship of such minor child shall begin at the time such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States. All children born outside the limits of the United States who are citizens thereof and who continue to reside outside the United States shall, in order to receive the protection of this Government, be required upon reaching the age of eighteen years to record at an American consulate their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States, and shall be further required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon attaining their majority.

CHINESE.

The naturalization of Chinamen is expressly prohibited by Sec. 14, Chap. 126, Laws of 1882.

PROTECTION ABROAD TO NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Section 2000 of the Revised Statutes of the United States declares that "all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens. But when a naturalized citizen shall have resided for two years in the foreign State from which he came, it shall be presumed that he has ceased to be an American citizen, and his place of general abode shall be deemed his place of residence during the said years." It is provided that such a presumption may be overcome on the presentation of satisfactory evidence before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States. No American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself while this country is at war. Any American citizen shall be deemed to have expatriated himself when he has been naturalized in any foreign State in conformity with its laws, or when he has taken an oath of allegiance to any foreign State.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The right to vote comes from the State, and is a State gift. Naturalization is a Federal right and is a gift of the Union, not of any one State. In nearly one-half of the Union aliens (who have declared intentions) vote and have the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. In the other half only actual citizens may vote. (See Table of Qualifications for Voting in each State, on another page.) The Federal naturalization laws apply to the whole Union alike, and provide that no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him, and he may vote in several States six months after landing, if he has declared his intention, under United States law, to become a citizen.

INHABITANTS OF THE NEW INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

The inhabitants of Hawaii were declared to be citizens of the United States under the act of 1900 creating Hawaii a Territory. Under the United States Supreme Court decision in the insular cases in May, 1901, the inhabitants of the Philippines and Porto Rico are entitled to full protection under the Constitution, but not to the privileges of United States citizenship until Congress so decrees, by admitting the countries as States or organizing them as Territories.

Interstate Commerce Law.

THE following is a synopsis of the provisions of the Interstate Commerce law and acts amendatory thereof, prepared for the Official Congressional Directory:

Under "An Act to Regulate Commerce," approved February 4, 1887; as amended March 2, 1889; February 10, 1891; February 8, 1895; the "Elkins act" of February 19, 1903, and the amending act approved June 29, 1906, the Interstate Commerce Commission is composed of seven members, each receiving a salary of $10,000 per annum. The regulating statutes apply to all common carriers engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and except natural or artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, or partly by pipe line and partly by rail, or partly by pipe line and partly by water, and to common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment). The statutes apply generally to interstate traffic, including import and domestic traffic, and also that which is carried wholly within any territory of the United States. Only traffic transported wholly within a single State is excepted.

The Commission has jurisdiction on complaint, and, after full hearing, to determine and prescribe reasonable rates, regulations, and practices, and order reparation to injured shippers; to require any carriers to cease and desist from unjust discrimination, or undue or unreasonable preference, and to institute and carry on proceedings for enforcement of the law. The Commission may also inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the regulating statutes, and it may prescribe the accounts, records, and memoranda which shall be kept by the carriers, and from time to time inspect the same. The carriers must file annual reports with the Commission, and such other reports as may from time to time be required. Various other powers are conferred upon the Commission. Carriers failing to file and publish all rates and charges, as required by law are prohibited from engaging in interstate transportation, and penalties are provided in the statute for failure on the part of carriers or of shippers to observe the rates specified in the published tariffs.

The Commission also appoints a Secretary and clerks, whose duties are not specifically defined by the act.

By amendment of June 18, 1910 ("Mann-Elkins law"), a Court of Commerce was created with jurisdiction to restrain or enforce orders of the Commission. This court is composed of five judges selected from the Circuit Court judges of the United States, and the amendment contains specific provisions as to jurisdiction and procedure. Telegraph, telephone and cable companies are made subject to the Commission. The jurisdiction of the Commission is increased as to through routes and joint rates, freight classification, switch connections, long and short hauls, filing or rejection of rate schedules, investigations on own motion, making reasonable rates, suspension of proposed rates, and other matters. An important section authorizes the President to appoint a special commission to investigate issuance of railroad stocks and bonds.

The act of February 11, 1903, provides that suits in equity brought under the act to regulate commerce, wherein the United States is complainant, may be expedited and given precedence over other suits, and that appeals from the Circuit Court lie only to the Supreme Court. The act of February 19, 1903, commonly called the Elkins law, penalizes the offering, soliciting, or receiving of rebates, allows proceedings in the courts by injunction to restrain departures from published rates, and makes the Expediting act of February 11, 1903, include cases prosecuted under the direction of the Attorney-General in the name of the Commission.

Under the act of August 7, 1888, all railroad and telegraph companies to which the United States have granted any subsidy in lands or bonds or loan of credit for the construction of either railroad or telegraph lines are required to file annual reports with the Commission and such other reports as the Commission may call for. The act also directs every such company to file with the Commission copies of all contracts and agreements of every description existing between it and every other person or corporation whatsoever in reference to the ownership, possession, or operation of any telegraph lines over or upon the right of way, and to decide questions relating to the interchange of business between such government-aided telegraph company and any connecting telegraph company. The act provides penalties for failure to perform and carry out within a reasonable time the order or orders of the Commission.

The act of March 2, 1893, known as the "Safety Appliance act," provides that within specified periods railroad cars used in interstate commerce must be equipped with automatic couplers and standard height of drawbars for freight cars, and have grab irons or hand holds in the ends and sides of each car. A further provision is that locomotive engines used in moving interstate traffic shall be fitted with a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train-brake system, and a sufficient number of cars in the train shall be equipped with power or train brakes. The act directs the Commission to lodge with the proper District-Attorneys information of such violations as may come to its knowledge. The Commission is authorized to, from time to time, upon full hearing and for good cause, extend the period within which any common carrier shall comply with the provisions of the statute. The act of March 2, 1903, amended this act so as to make its provisions apply to Territories and the District of Columbia to all cases when couplers of whatever design are brought together, and to all locomotives, cars, and other equipment of any railroad engaged in interstate traffic, except logging cars and cars used upon street railways, and also to power or train brakes used in railway operation.

By act of April 14, 1910, the safety appliance acts were supplemented so as to require railroads to equip their cars with sill steps, hand brakes, ladders, running boards and grab irons, and the Commission was authorized to designate the number, dimensions, location and manner of application of appliances.

The act of June 1, 1898, concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employés, known as the "Arbitration act," directs the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor to use their best efforts, by mediation and conciliation, to settle controversies between railway companies and their employés. Every agreement of arbitration made under the act must be forwarded to the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who shall file the same in the office of that Commission. When the agreement of arbitration is signed by employés individually instead of a labor organization, the act provides, if various specified conditions have been complied with, that the Chairman of the Commission shall, by notice in writing, fix a time and place for the meeting of the Board of Arbitrators. If the two arbitrators chosen by the parties fail to select

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW—*Continued.*

a third within five days after the first meeting, the third arbitrator shall be named by the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor.

The act of March 3, 1901, "requiring common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to make reports of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission," makes it the duty of such carrier to monthly report, under oath, all collisions and derailments of its trains and accidents to its passengers, and to its employés while on duty in its service, and to state the nature and causes thereof. The act prescribes that a fine shall be imposed against any such carrier failing to make the report so required.

By act of May, 6, 1910, the prior Accident Reports law was repealed and a new statute passed giving more power to the Commission as to investigating accidents, and is more comprehensive than the former law.

The act of March 4, 1907, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is made unlawful to require or permit employés engaged in, or connected with, the movement of trains to be on duty more than a specified number of hours in any twenty-four.

The act of May 23, 1908, by section 16 thereof, gives the Interstate Commerce Commission limited control over the street railroads in the District of Columbia.

The act of May 30, 1908, directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations for the safe transportation of explosives by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. A penalty is provided for violations of such regulations.

The act of May 30, 1908, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is provided that after a certain date no locomotive shall be used in moving interstate or foreign traffic, etc., not equipped with an ash pan which can be emptied without requiring a man to go under such locomotive. A penalty is provided for violation of this act.

Public resolution No. 46, approved June 30, 1906, and the sundry civil appropriation act of May 27, 1908, direct the Commission to investigate and report on the use and need of appliances intended to promote the safety of railway operation.

The act of March 3, 1909, authorizes the Commission to prescribe the form of bookkeeping for the gas and electric companies of the District of Columbia.

Registration of Trade-Marks
IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following are extracts from the new "Act to authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States or Indian tribes, and to protect the same," passed by the Fifty-eighth Congress, and approved by the President, February 20, 1905, and amended by act passed by the Fifty-ninth Congress, approved March 2, 1907, and by act of the Sixtieth Congress, approved February 18, 1909.

"The owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the territory of the United States, or resides in or is located in any foreign country, which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the Patent Office an application therefor, in writing, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location, and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used; a description of the trade-mark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the Commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the Commissioner. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark, as actually used, as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents. Second, by paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of ten dollars, and otherwise complying with the requirements of this act and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

"A certificate of registration shall remain in force for twenty years, except that in the case of trade-marks previously registered in a foreign country such certificates shall cease to be in force on the day on which the trade-mark ceases to be protected in such foreign country, and shall in no case remain in force more than twenty years, unless renewed. Certificates of registration may be, from time to time, renewed for like periods on payments of the renewal fees required by this act, upon request by the registrant, his legal representatives, or transferees of record in the Patent Office, and such request may be made at any time not more than six months prior to the expiration of the period for which the certificates of registration were issued or renewed. Certificates of registration in force at the date at which this act takes effect shall remain in force for the period for which they were issued, but shall be renewable on the same conditions and for the same periods as certificates issued under the provisions of this act, and when so renewed shall have the same force and effect as certificates issued under this act.

"The registration of a trade-mark under the provisions of this act shall be prima facie evidence of ownership. Any person who shall, without the consent of the owner thereof, reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any such trade-mark and affix the the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in the registration, or to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles intended to be used upon or in connection with the sale of merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in such registration, and shall use, or shall have used, such reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation in commerce among the several States, or with a foreign nation, or with the Indian tribes, shall be liable to an action for damages therefor at the suit of the owner thereof; and whenever in any such action a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, the court may enter judgment therein for any sum above the amount found by the

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS—*Continued.*

verdict as the actual damages, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the costs."

No trade-mark will be registered which consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter, or which consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation, or which consists of or comprises any design or picture that has been adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Patents that the mark was adopted and used as a trade-mark by the applicant or applicant's predecessors, from whom title is derived, at a date prior to the date of its adoption by such fraternal society as its emblem, or which trade-mark is identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties, or which so nearly resembles a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public, or to deceive purchasers; or which consists merely in the name of an individual, firm, corporation, or association, not written, printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive manner or in association with a portrait of the individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used, or of the character or quality of such goods, or merely a geographical name or term; no portrait of a living individual will be registered as a trade-mark, except by the consent of such individual evidenced by an instrument in writing; and no trade-mark will be registered which is used in unlawful business, or upon any article injurious in itself, or which has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or which has been abandoned.

Any mark, used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, may be registered if it has been in actual and exclusive use as a trade-mark of the applicant, or his predecessors from whom he derived title, for ten years next preceding the passage of the act of February 20, 1905.

By act of Congress approved February 18, 1909, the second section of the trades-mark act was amended so as to read as follows:

"The application prescribed in the foregoing section, in order to create any right whatever in favor of the party filing it, must be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the applicant, or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief, has the right to use such trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, or with Indian tribes, and that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered. If the applicant resides or is located in a foreign country, the statement required shall, in addition to the foregoing, set forth that the trade-mark has been registered by the applicant, or that an application for the registration thereof has been filed by him in the foreign country in which he resides or is located, and shall give the date of such registration, or the application therefor, as the case may be, except that in the application in such cases it shall not be necessary to state that the mark has been used in commerce with the United States or among the States thereof. The verification required by this section may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affaires, consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, judge, or magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country in which the applicant may be whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States."

TRADE-MARK TREATIES WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

The following is a list of the Governments with which conventions for the reciprocal registration and protection of trade-marks have been entered into by the United States—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain (including colonies), Italy, Japan (including China and Korea), Luxemburg, Mexico, Russia, Roumania, Servia, Spain. The laws of Switzerland and the Netherlands being so framed as to afford reciprocal privileges to the citizens or subjects of any Government which affords similar privileges to the people of those countries, the mere exchange of diplomatic notes, giving notice of the fact, accomplishes all the purposes of a formal convention.

Central Electric Light and Power Stations.

The Bureau of the Census in June, 1910, issued a bulletin giving the result of an inquiry into the work of the commercial and municipal central electric light and power stations in the United States, the data being of 1907. The report stated that the number of stations was 4,714. It gave $1,096,913,622 as the cost of construction and equipment. They earned $175,642,368, of which $169,614,691 was for electric service, including $125,755,114 for lighting; expended $106,205,149; employed 12,990 salaried officials and clerks, who were paid $11,733,787, and also 34,642 wage earners, who received $23,686,537; operated 10,150 primary-power machines, with 4,032,365 horse-power capacity; had 12,173 dynamos, with a kilowatt capacity of 2,709,225; and their output, in kilowatt hours, was 5,862,276,737. Of the total number of lamps wired for service, there were: Arcs, 555,713; incandescent, 41,445,997; and other varieties, 162,338.

Of the 1,252 municipal central stations in 1907 there were 521 "purely electric" and 731 "composite." Nearly two-thirds of the 3,462 commercial stations were reported as "purely electric" and the remainder as composite. Most of the municipal stations are in places of small population, nearly seven-eighths of the total number being located in places of less than 5,000 population and less than 3 per cent. in places having a population of 25,000 and over.

(Revised for this issue of THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.)

THE purpose of the Civil Service act, as declared in its title, is "to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States." It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, a chief Examiner, a Secretary, and other employés, and makes it the duty of the Commissioners to aid the President as he may request in preparing suitable rules for carrying the act into effect; to make regulations to govern all examinations held under the provisions of the act, and to make investigations and report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the rules and regulations. The address of the Commission is Washington, D. C.

PROVISIONS OF THE RULES.

The act requires the rules to provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, for open competitive practical examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service; for the filling of all vacancies by selections from among those graded highest; for the apportionment of appointments at Washington among the States upon the basis of population; for a period of probation before absolute appointment; that no person in the public service shall be obliged to contribute service or money for political purposes; that persons in the competitive service, while retaining the right to vote as they please or to express privately their political opinions, shall take no active part in political campaigns; and that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

EXTENT OF THE SERVICE.

There are about 368,000 positions in the Executive Civil Service, over half of which, or about 235,000, are subject to competitive examination. The expenditure for salaries in the Executive Civil Service is over $200,000,000 a year. The Civil Service act does not require the classification of persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate or of persons employed merely as laborers or workmen. Many positions are excepted in part from the provisions of the rules for various reasons, the largest single class being those of fourth-class postmasters, of which there were 54,312 on July 1, 1908. By an Executive order of November 30, 1908, about 15,000 of these positions were brought into the competitive service and made subject to examination.

APPLICATIONS.

Persons seeking to be examined must file an application blank. The blank for the Departmental Service at Washington, Railway Mail Service, the Indian School Service, and the Government Printing Service should be requested directly of the Civil Service Commission at Washington. The blank for the Customs, Postal, or Internal Revenue Service should be requested of the Civil Service Board of Examiners at the office where service is sought.

Applicants for examination must be citizens of the United States, and of the proper age. No person using intoxicating liquors to excess may be appointed. No discrimination is made on account of sex, color, or political or religious opinions. The limitations of age vary with the different services, but do not apply to any person honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty.

EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations are open to all persons qualified in respect to age, citizenship, legal residence, character, and health. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, 39,905 persons were appointed. Of those appointed, 4,295 were rural letter-carriers, 15,086 were mechanics and workmen at navy yards appointed on registration tests of fitness given by a board of labor employment at each yard. Several hundred different kinds of examinations were held, each one of which involved different tests. Three hundred and five of these examinations contained educational tests, the others being for mechanical trades or skilled occupations and consisting of certificates of employers or fellow-workmen. Examinations are held twice a year in each State and Territory, the places and dates being publicly announced.

By an act of July 2, 1909, relating to the Thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, provision was made for competitive examinations to secure eligibles for the temporary clerical force at Washington authorized under that act. The supervisors and enumerators of the census are employed without examination.

APPOINTMENTS.

In case of a vacancy not filled by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, the highest three of the sex called for on the appropriate register are certified for appointment, the apportionment being considered in appointments at Washington. In the absence of eligibles, or when the work is of short duration, temporary appointments, without examination, are permitted. The number of women applying for ordinary clerical places is greatly in excess of the calls of appointing officers. The chances of appointment are good for teachers, matrons, seamstresses, and physicians in the Indian Service, for male stenographers and typewriters, draughtsmen, patent examiners, civil, mechanical, and electrical engineers, and for technical and scientific experts.

PREFERENCE CLAIMANTS.

Persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States, and were discharged by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, are, under the Civil Service rules, given certain preferences. They are released from all maximum age limitations, are eligible for appointment at a grade of 65, while all others are obliged to obtain a grade of 70, and are certified to appointing officers before all others. Subject to the other conditions of the rules, a veteran of the rebellion or of the war with Spain, or the widow of any such person, or any army nurse of either war, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Examinations are also held for positions in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, and also for the Isthmian Canal service.

THE UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE.

Under an executive order unclassified laborers are appointed after open, competitive examination upon their physical condition. This action is outside the Civil Service act.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

Among the publications of the Commission for free distribution are the following:

Manual of Examinations, giving places and dates of examinations, rules by which papers are rated, descriptions of examinations, specimen questions, and general information.

The Civil Service act and rules.

The Annual Reports of the Commission, showing its work. These annual reports, of which twenty-five have been issued, may be consulted at public libraries.

Civil Service Rules in the City of New York.

SYNOPSIS of regulations governing the admission of persons into the civil service of the City of New York. Information may also be had by applying to the Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, 299 Broadway, New York City.

Under the White Civil Service law, Chapter 370, Laws of 1899, April 19, the rules apply to all positions in the service of the city of New York except officers elected by the people, all legislative officers and employés, heads of any department, or superintendents, principals, or teachers in a public school, academy, or college. This requires "examinations, wherever practicable, to ascertain the fitness of applicants for appointment to the civil service of said city." The Constitution requires that these examinations shall be competitive, "so far as practicable."

APPLICATIONS.

Applications of competitors for positions must be addressed to the "Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City," and must set forth:

Applications are only received when an examination is ordered for a position.

First—The affidavit of the applicant showing his age, whether a citizen of the United States, giving his place of residence, with the street and number thereof, if any; the place, nature, and extent of his education, and of his business training and experience, and stating whether he has ever been in the civil service of the city of New York, or in the military or naval service of the United States, and if so, when and where.

Second—A statement whether such application is limited to any particular office in the service.

Third—The certificate of four reputable persons of the city of New York, that they have been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least one year, and believe him to be of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, and in all respects fit for the service he wishes to enter, and that each of them is willing that such certificate should be published for public information, and will upon request give such further information concerning the applicant as he may possess.

Applicants for the following positions must, before being admitted to examination, present satisfactory evidence as to the following facts:

First—If the position to be filled be that of physician, surgeon, medical officer, medical superintendent, or medical inspector, that the applicant is duly authorized by the laws of the State of New York to practise medicine and surgery.

In positions where the duties are professional, technical, or expert, the candidates will be required to present evidences of the preliminary training or technical education they have undergone to qualify them for such situations before they can be admitted to examination.

In all examinations for professional positions, or positions requiring technical knowledge, no person shall be placed on the eligible list who obtains a rating in technical knowledge of less than 75.

CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Applicants shall be admitted to examination upon the production of the official notification to appear for that purpose.

All paper upon which examinations are to be written shall be furnished to the applicants by the examining board and shall bear some suitable official indorsement, stamp, or mark, for the purpose of identifying the same.

All examinations shall be in writing, except such as refer to expertness or physical qualities, and except as herein otherwise provided.

The sheets of questions shall be numbered and shall be given out in the order of their numbers, each, after the first, being given only when the competitor has returned to the examiners the last sheet given to him. In general, no examination shall extend beyond five hours without intermission; and no questions given out at any session, to any candidate, shall be allowed to be answered at another session.

Each examiner shall exercise all due diligence to secure fairness and prevent all collusion and fraud in the examinations.

The time allowed for completing the examination shall be announced before the first paper is given out.

The following municipal departments and offices come under jurisdiction of Civil Service rules:

Accounts, Com. of.
Armory, Board of.
Assessors, Board of.
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.
Board of Water Supply.
Bridges, Dept. of.
Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys.
Buildings, Dept. of.
Charities, Dept. of Public.
CityRecord, Supervisor of the.
Civil Service Commission.
College of the City of NewYork
Correction, Dept. of.
Coroners.
Court, City.
Court, City Magistrate.
Court, Municipal.
Court of Special Sessions.
Docks and Ferries, Dept. of.
Education, Dept. of.
Elections, Board of.
Estimate and Apportionment, Board of.
Examiners, Board of.
Finance Dept.
Fire Dept.
Health Dept.
Law Dept.
Mayor's Office.
Normal College.
Parks, Dept. of.
Police Dept.
Presidents of Boroughs.
Public Works Bureau.
Sinking Fund Commission.
Street Cleaning, Dept. of.
Taxes and Assessm'ts, Dept. of.
Tenement House Dept.
Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Dept. of.

The inspectors of elections and poll clerks are exempt from examination. Special patrolmen, appointed pursuant to section 269 of the New York City Consolidation act, are also exempt.

Patent Office Procedure.

THE following statement has been revised by the Patent Office for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1911:

Patents are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the Patent Office, to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof, or any new original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof or more than two years prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned; upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

Every patent contains a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, except in the case of design patents, of the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories, referring to the specification for the particulars thereof.

If it appear that the inventor, at the time of making his application, believed himself to be the first inventor or discoverer, a patent will not be refused on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been before patented or described in any printed publication.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent; neither can claim one separately. Independent inventors of distinct and independent improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent for their separate inventions; nor does the fact that one furnishes the capital and another makes the invention entitle them to make application as joint inventors; but in such case they may become joint patentees.

No person otherwise entitled thereto will be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented by the inventor or his legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country, unless the application for said foreign patent was filed more than twelve months prior to the filing of the application in this country, and four months in cases of designs, in which case no patent shall be granted in this country.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications for a patent must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents. The applicant must also file in the Patent Office a written description of the invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, and attested by two witnesses. In all cases which admit of representation by model, the applicant, if required by the Patent Office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition, or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides, and whether he is the sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge or consent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application, or on an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more than twelve months prior to his application in this country, or four months in cases of designs. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, chargé d'affaires, consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, judge or magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in that country whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, except that no acknowledgment may be taken by any attorney appearing in the case.

On the filing of such application and the payment of the fees required by law, if, on examination, it appears that the applicant is justly entitled to a patent under the law, and that the same is sufficiently useful and important, the Commissioner will issue a patent therefor.

Every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under his patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States.

REISSUES.

A reissue is granted to the original patentee, his legal representatives, or the assignees of the entire interest when, by reason of a defective or insufficient specification or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, the original patent is inoperative or invalid, provided the error has arisen from inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without

PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE—*Continued.*

any fraudulent or deceptive intention. Reissue applications must be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventors, if they be living.

FEES.

Fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, $15. On issuing each original patent, $20. In design cases: For three years and six months, $10; for seven years, $15; for fourteen years, $30. On every application for the reissue of a patent, $30. On filing each disclaimer, $10. For certified copies of patents and other papers in manuscript, ten cents per hundred words and twenty-five cents for the certificate; for certified copies of printed patents, eighty cents. For uncertified printed copies of specifications and drawings of patents, five cents each. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of three hundred words or under, $1; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, $2; for each additional thousand words, or fraction thereof, $1. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them. The Patent Office is prepared to furnish positive photographic copies of any drawing, foreign or domestic, in the possession of the office, in sizes and at rates as follows: Large size, 10x15 inches, twenty-five cents; medium size, 8x12½ inches, fifteen cents. Fee for examining and registering trade-mark, $10, which includes certificate. Stamps cannot be accepted by the Patent Office in payment of fees. Stamps and stamped envelopes should not be sent to the office for replies to letters, as stamps are not required on mail matter emanating from the Patent Office.

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

The receipts of the Patent Office during the year ending December 31, 1909, were $2,042,828.14, and expenditures, $1,955,151.14. Receipts over expenditures, $87,677.00.

The following is a statement of the business of the office for the year ending December 31, 1909:

Number of applications for patents	64,408	Number of patents granted, including designs	37,261
Number of applications for design patents	1,234	Patents reissued	160
Number of applications for reissue patents	197	Total	37,421
Total	65,839		
Number of caveats filed	1,948	Number of trade-marks registered	4,184
Number of applications for registration of trade-marks	7,247	Number of labels registered	492
Number of applications for registration of labels	554	Number of prints registered	148
Number of applications for prints	190	Total	4,824
Number of disclaimers filed	8	Number of patents expired	22,661
Number of appeals on the merits	1,450	Number of patents forfeited for non-payment of final fees	7,699
Total	11,397	Number of applications allowed awaiting final fees	12,748
Number of applications, etc., requiring investigation and action, Dec. 31 1909	19,679	Number of trade-mark applications passed for publication	4,517

The total number of applications filed at the Patent Office in seventy-two years, 1837-1909, was 1,652,062; number of caveats filed, 129,201; number of original patents, including designs and reissues issued, 998,497; net surplus in the U. S. Treasury on account of the patent fund, $6,978,402.89.

The following is a statement of patents and designs issued in 1909 according to residence of patentees:

Alabama, 184; Alaska, 12; Arizona, 45; Arkansas, 142; California, 1,358; Colorado, 471; Connecticut, 1,031; Delaware, 47; District of Columbia, 267; Florida, 96; Georgia, 265; Hawaii, 11; Idaho, 76; Illinois, 3,503; Indiana, 931; Iowa, 717; Kansas, 462; Kentucky, 299; Louisiana, 171; Maine, 148; Maryland, 299; Massachusetts, 2,152; Michigan, 1,086; Minnesota, 639; Mississippi, 115; Missouri, 1,159; Montana, 96; Nebraska, 341; Nevada, 38; New Hampshire, 108; New Jersey, 1,562; New Mexico, 40; New York, 5,232; North Carolina, 205; North Dakota, 153; Ohio, 2,538; Oklahoma, 250; Oregon, 239; Panama, 6; Pennsylvania, 3,641; Philippine Islands, 4; Porto Rico, 3; Rhode Island, 294; South Carolina, 69; South Dakota, 105; Tennessee, 252; Texas, 544; Utah, 142; Vermont, 66; Virginia, 269; Washington, 472; West Virginia, 198; Wisconsin, 796; Wyoming, 43; U. S. Army, 16; U. S. Navy, 16. Total, 33,424.

Foreign countries: Austria-Hungary, 128; Belgium, 56; Canada, 490; Cuba, 14; Denmark, 39; England, 879; France, 343; Germany, 1,189; Italy, 60; Japan, 16; Mexico, 35; Russia, 33; Scotland, 64; Sweden, 92; Switzerland, 108; other countries, 266. Total foreign, 3,812.

GENERAL PATENT STATISTICS.

The following table is compiled from the report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1910. It exhibits the number of patents issued by foreign countries and the United States from the earliest records to December 31, 1909:

Countries.	To 1870 Inclusive.	1871 to 1909.	Total.	Countries.	To 1870 Inclusive.	1871 to 1909.	Total.
Austria	....	59,132	59,132	Russia	1,464	21,479	22,943
Austria-Hungary	15,350	67,583	82,933	Spain	....	42,622	42,622
Belgium	35,044	192,204	227,248	Sweden	1,629	29,927	31,556
Canada	4,081	121,819	125,900	Switzerland	....	46,445	46,445
France	103,934	321,145	425,079	All other foreign countries	8,363	165,220	173,586
Germany	9,996	225,633	235,629				
Great Britain	53,408	360,775	414,183	Total foreign	238,437	1,806,330	2,044,767
Hungary	....	42,814	42,814	United States	120,573	834,393	*954,966
India	445	10,156	10,601				
Italy and Sardinia	4,723	88,819	93,542	Grand total	359,010	2,640,723	2,999,733
Japan	...	17,037	17,037				

*Including 9,957 Patents issued prior to July 1, 1836.

Acts of the Sixty-first Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

THE principal bills of a public nature which became laws during the second session of the Sixty-first Congress, beginning December 6, 1909, and ending June 25, 1910, were:

Chapter 128. An act to amend the act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, passed in 1907, extending and defining the limitation of aliens admitted to the United States [March 26, 1910.]

Chapter 143. An act to amend the act of 1908 concerning the liability of common carriers by railroads to their employés in certain cases. [April 5, 1910.]

Chapter 160. An act to supplement the act to promote the safety of employés and travellers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving wheel brakes. [April 14, 1910.]

Chapter 191. An act for preventing the manufacture, sale and transportation of adulterated or misbranded paris green, lead arsenates and other insecticides and also fungicides and for regulating traffic therein and for other purposes. [April 26, 1910.]

Chapter 208. An act requiring common carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce to make full reports of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission and authorizing investigation thereof by said commission. [May 6, 1910.]

Chapter 226. An act to establish "The Glacier National Park" in the Rocky Mountains south of the international boundary line in the State of Montana. [May 11, 1910.]

Chapter 232. An act for the relief of earthquake sufferers in Costa Rica. [May 13, 1910.]

Chapter 240. An act to establish in the Department of the Interior a bureau of mines. [May 16, 1910.]

Chapter 243. An act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts. [May 17, 1910.]

Chapter 291. An act providing for the quadrennial election of members of the Philippine Legislature and Resident Commissioners to the United States and for other purposes. [June 14, 1910.]

Chapter 309. An act to create a commerce court. [June 18, 1910.]

Chapter 310. An act to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to enable the people of Arizona to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. [June 20, 1910.]

Chapter 318. An act to provide for agricultural entries on coal lands. [June 22, 1910.]

Chapter 374. An act for the erection of a replica of the statue of Gen. Van Steuben. [June 23, 1910.]

Chapter 379. An act to require apparatus and operators for radio-communication on certain ocean steamers—provides for wireless telegraphy on steamships. [June 24, 1910.]

Chapter 386. An act to establish postal savings depositories for depositing savings at interest with the security of the Government for repayment thereof—the Postal Savings Bank act. [June 25, 1910.]

Chapter 392. An act providing for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections at which Representatives in Congress are elected. [June 25, 1910.]

Chapter 393. An act for the relief of soldiers and sailors who enlisted or served under assumed names while minors or otherwise in the army or navy during the war of the rebellion, the war with Spain or the Philippine insurrection. [June 25, 1910.]

Chapter 395. An act to further regulate interstate and foreign commerce by prohibiting the transportation therein for immoral purposes of women and girls. [June 25, 1910.]

Chapter 410. An act to provide for an additional judge of the district court for the eastern district of New York. [June 25, 1910.]

Chapter 412. An act to amend the bankruptcy law. [June 25, 1910.]

Chapter 421. An act to authorize the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases. [June 25, 1910.]

Joint Resolution No. 13. To continue in full force and effect an act entitled "An act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate army and navy who died in Northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died." [February 25, 1910.]

Joint Resolution No. 35. Creating a commission to represent the United States at the celebration of the first centennial of the Republic of Mexico. [June 24, 1910.]

Joint Resolution No. 41. For the appointment of a commission to investigate the matter of employers' liability and workmen's compensation. [June 25, 1910.]

Joint Resolution No. 43. For the appointment of a commission in relation to universal peace. [June 25, 1910.]

Joint Resolution No. 47. Authorizing the President of the United States to invite the International Congress of Refrigeration to hold its third meeting in the United States of America.

Appropriations were made for two new battleships of 27,000 tons each, armed with 14-inch guns; six torpedo boat destroyers, two colliers; and four submarines; for raising and removing the wreck of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana; for enforcing the Sherman anti-trust law; for extending the activities of the Tariff Board and for the preservation of the water supply.

During the session over 27,000 bills were introduced in the House of Representatives and over 9,000 bills in the Senate. Among the measures which did not reach a passage were those for ship subsidies, anti-injunction, new forms of government in Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone, a national bureau of health, a model insurance law for the District of Columbia, increased rates of postage for second class matter, for an Appalachian forest reserve and for an increase of the engineer corps of the army.

The Postal Savings Bank Act,

PASSED BY THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THE following is the text of the Postal Savings Bank law, being Chapter 386 of the acts of the second session of the Sixty-first Congress of the United States, approved June 25, 1910, and entitled "An act to establish postal savings depositories for depositing savings at interest with the security of the Government for repayment thereof and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that there be, and is hereby, created a board of trustees for the control, supervision, and administration of the postal savings depository offices designated and established under the provisions of this act, and of the funds received as deposits at such postal savings depository offices by virtue thereof. Said board shall consist of the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General, severally, acting ex officio and shall have power to make all necessary and proper regulations for the receipt, transmittal, custody, deposit, investment, and repayment of the funds deposited at postal savings depository offices.

The board of trustees shall submit a report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session showing by States and Territories (for the preceding fiscal year) the number and names of post-offices receiving deposits, the aggregate amount of deposits made therein, the aggregate amount of withdrawals therefrom, the number of depositors in each, the total amount standing to the credit of all depositors at the conclusion of the year, the amount of such deposits at interest, the amount of interest received thereon, the amount of interest paid thereon, the amount of deposits surrendered by depositors for bonds issued by authority of this act, and the number and amount of unclaimed deposits. Also the amount invested in Government securities by the trustees, the amount of extra expense of the Post-Office Department and the postal service incident to the operation of the postal savings depository system, the amount of work done for the savings depository system by the Post-Office Department and postal service in the transportation of free mail, and all other facts which it may deem pertinent and proper to present.

SEC. 2. That the Postmaster-General is hereby directed to prepare and issue special stamps of the necessary denominations for use, in lieu of penalty or franked envelopes, in the transmittal of free mail resulting from the administration of this act.

SEC. 3. That said board of trustees is hereby authorized and empowered to designate such post-offices as it may select to be postal savings depository offices, and each and every post-office so designated by order of said board is hereby declared to be a postal savings depository office within the meaning of this act and to be authorized and required to receive deposits of funds from the public and to account for and dispose of the same, according to the provisions of this act and the regulations made in pursuance thereof. Each postal savings depository office shall be kept open for the transaction of business during such hours as the Postmaster-General, with the approval of the board of trustees, shall direct.

OPENING OF ACCOUNTS.

SEC. 4. That accounts may be opened and deposits made in any postal savings depository established under this act by any person of the age of ten years or over, in his or her own name, and by a married woman in her own name and free from any control or interference by her husband; but no person shall at the same time have more than one postal savings account in his or her own right.

SEC. 5. That the postmaster at a postal savings depository office shall, upon the making of an application to open an account under this act and the submission of an initial deposit, deliver to the depositor a pass book free of cost, upon which shall be written the name and signature or mark of the depositor and such other memoranda as may be necessary for purposes of identification, in which pass book entries of all deposits and withdrawals shall be made in both figures and writing: Provided, That the Postmaster-General may, with the approval of the board of trustees, adopt some other device or devices in lieu of a pass book as a means of making and preserving evidence of deposits and withdrawals.

RESTRICTION OF DEPOSITS.

SEC. 6. That at least one dollar, or a larger amount in multiples thereof, must be deposited before an account is opened with the person depositing the same, and one dollar, or multiples thereof, may be deposited after such account has been opened, but no one shall be permitted to deposit more than one hundred dollars in any one calendar month: Provided, That in order that smaller amounts may be accumulated for deposit any person may purchase for ten cents from any depository office a postal savings card to which may be attached specially prepared adhesive stamps, to be known as "postal savings stamps," and when the stamps so attached amount to one dollar, or a larger sum in multiples thereof, including the ten-cent postal savings card, the same may be presented as a deposit for opening an account, and additions may be made to any account by means of such card and stamps in amounts of one dollar, or multiples thereof, and when a card and stamps thereto attached are accepted as a deposit the postmaster shall immediately cancel the same. It is hereby made the duty of the Postmaster-General to prepare such postal savings cards and postal savings stamps of denominations of ten cents, and to keep them on sale at every postal savings depository office, and to prescribe all necessary rules and regulations for the issue, sale, and cancellation thereof.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SEC. 7. That interest at the rate of two per centum per annum shall be allowed and entered to the credit of each depositor once in each year, the same to be computed on such basis and under such rules and regulations as the board of trustees may prescribe; but interest shall not be computed or allowed on fractions of a dollar: Provided, That the balance to the credit of any one person shall never be allowed to exceed five hundred dollars, exclusive of accumulated interest.

WITHDRAWAL OF FUNDS.

SEC. 8. That any depositor may withdraw the whole or any part of the funds deposited to his or her credit, with the accrued interest, upon demand and under such regulations as the board of trustees may prescribe. Withdrawals shall be paid from the deposits in the State or Territory, so far as the postal funds on deposit in such State or Territory may be sufficient for the purpose, and, so far as practicable, from the deposits in the community in which the deposit was made. No bank in which postal savings funds shall be deposited shall receive any exchange or other fees or compensation on account of the cashing or collection of any checks or the performance of any other service in connection with the postal savings depository system.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK ACT—*Continued.*

FUNDS TO BE DEPOSITED IN SOLVENT BANKS.

SEC. 9. That postal savings funds received under the provisions of this act shall be deposited in solvent banks, whether organized under national or State laws, being subject to national or State supervision and examination, and the sums deposited shall bear interest at the rate of not less than two and one-fourth per centum per annum, which rate shall be uniform throughout the United States and Territories thereof; but five per centum of such funds shall be withdrawn by the board of trustees and kept with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall be treasurer of the board of trustees, in lawful money as a reserve. The board of trustees shall take from such banks such security in public bonds or other securities, supported by the taxing power, as the board may prescribe, approve, and deem sufficient and necessary to insure the safety and prompt payment of such deposits on demand. The funds received at the postal savings depository offices in each city, town, village and other locality shall be deposited in banks located therein (substantially in proportion to the capital and surplus of each such bank) willing to receive such deposits under the terms of this act and the regulations made by authority thereof, but the amount deposited in any one bank shall at no time exceed the amount of the paid-in capital and one-half the surplus of such bank. If no such bank exist in any city, town, village, or locality, or if none where such deposits are made will receive such deposits on the terms prescribed, then such funds shall be deposited under the terms of this act in the bank most convenient to such locality. If no such bank in any State or Territory is willing to receive such deposits on the terms prescribed, then the same shall be deposited with the treasurer of the board of trustees, and shall be counted in making up the reserve of five per centum. Such funds may be withdrawn from the treasurer of said board of trustees and all other postal savings funds, or any part of such funds, may be at any time withdrawn from banks and savings depository offices for the repayment of postal savings depositors when required for that purpose.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Not exceeding thirty per centum of the amount of such funds may at any time be withdrawn by the trustees for investment in bonds or other securities of the United States, it being the intent of this act that the residue of such funds, amounting to sixty-five per centum thereof, shall remain on deposit in the banks in each State and Territory willing to receive the same under the terms of this act, and shall be a working balance and also a fund which may be withdrawn for investment in bonds or other securities of the United States, but only by direction of the President, and only when, in his judgment, the general welfare and the interests of the United States so require. Interest and profit accruing from the deposits or investment of postal savings funds shall be applied to the payment of interest due to postal savings depositors as hereinbefore provided, and the excess thereof, if any, shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as a part of the postal revenue.

Provided, That postal savings funds in the treasury of said board shall be subject to disposition as provided in this act, and not otherwise: And provided further, That the board of trustees may at any time dispose of bonds held as postal savings investments and use the proceeds to meet withdrawals of deposits by depositors. For the purposes of this act the word "Territory," as used herein, shall be held to include the District of Columbia, the District of Alaska, and Porto Rico, and the word "bank" shall be held to include savings banks and trust companies doing a banking business.

ISSUE OF BONDS TO DEPOSITORS.

SEC. 10. That any depositor in a postal savings depository may surrender his deposit, or any part thereof, in sums of twenty dollars, forty dollars, sixty dollars, eighty dollars, one hundred dollars, and multiples of one hundred dollars and five hundred dollars, and receive in lieu of such surrendered deposits, under such regulations as may be established by the board of trustees, the amount of the surrendered deposits in United States coupon or registered bonds of the denominations of twenty dollars, forty dollars, sixty dollars, eighty dollars, one hundred dollars, and five hundred dollars, which bonds shall bear interest at the rate of two and one-half per centum per annum, payable semiannually, and be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue and payable twenty years from such date, and both principal and interest shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value.

Provided, That the bonds herein authorized shall be issued only (first) when there are outstanding bonds of the United States subject to call, in which case the proceeds of the bonds shall be applied to the redemption at par of outstanding bonds of the United States subject to call, and (second) at times when under authority of law other than that contained in this act the Government desires to issue bonds for the purpose of replenishing the Treasury, in which case the issue of bonds under authority of this act shall be in lieu of the issue of a like amount of bonds issuable under authority of law other than that contained in this act:

Provided further, That the bonds authorized by this act shall be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury under such regulations as he may prescribe: And provided further, That the authority contained in section nine of this act for the investment of postal savings funds in United States bonds shall include the authority to invest in the bonds herein authorized whenever such bonds may be lawfully issued: And provided further, That the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority: And provided further, That no bonds authorized by this act shall be receivable by the Treasurer of the United States as security for the issue of circulating notes by national banking associations.

SEC. 11. That whenever the trustees of the postal savings fund have in their possession funds available for investment in United States bonds they may notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount of such funds in their hands which they desire to invest in bonds of the United States subject to call, whereupon, if there are United States bonds subject to call, the Secretary of the Treasury shall call for redemption an amount of such bonds equal to the amount of the funds in the hands of the trustees which the trustees desire to thus invest, and the bonds so called shall be redeemed at par with accrued interest at the Treasury of the United States on and after three months from the date of such call, and interest on the said bonds shall thereupon cease.

Provided, That the said bonds when redeemed shall be reissued at par to the trustees without change in their terms as to rate of interest and date of maturity: And provided further, That the bonds so reissued may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be called for redemption from the trustees in like manner as they were originally called for redemption from their former owners whenever there are funds in the Treasury of the United States available for such redemption.

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK ACT—*Continued.*

SEPARATION OF ACCOUNTS.

SEC. 12. That postal savings depository funds shall be kept separate from other funds by postmasters and other officers and employés of the postal service, who shall be held to the same accountability under their bonds for such funds as for public moneys; and no person connected with the Post-Office Department shall disclose to any person other than the depositor the amount of any deposits, unless directed so to do by the Postmaster-General. All statutes relating to the safe-keeping of and proper accounting for postal receipts are made applicable to postal savings funds, and the Postmaster-General may require postmasters, assistant postmasters, and clerks at postal saving depositories to give any additional bond he may deem necessary.

COMPENSATION TO POSTMASTERS.

SEC. 13. That additional compensation shall be allowed postmasters at post-offices of the fourth class for the transaction of postal savings depository business. Such compensation shall not exceed one-fourth of one per centum on the average sum upon which interest is paid each calendar year on receipts at such post-office, and shall be paid from the postal revenues; but postmasters, assistant postmasters, clerks, or other employés at post-offices of the presidential grade shall not receive any additional compensation for such service.

SEC. 14 That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Postmaster-General and the board of trustees to establish postal savings depositories in accordance with the provisions of this act, including the reimbursement of the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses incident to the preparation, issue, and registration of the bonds authorized in this act; and the Postmaster-General is authorized to require postmasters and other postal officers and employés to transact, in connection with their other duties, such postal savings depository business as may be necessary; and he is also authorized to make and with the approval of the board of trustees to promulgate, and from time to time to modify or revoke subject to the approval of said board, such rules and regulations not in conflict with law as he may deem necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

SEC. 15. That all the safeguards provided by law for the protection of public moneys, and all statutes relating to the embezzlement, conversion, improper handling, retention, use, or disposal of postal and money-order funds and the punishments provided for such offenses are hereby extended and made applicable to postal savings depository funds, and all statutes relating to false returns of postal and money-order business, the forgery, counterfeiting, alteration, improper use or handling of postal and money-order blanks, forms, vouchers, accounts, and records, and the dies, plates, and engravings therefor, with the penalties provided in such statutes, are hereby extended and made applicable to postal savings depository business, and the forgery, counterfeiting, alteration, improper use or handling of postal savings depository blanks, forms, vouchers, accounts, and records, and the dies, plates, and engravings therefor.

FAITH OF UNITED STATES PLEDGED TO PAYMENT.

SEC. 16. That the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of the deposits made in postal savings depository offices, with accrued interest thereon as herein provided.

SEC. 17. That the final judgment, order, or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction adjudicating any right or interest in the credit of any sums deposited by any person with a postal savings depository if the same shal not have been appealed from and the time for appeal has expired shall, upon submission to the Postmaster-General of a copy of the same, duly authenticated in the manner provided by the laws of the United States for the authentication of the records and judicial proceedings of the courts of any State or Territory or of any possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, when the same are proved or admitted within any other court within the United States, be accepted and pursued by the board of trustees as conclusive of the title, right, interest, or possession so adjudicated, and any payment of said sum in accordance with such order, judgment, or decree shall operate as a full and complete discharge of the United States from the claim or demand of any person or persons to the same.

Withdrawal of Public Lands for Settlement.

ACT OF THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

CHAPTER 421 of the acts of the second session of the Sixty-first Congress approved June 25, 1910, and authorizing the President to make withdrawals of public lands from settlement, location, sale or entry in certain cases, is as follows:

SECTION 1. The President may, at any time in his discretion, temporarily withdraw from settlement, location, sale or entry any of the public lands of the United States, including the District of Alaska and reserve the same for water-power sites, irrigation, classification of lands, or other public purposes to be specified in the orders of withdrawals, and such withdrawals or reservations shall remain in force until revoked by him or by an act of Congress.

SEC. 2. All lands withdrawn under the provisions of this act shall at all times be open to exploration discovery, occupation and purchase, under the mining laws of the United States so far as the same apply to minerals other than coal, oil, gas and phosphates: Provided, That the rights of any person who, at the date of any order of withdrawal heretofore or hereafter made, is a bona fide occupant or claimant of oil or gas bearing lands, and who, at such date, is in diligent prosecution of work leading to discovery of oil or gas, shall not be affected or impaired by such order, so long as such occupant or claimant shall continue in diligent prosecution of said work: And provided further, That this act shall not be construed as a recognition, abridgment or enlargement of any asserted rights or claims initiated upon any oil or gas bearing lands after any withdrawal of such lands made prior to the passage of this act: And provided further, That there shall be excepted from the force and effect of any withdrawal made under the provisions of this act all lands which are, on the date of such withdrawal, embraced in any lawful homestead or desert-land entry theretofore made, or upon which any valid settlement has been made and is at said date being maintained and perfected pursuant to law: but the terms of this proviso shall not continue to apply to any particular tract of land unless the entryman or settler shall continue to comply with the law under which the entry or settlement was made. And provided further, That hereafter no forest reserve shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created within the limits of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado or Wyoming except by act of Congress.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior shall report all such withdrawals to Congress at the beginning of its next regular session after the date of the withdrawals.

Permanent Court of Arbitration of The Hague,

PROVIDED FOR BY THE CONVENTION SIGNED AT THE HAGUE JULY 29, 1899.

PRESENT MEMBERS.

Argentine Republic—Mr. Estanislas S. Zeballos, LL. D., Minister for Foreign Affairs and Religion.

Mr. Roque Saenz Pena, LL. D., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome and at Berne.

Mr. Luis Maria Drago, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Religion. Deputy.

Mr. Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Religion.

Austria-Hungary—Count Albert Apponyi, Privy Councilor, Minister of Public Worship and Instruction of Hungary.

Mr. Henri Lammasch, LL. D., Aulic Councilor, Member of the House of Lords of the Austrian Parliament.

His Excellency Albert de Berzeviczy, Privy Councilor, Minister of Public Worship and Instruction of Hungary.

Ernest de Plener, LL. D., Privy Councilor, President of the Supreme Court of Accounts.

Belgium—His Excellency Mr. Beernaert, Minister of State.

Baron Descamps, Minister of Sciences and Arts.

Mr. Ernest Nijs, Counselor of the Court of Appeals of Brussels.

Mr. Arendt, Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Bolivia—Mr. Severo Fernandez Alonso, LL. D., formerly President of Bolivia.

Mr. Claudio Pinilla, LL. D., Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Ismael Montes, LL. D., formerly President of Bolivia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

Mr. Ignacio Calderon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; formerly Professor of Law in the University of La Paz; formerly Minister of Finance.

Brazil—His Excellency Mr. Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira, LL. D., formerly President of the late Imperial Council of Ministers.

His Excellency Mr. Ruy Barbosa, LL. D., Senator, formerly Ambassador.

His Excellency Mr. Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Ambassador at Washington.

Mr. Clovis Bevilaqua, Jurisconsulte of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Bulgaria—Mr. Stoyan Daneff, LL. D., formerly President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Dimitri Stancioff, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

Chile—Mr. Carlos Concha, LL. D., formerly Minister of War and Marine.

Mr. Jose Francisco Vergara Donoso, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Miguel Cruchaga, LL. D., formerly President of the Council, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Alejandro Alvarez, LL. D., Technical Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Jose Antonio Gaudarillas.

China—His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, formerly Imperial Commissioner for the Revision of Laws.

His Excellency Hoo-Wei-Teh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Tokio.

His Excellency Liou-She-Shun, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

His Excellency F. van den Heuvel, Belgian Minister of State, formerly Minister of Justice.

Colombia—Gen. Jorge Holguin, Publiciste, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs. Financial Delegate in Europe.

General Marceliano Vargas, Minister of the Interior.

Mr. Marcelino Hurtado, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome.

Mr. Felipe Diaz Erazo, Counselor of Legation at Paris.

Cuba—Mr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, LL. D., Senator, Professor of International Public and Private Law at the University of Habana.

Mr. Gonzalo de Quesada, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

Mr. Manuel Sanguily, Senator.

Mr. Juan B. Hernandes Barreiro, LL. D., President of the Supreme Tribunal of the Republic.

Denmark—Prof. Henning Matzen, LL. D., Professor of the University of Copenhagen, Counselor Extraordinary of the Supreme Court.

Dominican Republic—Mr. Apolinar Tejera, Rector of the Professional Institute of Santo Domingo.

Mr. Francisco Henriquez I. Carvajal, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Rafael J. Castillo, LL. D., President of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Mr. Eliseo Grullon, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Ecuador—Mr. Luis Felipe Carbo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.

Mr. Honorato Vasquez, LL. D., Under Secretary of State at the Department for Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lima and Madrid.

Mr. Victor Manuel Rendon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris and Madrid.

Gen. Julio Andreade, Under Secretary at the Department of War and Marine, Minister of Public Instruction, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Bogota.

France—Mr. Leon Bourgeois, LL. D., Senator, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. A. Decrais, Senator, formerly Ambassador to Italy, to Austria-Hungary, and to Great Britain, formerly Minister of the Colonies.

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION OF THE HAGUE—*Continued*

Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, Minister Plenipotentiary. Senator
Mr. Louis Renault, Minister Plenipotentiary, Law Officer of the Department for Foreign Affairs.

German Empire—Mr. E. F. Sieveking, LL. D., President of the Superior Hanseatic Tribunal at Hamburg.
Mr. Kriege, LL. D., Counselor of Legation, Associate Counsel of the Department for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. von Martitz, LL. D., Privy Councilor.
Mr. von Bar, LL. D., Judicial Privy Councilor.

Great Britain—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry, LL. D., formerly of the Court of Appeals, Member of the Privy Council.
The Right Hon. Sir E. Satow, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, Member of the Privy Council.
The Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada.
The Earl de Desart, K. C. B., formerly Solicitor of the Treasury.

Greece—Mr. Denis Stephanos, Deputy, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Georges Streit, Professor of International Law at the University of Athens.
Mr. Michel Kebedgy, Counselor of the Mixed Court of Appeal at Alexandria.
Mr. A. Typaldo Bassia, Deputy.

Guatemala—Mr. Francisco Anguiano, LL. D., Vice-President of the National Assembly, President of the Council of State, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Interior and of Justice.
Mr. Antonio Batres Fauregui, Councilor of State, formerly President of the Judicial Power and of the Supreme Court of Justice, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro and at Washington.
Mr. Carlos Salazar, Substitute Dean of the Faculty of Law, Guatemalan Counsel at the Court of Justice of Central America, formerly Member of the Court of Appeals.
Mr. Francisco de Arce, LL. D., Charge d'Affaires at The Hague, Brussels, Paris, London and Rome.

Haiti—Mr. Jaques Nicolas Leger, Barrister, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington.
Mr. Solon Menos, Barrister, formerly Secretary of State for Finance, Commerce, Justice and Foreign Relations.
Mr. F. D. Legitime, Publiciste, formerly President of Haiti.
Mr. Tertullien Guilbaud, Barrister, formerly Member of the Constitutional Assembly, formerly Senator.

Italy—His Excellency Commander Jean Baptiste Pagano Guarnaschelli, LL. D., Senator of the Kingdom, First President of the Court of Cassation at Rome.
Mr. Auguste Pierantoni, Senator.
Mr. Guido Fusinato, Deputy Councilor of State.
Mr. Victor Emmanuel Orlando, Lawyer, University Professor, Member of Parliament, formerly Minister of Justice.

Japan—Mr. Itchiro Motono, LL. D., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg.
Mr. Henry Willard Denison, Law Officer of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Tokio.

Luxemburg—Mr. Henri Vannerus, President of the Council of State, formerly President of the Superior Court of Justice.

Mexico—Mr. Jose Ives Limantour, LL. D., Minister of Finance and Public Credit.
Mr. Pablo Macedo, LL. D., President of the Monetary Commission.
Mr. Joaquin Obregon Gonzalez, LL. D., Governor of Guanajuato.
Mr. Joaquin D. Casasus, LL. D., formerly Ambassador at Washington.

Montenegro—(No appointments have been made.)

Netherlands—His Excellency T. M. C. Asser, LL. D., Minister of State, Member of the Council of State.
Mr. F. B. Coninck Liefsting, LL. D., President of the Court of Cassation.
Mr. Jonkheer A. F. de Savornin Lohman, LL. D., formerly Minister of the Interior.
Mr. Jonkheer G. L. M. H. Ruys de Beerenbrouck, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice.

Nicaragua—Mr. Crisanto Medina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.
Mr. Desire Pector, Consul-General at Paris.

Norway—Mr. G. Gram, formerly Minister of State of Norway, Provincial Governor.
Mr. George Francis Hagerup, LL. D., formerly Minister of State and President of the Council.
Mr. Sigurd Ibsen, LL. D., formerly Minister of State.
Mr. H. J. Horst, Deputy, formerly President of the Lagthing.

Persia—His Excellency Mirza Samad-Khan Momtazos-Saltaneh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.
His Excellency Mirza Hassan-Khan Muchir ul Devlet, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg.

Peru—Mr. Carlos G. Candamo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

Portugal—His Excellency Count de Macedo, formerly Minister of Marine and Colonies, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid.
His Excellency Antonio Emilio Correa de Sa Brandao, President of the High Court of Justice, formerly Minister of Justice.
His Excellency Fernando Mattoso Santos, formerly Minister of Finances and of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Francisco Antonio da Veiga Beirao, Counselor of State, Peer of the Realm, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and of Justice.

Roumania—Mr. Theodore G. Rosetti, formerly President of the Council of Ministers, formerly President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice.
Mr. Jean Kalinderu, LL. D., formerly President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice.
Mr. Jean N. Lahovary, Deputy, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Agriculture, of Industry, of Commerce and of Domain.

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION OF THE HAGUE—*Continued.*

Mr. Constantin G. Dissescu, Minister of Worship and Public Instruction. Senator.

Russia—Mr. A. Sabouroff, Secretary of State, Member and President of the First Department of the Council of the Empire, Senator, Privy Councilor.

Mr. Tagantzeff, Member of the Council of the Empire, Senator, Privy Councilor.

Baron Taube, Permanent Member of the Council of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Professor of International Law at the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, Councilor of State.

Count L. Kamarovsky, Professor of International Law at the Imperial University of Moscow, Councilor of State.

Salvador—Mr. Manuel Delgado, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, formerly Rector at the National University.

Mr. Salavador Gallegos, LL. D., formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mr. Salvador Rodriguez Gonzalez, LL. D., Secretary of State of the Department for Foreign Affairs, of Justice and Public Charities.

Mr. Santiago Perez Triana.

Servia—Mr. George Pavlovitch, formerly Minister of Justice, President of the Court of Cassation.

Dr. Milovan Milovanovitch, LL. D., Minister for Foreign Affairs, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome.

Dr. Milenko R. Vesnitch, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

Siam—Mr. Frederick W. Verney, Member of Parliament, formerly Counselor of Legation at London.

Mr. Corragioni d'Orelli, Counselor of Legation at Paris.

Spain—Mr. Rafael de Urena y Smenjaud, LL. D., Professor in the Faculte of Madrid.

His Excellency S. Moret, Deputy, formerly President of the Council of Ministers.

His Excellency E. Dato, Deputy, formerly Minister of Justice.

His Excellency R. M. de Labra, Senator, Barrister at the Court of Cassation.

Sweden—Mr. Knut Hjalmar Leonard de Hammarskjold, LL. D., formerly Minister of Justice, formerly Minister of Worship and of Public Instruction, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen.

Mr. Johan Frederik Ivar Afzelius, LL. D., President of the Commission for the Revision of Laws.

Mr. Johannes Hellner, D. L., formerly Minister, Member of the Supreme Court.

Baron Carl Nils Daniel Bildt, LL. D., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Italy.

Switzerland—Mr. Charles Lardy, LL. D., Swiss Minister at Paris.

Mr. Eugene Huber, LL. D., Member of the National Council.

Mr. Leo Weber, LL. D., formerly Federal Judge, Colonel of the Military Justice, Auditor-in-Chief of the Swiss Army.

Turkey—His Excellency Gabriel Effendi, Minister of Commerce and Public Works.

His Excellency Hakky Bey, Ambassador at Rome.

His Excellency Yorghiadis Effendi, Senator.

His Excellency Said Bey, Vice-President of the Legislative Section of the Council of State.

United States—Mr. John W. Griggs, formerly Attorney-General of the United States.

Mr. George Gray, United States Circuit Judge, formerly United States Senator.

Mr. Oscar S. Straus, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople.

Uruguay—Mr. Jose Battle y Ordonez, formerly President of Uruguay.

Mr. Gonzalo Ramirez, LL. D., formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mr. Juan Pedro Castro, LL. D., formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris and Brussels.

Venezuela—Dr. Carlos Leon, LL. D., formerly Minister of Public Instruction, formerly Member of the Court of Cassation.

Dr. Nicomedes Zuloaga, LL. D., formerly Member of the Court of Cassation.

Dr. Francisco Arroyo Parejo, LL. D., formerly Procuror-General.

Gen. Manuel Antonio Matos, formerly Senator, formerly Minister of Finance.

Secretary-General—Baron Michiels van Verduynen.

First Secretary of the Court—Jonkheer W. Roell.

The Administrative Council—The Administrative Council consists of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and the diplomatic representatives at The Hague of the ratifying powers.

DECISIONS RENDERED BY THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION AT THE HAGUE.

October 14, 1902—In the matter of the case of the Pius Fund of the Californias between the United States and Mexico.

February 22, 1904—Respecting the preferential claims of the creditor nations of Venezuela under the protocols of May 7, 1903.

May 22, 1905—In the difference between France, Germany and Great Britain on the one hand, and Japan on the other, respecting leases held in perpetuity.

May 22, 1909—In the matter of the Casablanca dispute between France and Germany.

August 8, 1909—In the matter of the dispute between Great Britain and France, respecting the right of certain Muscat Dhows to fly the French flag.

October 23, 1909—Respecting the maritime boundary between Norway and Sweden.

September 7, 1910—In the North Atlantic Fisheries case between the United States and Great Britain.

There was pending when ALMANAC went to press before the same tribunal the arbitration of the difference between the United States on behalf of the Orinoco Steamship Company and Venezuela under the protocol of February 13, 1909.

Causes of High Living Expenses.

SENATE REPORT ON THE INCREASE IN COST OF FOOD AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

THE United States Senate on February 9, 1910, adopted a resolution for the appointment of a select Committee on Wages and Prices of Commodities, with instructions to make "an exhaustive investigation into the cost of living and any increase in the same since 1900; to ascertain whether the price of the necessaries of life which enter into the general use and consumption of the people have, since the year 1900, been increased, and if so, to ascertain the cause or causes which have influenced said increase." The Committee was authorized to employ experts, administer oaths, take testimony, etc.

The Committee appointed under the resolution were Senators Lodge of Massachusetts, Chairman; Gallinger of New Hampshire, McCumber of North Dakota, Smoot of Utah, Crawford of South Dakota, Clarke of Kansas, Johnston of Alabama and Smith of South Carolina. The committee appointed Edward D. Smith Secretary and Fred. C. Croxton Statistician.

The Committee made majority and minority reports June 23, 1910.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The following are *extracts* from the majority report, which was quite voluminous and containing many statistical tables:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The advance in prices has been world wide, although the products of the farm and food products have advanced much more rapidly than have manufactured articles. This is probably due to two causes; first, the prices of farm products and of food are more sensitive than manufactured commodities, and would therefore respond more quickly to causes producing higher prices; and, second, a study of the course of prices of such farm products and food as are produced in the United States indicates that the demand has outgrown the production of such commodities, and that the production of manufactured articles and of articles usually imported into the United States have outgrown our production of farm products and domestic food supplies. This condition has no doubt been brought about to a considerable extent by the withdrawal from the farms of large numbers of persons who have entered industrial pursuits and become food consumers rather than food producers, and to the rapidly increased cost of production of farm products. Data have been compiled showing prices in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy and Bulgaria. Prices appear to have advanced somewhat more rapidly in the United States than in any of the above countries, excepting possibly Canada and Russia. * * *

Among the many causes contributing to the advance in prices may be enumerated:

Increased cost of production of farm products by reason of higher land values and higher wages.

Increased demand for farm products and food.

Shifting of population from food-producing to food-consuming occupations and localities.

Immigration to food-consuming localities.

Reduced fertility of land resulting in lower average production or in increased expenditures for fertilization.

Increased banking facilities in agricultural localities which enable farmers to hold their crops and market to the best advantage. This results in steadying prices, but also tends to advance prices.

Reduced supply convenient to transportation facilities of such commodities as timber.

Cold storage plants which result in preventing extreme fluctuations of prices of certain commodities with the seasons, but by enabling the wholesalers to buy and sell at the best possible advantage tend to advance prices.

Increased cost of distribution.
Industrial combinations.
Organizations of producers or of dealers.
Advertising.
Increased money supply.
Overcapitalization.
Higher standard of living.

RETAIL PRICES.

Retail prices in the United States in the Spring of 1910 were for many articles at the highest point reached for many years. As compared with the Spring of 1900 prices for bacon were more than 70 per cent. higher, ham was 33 per cent. higher, flour was about 50 per cent. higher, butter about 45 per cent. higher, sugar 12 per cent. higher, and eggs 100 per cent. higher. Some few articles, such as coffee and tea, were about the same price as in 1900, but practically no articles of food were lower than in 1900. Furniture was about the same price as in 1900. Earthenware was slightly lower. Shoes and clothing were considerably higher. Owing to the demand for high grade articles some retailers have taken advantage of the opportunity to unreasonably advance prices for articles of better grades. A large wholesale dealer in New York testified relative to egg prices: "I saw a bill here some time ago where we were charging 35 cents a dozen for eggs, and their bill to a party uptown was 75 cents a dozen." * * *

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR.

Wages have not advanced as rapidly as have prices and practically all labor difficulties which have been the subject of mediation in the United States during the past two or three years have had as their basis the advanced cost of living. In the United States wages have advanced much more rapidly than they have in European countries, in fact in some European countries practically no advance has been made during the ten years under consideration.

Wages in the United States advanced in about the same degree as did prices until 1907. Owing to the industrial depression of 1908, following the financial panic of the Fall of 1907, wages dropped considerably and in 1909 hardly more than regained the high point reached in 1907.

Wages at the present time are not on as high a level as are food prices. Salaries have advanced but very little during the past ten years.

INCREASED COST OF PRODUCTION OF FARM PRODUCTS.

As has already been stated, the testimony of practically all witnesses who have been familiar with farm conditions is to the effect that the cost of production of farm products has risen very rapidly during the past ten years. Wages of regular farm hands have increased from 45 per cent. to 75 per cent. during the period from 1900 to 1910. Wages of harvest hands have increased in about the same proportion. * * *

Two or three decades ago the richest of land could be procured from the Federal Government at a merely nominal cost, but the supply of Government land suitable for general farming is largely exhausted, excepting such as requires irrigation or drainage, and a much larger initial outlay is necessary in order to secure desirable farming land. The richness of the virgin soil is disappearing, and in many localities the crop average can be maintained only by the use of expensive commercial fertilizers. The cost of producing live stock has increased with the rapid disappearance of the range. Live stock is now largely produced on expensive land instead of upon the range at a merely nominal rent. The expense of

CAUSES OF HIGH LIVING EXPENSES—*Continued.*

fattening cattle has also materially increased, by reason of the advance in labor cost and the advance in feed. Another cause of the increased cost of production is the great increase in the value of farm land.

THE DEMAND FOR FARM PRODUCTS AND THE SUPPLY.

The present advance in prices, as has been stated, is primarily an advance in farm products and food of domestic production. The increased cost of production and other farm causes have already been discussed, even after all of those causes are taken into consideration, however, the advance would not have been possible unless there had been a sufficient demand for the farm products. The demand for farm products has increased more rapidly than the supply and the demand arises in our own country. The economic progress of the large mass of our people has resulted in a much greater consumption of foodstuffs. * * *

THE TARIFF.

The tariff seems to have been no material factor in causing the advance in prices during the past decade. The greatest advances have been made in commodities upon which the tariff has little or no effect, and the absolute removal of the tariff on many of these commodities could not have afforded relief at the present time, for the reason that prices of these commodities, with a few exceptions, were as high or higher in other countries than in the United States.

The advance in prices during the past ten years appears to have no relation to tariff legislation. Beginning with January, 1900, wholesale prices in general declined slightly, and the decline continued through July, 1901. Beginning with August, 1901, prices advanced very slowly through March, 1903, and then remained steady through May, 1905. Beginning with June, 1905, there was a marked increase through October, 1907. Beginning with November, 1907, prices began to decline and the decline continued through August, 1908. Beginning with September, 1908, prices steadily advanced until the highest point during the ten years was reached in March, 1910.

The advance in 1909 as compared with 1900, by groups of articles, was as follows:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Products of the forest advanced	40.3	Products of mines and wells advanced	13.5
Products of the farm, crude, advanced	36.1	Products of manufactures advanced	5.7
Products of the farm, manufactured, advanced	24.2	Products of the fisheries advanced	5.1
		Imported products declined	1.7

The groups of articles which have shown the greatest advance—the products of the forests and the products of the farm—are those for which there has been practically no change in tariff during the past ten years. Neither have there been any changes during the past twenty years which could in any way account for the increase in price. The tariff acts of 1894, 1897 and 1909 have made no changes which to any appreciable degree measure the changes in prices which have taken place

The tariff act of 1909 made no marked changes in "farm products and foodstuffs," the articles grouped by the tariff acts under Schedule G, "agricultural products and provisions," and Schedule E, "sugar, molasses and manufactures of."

Where alterations were made in rates they were chiefly in the direction of reductions. Yet such changes as have been made in the tariff in these schedules have apparently had no effect on prices, as almost without a single exception the prices have advanced materially since the passage of the act without any distinction as to whether the tariff was increased or decreased. * * *

COMBINATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Many industrial combinations are not trusts in the sense of being organized for the purpose of controlling prices in restraint of trade, but by reason of manufacturing or controlling a large percentage of the output they are able to exercise some control over prices.

The prices of many of the trust produced commodities have not advanced as rapidly as have other commodities. In some cases where trust-produced commodities have advanced greatly the advance appears to be due largely to other causes, such as short supplies. Prices have advanced in other countries where trusts could not have exercised the same control over production and marketing. * * *

THE GOLD SUPPLY.

The proposition that the increase in the gold supply has affected prices rests of course on the sound economic theory that a marked increase in the monetary standard of value cheapens the standard and by cheapening it increases the amount which must be paid for a commodity. It is because the general trend of world prices has seemingly responded to the contraction or expansion of the world's supply of currency that the conclusion is reached that the present abnormal production of gold is a positive factor in forcing up the level of the world's prices and in preventing their decline. It is not contended that this increase is the dominant or even a principal cause of the rise of prices, but it undoubtedly has exerted a positive effect by cheapening the standard of price and at the same time enormously increasing the amount of credit based upon gold.

While the actual increase in the world's gold supply has been very great, the increase in the credit based upon gold has far exceeded it. Some of our best economists estimate that there is an increase in credit of from $3 to $4 to $1 in gold. In seems certain, therefore, that this enormous increase in the standard by which all other commodities are measured has surpassed the normal increase required for the growing volume of the world's business, and if this be true, the result must be a cheapening of the standard with a consequent advance in price. In other words, the recent increase in production of the standard of value bringing with it a still greater increase in credit, has of necessity decreased the value of the standard and thereby increased the price of the commodities which it measures. To what extent this increase of gold production has influenced prices can not, of course, be determined, but that it has been an element in bringing about an increase in the world's prices can not, we think, be denied.

THE LABOR UNIONS.

Labor unions have not been apparently a serious factor in contributing toward advancing prices. Since the financial panic of the Fall of 1907 wages have not advanced as rapidly as prices.

COST OF DISTRIBUTION.

The expenses of distributing food products by wholesalers and retailers have increased by reason of the increase in rents, taxes, wages and cost of horses and horse feed.

The method usually followed by the housewife in buying in very small quantities adds materially to the cost, but no particular change has taken place in this respect during the past ten years. In the cities, orders for delivery often consist of a single article such as "half a dozen eggs"; "a quarter peck of potatoes"; "two pounds of sugar," etc. The cost of delivering a small order is practically the same as the cost of delivering a much larger one, in fact in some cases the cost is larger by reason of the fact that many of the small orders are "rush" orders and delivery is made by a boy or man who takes with him only

CAUSES OF HIGH LIVING EXPENSES—*Continued.*

the single order. Under present housing conditions a return to old methods of purchase are impossible for the reason that apartments and many modern houses do not provide facilities for storing any considerable quantity of foodstuffs and supplies. Where the housewife can purchase in larger quantities and directly from the producer, a great saving is accomplished.

Advertising has grown unreasonably during the past few years, especially is this true of package goods. The cost of advertising has likewise advanced. Many articles are sold largely in packages or glass jars more or less expensive. The cost of advertising and also the cost of packages must ultimately be paid by the consumer. The package articles are often much more attractive than other articles, but in many cases the goods are of no higher quality, the expense per pound or per dozen is much greater than for goods from bulk, and the package for which the customer has paid full value is thrown away as soon as the goods are used. * * *

COLD STORAGE.

Cold storage plants have tended to level prices although they have enabled the dealers to take the best possible advantage of conditions, both in purchasing when prices are low and in selling when prices are high. The Committee recommended to Congress a bill limiting the time food products may be kept in cold storage.

OVERCAPITALIZATION.

Overcapitalization of transportation and industrial companies has the effect of advancing prices. The effect of overcapitalization may not be to immediately increase the amount of dividends paid, but an increase of capital usually results in a greater amount of dividends. Increased dividends must mean increased earnings and the increased earnings come from the consumer.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the period from 1900 to the present time was 8,202,288. Of the total number 5,110,052 were males, and 2,492,336 were females. More than 80 per cent. of the total number, or 6,803,05, were at the most productive period of life; that is, between 14 and 44 years of age. Of this enormous number of people only a very small per cent. have entered agricultural pursuits, but practically all of them have entered industrial pursuits and instead of being producers of food they have become consumers and by reason of becoming consumers instead of producers they have contributed in no small way toward advancing prices of food products. This abundance of labor has also tended to prevent more than a slight rise of wages in many industries which the immigrants have entered in great numbers.

The majority report was signed by Senators Lodge, Gallinger, McCumber, Smoot and Crawford.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The conclusions of the minority of the committee were as follows:

We find the three substantial causes for the advance in prices are—

(1) The tariff. (2) Trusts, combines and monopolies. (3) Increased money supply.

We are without sufficient data to apportion the degree of responsibility among these three causes, but that the first two are the chief malefactors we have no doubt, and they are of our own creation.

Extracts from the report follow:

Regarding the finding of the majority of the committee that the increased cost of production of farm products by reason of higher land values and higher wages was a cause of the advance of prices the minority quoted Professor Carter of Harvard University, as saying:

"This is a perfectly clear case of putting the cart before the horse. Every student of economics knows that the high price of land is not a cause, but the effect of the high price of farm products. Let the price of farm products fall to the unremunerative level and land values will disappear for the simple reason that farm land then becomes undesirable property. Let the price of farm products rise still higher, and farm land becomes more desirable and its price will rise higher. There is no reason why land should command a high price for farming purposes, except a rise in the price of farm products or a fall in the cost of cultivating the land. To say that farm products are high because land values are high is quite as foolish as saying a tree is tall because its shadow is long."

The minority admitted that increased demand for farm products—the supply not responding—will increase prices, but quoted statistics of production in recent years of wheat, corn and potatoes to show that there had been a very large increase; that of wheat from 1900 to 1909 being over 40 per cent.; of corn over 30 per cent. and potatoes over 80 per cent.

Other statements of causes of increased cost of living by the majority were briefly criticised by the minority report:

THE TARIFF.

A large part of the space of the report devoted to the tariff was a discussion of the theory of Protection and of its relation to the present advance in prices. Of the opinion of the majority that the prevailing tariff was not a factor in this advance the report said:

The majority acquit the tariff of being an accessory, either before or after the fact, to the increased cost of living. They say, "The tariff has been no material factor in causing the advance in prices during the past decade." The majority are careful not to go behind the period of the enactment of the Dingley bill (1897), but, if they mean that there have been no increases in the tariff on any of the necessaries of life, we shall presently show that the facts are otherwise. Even if no change had been made, the tariff was already adding largely to the cost of living, and we shall insist that, whilst the tariff was being "revised" on the heels of a disastrous panic, resulting in a large reduction of wages to laborers and hardships to the people generally, and with the advancing tide of higher wages sweeping over the country, the failure to meet these conditions and reduce these exactions can not exculpate the majority from responsibility for the distress that has come upon the country.

"When the Payne-Aldrich bill was under consideration last year the majority of the committee stood unflinchingly with its framers, and against every effort even to adjust it to "the difference between the cost of production abroad and at home, plus a reasonable profit to the manufacturers." They stood for an unreasonable profit and secured it. It is difficult to understand how any one can favor high rates of duty if he does not honestly believe that it will increase the prices to be realized by the manufacturers producing the article affected, by diminishing or destroying competition, and thus necessarily increasing the cost to the consumer. * * *

We believe that the amount of the tariff is added to the price and taxed to the consumer; that but for the tariff the commodities we buy upon which that tax is laid would be cheaper, approximately to the extent of the tariff; and that when we do not buy the imported article the protected manufacturer puts approximately the amount of it on the goods produced by him.

CAUSES OF HIGH LIVING EXPENSES—*Continued.*

TRUSTS.

Mr. Moody, in his book on trusts, states that they began in 1898. The soil was made so fertile by the Dingley tariff that they took root and grew so rapidly that Congressman Littlefield, early in 1903, gave a list of 800, with a capitalization of $14,000,000,000. Most of them sprang into existence after the passage of the Dingley bill. Census Bulletin No. 122, 1900, gave a list of 183, of which only 63 antedated the Dingley law; 7 were formed in 1897; 20 in 1898; 79 in 1899—a gain in a little over two years of nearly 100 per cent. over all the period prior to the passage of that bill. It was during this period that the greatest advances in the cost of living occurred—the advance from July, 1897, to January, 1900, was 31 per cent., about 12 per cent. per annum—so this accounts for the fact that manufactured products have not since 1900 kept pace in advance with other commodities, having an advantage of 30 per cent. to start on.

There are few trusts that could survive a revenue tariff. They flourish only under the shadow of high protective walls. Standing behind these walls that shut off foreign competition and destroying domestic competition by consolidations and absorptions, they are limited only to selling at a fraction less than the foreign price plus the protective duty. That they reduce cost of production seems certain, but it is in rare cases that the public or the laborers employed by them participate in the enlarged profit. So enormous have been their profits that we find organizations springing up all over the country, like the Elgin Board of Trade, the wholesale grocers, lumber dealers—associations that have contributed largely to the advance in prices and the frauds perpetrated by manufacturers of certain goods in reducing the weight or contents of packages from 20 to 50 per cent. and maintaining the same price. Convictions have been effected in some cases in Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois for selling canned corn of less weight than that marked on the package. Other cases just as grave shown before the committee escape indictment by not stating in the package the weight of its contents. * * *

INCREASED MONEY SUPPLY.

We agree with the majority that the increase in gold supply has affected the prices of commodities, and also in their statement that it is "not the dominant, or even a principal cause of the rise of prices." We are glad to be able to concur with the majority in a matter of such vital interest.

We accept as true the statement of John Stuart Mill that: "The value of money is inversely as general prices—falling as they rise and rising as they fall." When one speaks of the price of a commodity rising, it means just the same as if one should say that the price of money with respect to that commodity has declined. That there has been a rise in the prices throughout the world seems to be true, but the extent of the rise has not been the same everywhere.

The minority report was signed by Senators Johnston, Clarke, and Smith of South Carolina.

Publicity of Political Contributions.

THE Federal act of June 25, 1910, providing for publicity of contributions made for the purpose of influencing elections at which Representatives in Congress are elected, is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term "political committee" under the provisions of this act shall include the national committees of all political parties and the national congressional campaign committees of all political parties and all committees, associations or organizations which shall in two or more States influence the result or attempt to influence the result of an election at which Representatives in Congress are to be elected.

SEC. 2. That every political committee as defined in this act shall have a chairman and treasurer. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to keep a detailed and exact account of all money or its equivalent received by or promised to such committee or any member thereof, or by or to any person acting under its authority or in its behalf, and the name of every person, firm, association or committee from whom received, and of all expenditures, disbursements and promises of payment or disbursement made by the committee or any member thereof, or by any person acting under its authority or in its behalf, and to whom paid, distributed, or disbursed. No officer or member of such committee, or other person acting under its authority or in its behalf, shall receive any money or its equivalent, or expend or promise to expend any money on behalf of such committee, until after a chairman and treasurer of such committee shall have been chosen.

SEC. 3. That every payment or disbursement made by a political committee exceeding ten dollars in amount be evidenced by a receipted bill stating the particulars of expense, and every such record, voucher, receipt, or account shall be preserved for fifteen months after the election to which it relates.

SEC. 4. That whoever, acting under the authority or in behalf of such political committee, whether as a member thereof or otherwise, receives any contribution, payment, loan, gift, advance, deposit, or promise of money or its equivalent shall, on demand, and in any event within five days after the receipt of such contribution, payment, loan, gift, advance, deposit, or promise, render to the treasurer of such political committee a detailed account of the same, together with the name and address from whom received, and said treasurer shall forthwith enter the same in a ledger or record to be kept by him for that purpose.

SEC. 5. That the treasurer of every such political committee shall, within thirty days after the election at which Representatives in Congress were chosen in two or more States, file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, District of Columbia, an itemized, detailed statement, sworn to by said treasurer and conforming to the requirements of the following section of this act. The statement so filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall be preserved by him for fifteen months, and shall be a part of the public records of his office, and shall be open to public inspection.

SEC. 6. That the statements required by the preceding section of this act shall state:

First. The name and address of each person, firm, association, or committee who or which has contributed, promised, loaned, or advanced to such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof, either in one or more items, money or its equivalent of the aggregate amount or value of one hundred dollars or more.

Second. The total sum contributed, promised, loaned, or advanced to such political committee, or to any officer, member, or agent thereof, in amounts less than one hundred dollars.

Third. The total sum of all contributions, promises, loans, and advances received by such political committee or any officer, member, or agent thereof.

Fourth. The name and address of each person, firm, association, or committee to whom such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof, has disbursed, distributed, contributed, loaned, advanced, or promised any sum of money or its equivalent of the amount or value of ten dollars or more, and the purpose thereof.

Fifth. The total sum disbursed, distributed, contributed, loaned, advanced, or promised by such political committee, or any officer, member, or agent thereof, where the amount or value of such disburse-

PUBLICITY OF POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS—*Continued.*

ment, distribution, loan, advance, or promise to any one person, firm, association, or committee in one or more items is less than ten dollars.

Sixth. The total sum disbursed, distributed, contributed, loaned, advanced, or promised by such political committee or any officer, member, or agent thereof.

SEC. 7. That every person, firm, association or committee, except political committees as hereinbefore defined, that shall expend or promise any sum of money or other thing of value amounting to fifty dollars or more for the purpose of influencing or controlling, in two or more States, the result of an election at which Representatives to the Congress of the United States are elected, unless he or it shall contribute the same to a political committee as hereinbefore defined, shall file the statements of the same under oath, as required by section six of this act, in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, at Washington, District of Columbia, which statements shall be held by said Clerk in all respects as required by section five of this act.

SEC. 8. That any person may in connection with such election incur and pay from his own private funds for the purpose of influencing or controlling, in two or more States, the result of an election at which Representatives to the Congress of the United States are elected all personal expenses for his travelling and for purposes incidental to travelling, for stationery and postage, and for telegraph and telephone service without being subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. That nothing contained in this act shall limit or affect the right of any person to spend money for proper legal expenses in maintaining or contesting the results of any election.

SEC. 10. That every person willfully violating any of the foregoing provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Creation of a Commerce Court.

THE Congress of the United States, June 18, 1910 passed "An act to create a Commerce Court and to amend 'An act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, as heretofore amended, and for other purposes." The provisions for the creation of the Commerce Court were as follows:

A court of the United States is hereby created which shall be known as the Commerce Court and shall have the jurisdiction now possessed by Circuit Courts of the United States and the judges thereof over all cases of the following kinds:

First. All cases for the enforcement, otherwise than by adjudication and collection of a forfeiture or penalty or by infliction of criminal punishment, of any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission other than for the payment of money.

Second. Cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend in whole or in part any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Third. Such cases as by section three of the act entitled "An act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States," approved February 19, 1903, are authorized to be maintained in a Circuit Court of the United States.

Fourth. All such mandamus proceedings as under the provisions of section twenty or section twenty-three of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, are authorized to be maintained in a Circuit Court of the United States.

Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as enlarging the jurisdiction now possessed by the Circuit Courts of the United States or the judges thereof, that is hereby transferred to and vested in the Commerce Court.

The jurisdiction of the Commerce Court over cases of the foregoing classes shall be exclusive, but this act shall not affect the jurisdiction now possessed by any Circuit Court or District Court of the United States over cases or proceedings of a kind not within the above-enumerated classes.

The Commerce Court shall be a court of record, and shall have a seal of such form and style as the court may prescribe. The said court shall be composed of five judges, to be from time to time designated and assigned thereto by the Chief Justice of the United States, from among the circuit judges of the United States, for the period of five years, except that in the first instance the court shall be composed of the five additional circuit judges to be appointed as hereinafter provided, who shall be designated by the President to serve for one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, in order that the period of designation of one of the said judges shall expire in each year thereafter. In case of the death, resignation or termination of assignment of any judge so designated, the Chief Justice shall designate a circuit judge to fill the vacancy so caused and to serve during the unexpired period for which the original designation was made. After the year 1914 no circuit judge shall be redesignated to serve in the Commerce Court until the expiration of at least one year after the expiration of the period of his last previous designation. The judge first designated for the five-year period shall be the presiding judge of said court, and thereafter the judge senior in designation shall be the presiding judge.

Each of the judges during the period of his service in the Commerce Court shall, on account of the regular sessions of the court being held in the city of Washington, receive in addition to his salary as circuit judge an expense allowance at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint five additional circuit judges, no two of whom shall be from the same judicial circuit, who shall hold office during good behavior and who shall be from time to time designated and assigned by the Chief Justice of the United States for service in the Circuit Court for any district, or the Circuit Court of Appeals for any circuit, or in the Commerce Court.

The associate judges shall have precedence and shall succeed to the place and powers of the presiding judge whenever he may be absent or incapable of acting in the order of the date of their designations. Four of said judges shall constitute a quorum, and at least a majority of the court shall concur in all decisions.

The act further provides for the appointment of a clerk and marshal. The court shall be permanently open. Its regular sessions shall be held in Washington, but it may hold sessions in different parts of the United States as may be found desirable. In all cases within its jurisdiction it may exercise any and all the powers of a Circuit Court of the United States. Its jurisdiction may be invoked by the filing of written petitions setting forth the petitioner's cause of action and specifying the relief sought. Appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

State Legislation in 1910.

THE following summary of legislation by States in 1910 is compiled by permission from a statement prepared for President Charles F. Libby, of the American Bar Association, by Clement F. Robinson, which was attached to the address by the President delivered at the annual meeting of the association in August, 1910. Only the more prominent features of the legislation are covered in this summary, the statement by Mr. Robinson being quite elaborate and exhaustive.

During the twelve months prior to August 1, 1910, regular legislative sessions were held in Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia. There were special sessions for specific objects in Illinois, Montana, New York, Oklahoma, Texas and Washington.

Agriculture—Kentucky and Virginia, where hog cholera has brought heavy financial loss in recent years, provided for the distribution of preventive serum. Other acts in these States along the lines of legislation now common in this country, required the inspection and testing of cattle suspected to be suffering from cattle diseases, and especially tuberculosis, and arrange for the destruction of the animals if the suspicions are verified. In both States the examination can be made only at the owner's request, but in Kentucky the owner who does not report his suspicions is heavily penalized. In Maryland the sale of tuberculin and mallein for testing diseased cattle, and of vaccine for glanders, was regulated and penalties were imposed for selling tuberculous cattle. New York had a new act in regard to the care and keeping of cows. Virginia authorized the creation of drainage districts for the improving of the swamp lands of the State, and Ohio permitted county commissioners to cause marsh lands to be drained and reclaimed for agricultural purposes. In both States the expenses are to be assessed as betterments on the lands benefited. Virginia established instruction in agricultural high schools, and Mississippi created county agricultural high schools by a law passed in substitution for an earlier act which had been held unconstitutional because it was applicable only to the whites. In Kentucky, where commercial trusts and combinations in restraint of trade are illegal, it is now lawful, if the legislation in 1910 is constitutional, for farmers to agree to abstain from growing any kind of crop for any given period or season and to combine or pool crops of certain mentioned commodities in order to obtain a higher price therefor. Such agreements may be recorded and have the same effect as chattel mortgages, and the buyer or solicitor of pooled property is liable to fine and imprisonment. It was declared by the Legislature that an emergency existed, requiring the act permitting pooling to take immediate effect.

Automobiles—Kentucky licensed automobiles and New Jersey licensed motor-boats. The Kentucky act prescribed the following registration fees: $5 for a car of less than 25 horse-power, $10 for a car of from 25 to 50 horse-power and $20 for a car of over 50 horse-power. The general speed limit is whatever is "reasonable and proper" under the circumstances of the time and place, but a rate in excess of eight miles an hour on corners and at curves or crossings, ten miles an hour in business sections, fifteen miles in residential districts and twenty miles an hour elsewhere was made prima facie unreasonable. Non-residents complying with their home regulations in regard to registration need not register in Kentucky.

The Virginia act had the following fees: $5 for cars of 20 horse-power or less, $10 for cars of from 20 to 45 horse-power, $20 for a larger car, $2 for motorcycles and $50 for dealers. The speed limit clause set a flat limit of twenty miles in rural regions, except on curves, hills and cross-roads (where it is eight miles); it left the fixing of lower rates of speed in incorporated places to local ordinance, the limit to be twelve miles in the absence of ordinances.

Maryland added twenty-one new sections in revising its automobile law. The registration fees were fixed at $6 for cars of 20 horse-power or less, $12 for cars of from 20 to 40 horse-power, $18 for the larger cars, $3 for motorcycles, $12 for motorcycle dealers, $24 for other dealers. The speed limits were fixed at twelve miles in business sections, eighteen miles in the suburbs and twenty-five miles in the country. Localities which adopt special regulations must conspicuously post them. Brakes, bells, lights and careful operation of the car were covered by special paragraphs, and there was a penalty for tampering with the cars of others, for using them without the owner's consent, or for strewing on the highway broken glass or other articles likely to injure automobiles.

In revising its automobile act New York exempted from taxation as property all automobiles except commercial cars. The State fees range from $5 for cars of 25 horse-power or less to five times that amount for cars of 50 horse-power. After four years' fees have been paid the rate to be paid by any car is halved thereafter. Manufacturers and dealers must pay $15 and $1 additional for each number plate, and owners of commercial cars pay $5 for each car. There is a reciprocal clause applicable to all non-residents. Chauffeurs must pass an examination before obtaining a license.

Banks and Banking—New York passed a new act for licensing and regulating private banking. Both a deposit of $10,000 with the State Comptroller and a bond with sufficient sureties are required under heavy penalties; reports and inspections are required, and the public must have access to quarterly reports of assets and liabilities. Moneys received for transmission to a foreign country must be forwarded within five days. Hotel-keepers, telegraph companies, express companies and private bankers who do business of less than $500 in amount annually, or file bonds for $100,000 in New York City and $50,000 elsewhere, were exempted from the act.

An act passed by Massachusetts permits the Bank Commissioner to take possession of a savings bank or trust company whose capital has been impaired or charter violated, or when its business has been conducted in an unsafe or unauthorized manner. Another Massachusetts act gave the same commissioner authority to order an appraisal of real estate on which an excessive loan seems to have been made, and to give such directions as the appraisal shows to be proper. The same act permits the Supreme Court to authorize a scaling down of all depositors' accounts when a savings bank has made unfortunate investments. A third Massachusetts act prohibited extraordinary alterations in savings bank buildings in excess of a cost of $10,000 without the approval of the Bank Commissioner.

In Ohio the publication, either orally or in writing, of statements derogatory to a bank was made a criminal offence.

In New Jersey minors may become bank depositors and thereby become vested with all the rights of adult depositors and subject to all their liabilities.

Boards of Examination—Virginia created a board for the examination and registration of

STATE LEGISLATION IN 1910—*Continued.*

dentists, and another for public or chartered accountants. Georgia provided such a board for osteopaths, Massachusetts for nurses and Maryland and New Jersey for midwives.

Child Labor—In New York the child labor laws were amended by two acts, so that now no minor under sixteen years of age is permitted to work in any mercantile establishment, office, hotel or as a messenger more than fifty-four hours a week, nine hours a day, or between 7 at night and 8 in the morning. No female between sixteen and twenty-one years of age is permitted to work more than sixty hours a week, ten hours a day, in any mercantile establishment, except during the week before Christmas. At least forty-five minutes must be allowed for the noon meal, and at least twenty minutes for supper if the work lasts until 7 at night. No minors under sixteen years of age may be employed to run elevators of a speed greater than 200 feet a minute, or to work in connection with certain specified machines, or with acids, paints, matches or powder; or in breweries or distilleries; and no girl under sixteen years of age is permitted to work in any place where she must stand constantly; no male under sixteen or female under twenty-one years of age may clean machinery while in motion. No male under eighteen and no female whatever may work at a polishing wheel.

In New Jersey it was provided that no minor under sixteen years of age is to work more than fifty-five hours a week, or more than ten hours a day; no minor under fifteen years of age is now permitted to work between 6 at night and 6 in the morning, and after July 4, 1911, no minor under sixteen years of age will be permitted to work during those hours.

In Kentucky the Child Labor act was extended in application. It had applied merely to factories, mines and mercantile establishments; hereafter it is to include business offices, telegraph offices, hotels, restaurants, apartments and boarding houses. In none of these occupations are children between fourteen and sixteen years of age to be employed without an age and schooling certificate.

In Rhode Island, by an amendment to the Child Labor act, no child under fourteen years of age may be employed in any factory or business establishment; none under sixteen years of age between the hours of 8 at night and 6 in the morning, nor unless the child has a school certificate.

Maryland forbade the employment of children under fourteen years of age as carriers of telegrams or messages, and of children under sixteen years of age between the hours of 8 at night and 8 in the morning for any purpose. This State also forbade the employment of any minors to call at houses of ill-repute or even of questionable character.

Virginia made it a misdemeanor for parents or guardians to refuse to support children under fourteen years of age. Kentucky went further, and punishes any person who directly promotes or contributes to conditions which render any child dependent, neglected or delinquent, and ordered that the act shall be liberally construed in favor of the State, to protect children from neglect of parental duty, even though the person at fault be no relative of the child.

Conservation of Natural Resources—For several years the conservation of natural resources has occupied legislative attention. Many States have appointed State conservation commissions, as a result of the conference of Governors which was called by President Roosevelt in 1907. The only State added to that list during 1910 was Maryland. The commission is made up of three unpaid members, who are to study the problem of conservation, co-operate with conservation boards of other States and with the Federal Government, and to prepare publications on the subject.

The only other legislation during the year of like character was in New York, where the Forest, Fish and Game Commission was given an appropriation of $10,000 to purchase and propagate trees to reforest lands in the forest reserves.

Constitutional Amendments—Besides the action of several States on the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution there was only one other State this year which sought another amendment to the Federal Constitution—Maryland, which requested Congress to submit to the States the amendment authorizing the election of United States Senators directly by the people.

Fewer amendments than usual to State Constitutions were proposed by the Legislatures of 1910. In Massachusetts the Legislature defeated a proposition submitted to it with the approval of the previous year's Legislature for a taxation amendment which would permit a classification of property at different rates of taxation. The previous Legislature was led to submit the amendment by an adverse Supreme Court decision upon the constitutionality of a scheme for a uniform low tax rate on certain forms of investment which had been proposed in a report of the Tax Commission as a solution of part of the perennial difficulty with the general property tax. The Legislature of 1910 was led to its adverse action by a special report of a committee of three, which took the ground that the proposed amendment would open the way of discrimination, injustice and oppression.

Both the Massachusetts and New York Legislatures submitted to the Legislatures of 1911 amendments permitting the Legislature by special act to authorize the taking of sufficient extra land on both sides of a proposed or improved highway so that the sale of the surplus after the improvements should be completed would help defray the cost of the changes.

The Maryland Legislature voted to submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution requiring the use at elections of the Australian ballot and defining persons entitled to registration. The same Legislature voted to submit another amendment providing for the apportionment of legislative districts and for the government of Baltimore. Virginia, which about ten years ago adopted a new Constitution, proposed a number of small amendments to it. The most significant extended the legislative session from sixty to ninety days. Mississippi offered three small amendments to its Constitution. Ohio offered an amendment to its Constitution dealing with the method of submitting to the voters the question of a constitutional convention, which, by the terms of the Constitution, required that it be submitted to the people in 1910.

Courts—The only important change of the year in the composition of the judiciary was in Mississippi, where two Supreme Court commissioners, seven Circuit judges, three chancellors and a prosecuting attorney for each county were added.

Crimes, Penalties and Corrections—Ohio passed an act "to punish the making or use of false statements to obtain property or credit" which greatly enlarged the scope of the class of offences. The same State revised the law for the punishment of dishonest peddlers. Unlawful use of trade names or imitations thereof and of stencils for boxes containing garden produce were made criminal in Maryland. Obscene shows and entertainments "tending to corrupt the morals of youth" were made criminally punished in Massachusetts. Georgia protected the good name of its women by a statute making it a misdemeanor to defame a virtuous female. Kentucky defined the crime of abortion and increased its punishment. Kentucky punished by fine persons guilty of cruelty to animals, and authorized the destruction of diseased and neglected animals by the proper officials.

STATE LEGISLATION IN 1910—*Continued.*

Disorder or drunkenness on cars of common carriers or in stations was made punishable in Kentucky and Mississippi.

The stealing, destruction, mutilation or concealment of a will was made punishable by fine or imprisonment or both in New York. The burial of human remains on State canal lands was made a misdemeanor in the same State.

It was made a misdemeanor in Virginia to swear over the telephone or to abuse a person or his female relatives in such a manner as to lead to a breach of the peace, and it was made larceny to refuse within twenty-four hours to pay for or redeliver goods received C. O. D., or to obtain money or property on bad checks or drafts. Insufficiency of deposit was made prima facie evidence of criminal intent.

Apparently the agitation of a few years ago for the abolition of the death penalty has spent itself, for no State in 1910 took such a step. Kentucky, however, substituted the electric chair for the rope.

Virginia passed an act permitting minors under seventeen years of age, depraved or vicious, or convicted as first offenders of crimes other than rape, to be placed in homes or institutions instead of jails. The same State permitted the release of prisoners on probation under the care of a police probation officer appointed by the judge under the supervision of the State Charity Commission.

Kentucky provided for indeterminate sentences, the limits of which are to be fixed by the judge in felonies, by the jury in misdemeanors. One of the two State penitentiaries was set apart as a reformatory for prisoners under thirty years old who are not yet hardened criminals. There the prisoners are to be educated, credited with a part of their earnings, and in the discretion of the board of managers eventually paroled and discharged. There was also established an employment agency for paroled prisoners.

New Jersey's prison legislation concerned itself with female prisoners. Sheriffs were authorized to appoint jail matrons, and a State reformatory for women over seventeen years of age was established.

Massachusetts enacted that prison-made goods shall be sold to public institutions instead of in open market—a law for which union labor has been stoutly contending. In Oklahoma prison-made goods sold in the State are to be labelled so as to identify the source of manufacture.

Ohio, following the lead of Illinois in the effort to reach in some way offenders who have assisted "Judge Lynch," authorized the Governor to remove any sheriff who shall permit a mob to take a prisoner from his custody.

Education—New York established a retirement fund for teachers who have reached the age of seventy years and who have been connected with the State educational institutions at least ten years and have taught thirty years in all. In case of disability retirement is authorized at the age of sixty-five. Each pensioner receives half his salary at the date of retirement, and in any event at least $300 as a minimum. Maryland added Esperanto to the subjects that may be taught in the schools.

Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation—No State in 1910 adopted a complete employers' liability law, but extensive legislation was forecasted by the creation of commissions in Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts and New Jersey to investigate these subjects. New Jersey appointed a second commission to report on the allied subject of old-age pensions.

By an amendment to its employers' liability law Ohio provided that contributory negligence of the employee is no bar to recovery when it is "slight" and the employer's negligence is "gross" in comparison, but the employer's violation of a safety statute, as in Georgia, makes the contributory negligence of the employee immaterial. The doctrine of "assumption of risk" in the occupations covered by the acts was abrogated in both States, and in both States attempts to contract away the benefit of the statute were made void. Ohio declared that minor employees, working contrary to the child-labor laws, are not deemed guilty of contributory negligence, nor to have assumed any risk, but the employer may show the fraud or misrepresentation of such minor employee in mitigation of damages. Ohio also gave the right to an employee to begin a new action within one year from final judgment against him otherwise than on the merits, although the statutory time limit has meantime expired.

New York took a step toward State insurance of workmen against accidents by permitting the risk of accident to be voluntarily assumed by the industry. Both employer and employed may consent in writing to a compensation plan. Thereafter workmen are barred from all other rights of action for any injury not caused by the employer's disobedience to orders of the Superintendent of Labor, or by his own "wilful or serious misconduct." Except for accidents caused by the employee's wilful misconduct, the employer is to pay in compensation for any injury leading to the workman's death a sum equivalent to 1,200 times his daily wage if he leaves a dependent widow or child, or a proportion thereof in certain cases. The maximum payment is $3,000. If he leaves no dependent widow or child the employer is to defray the employee's funeral expenses up to $100. When the injury does not lead to death, but the employee is totally or partially incapacitated for work, the employer is to make weekly payments not more than 50 per cent. in amount of the employee's full time weekly wage. Disputes are to be settled by agreement or arbitration, or a law suit may be brought as on a written contract, and a lump sum given the plaintiff as a judgment. The employee's claim is not assignable or attachable, is on the preferred basis of a claim for daily wages, and no attorney can claim a lien thereon unless with the approval of the court. The contract between employer and employee may be cancelled by either party on sixty days' notice to the other. The act is not applicable to railroads.

Family Relations—There was no divorce legislation in 1910 prior to August 1.

Food and Drug Regulations—Maryland and Mississippi comprehensively forbade misbranding and adulteration. Several States provided for special cases. Massachusetts set forth the proper label for wood alcohol; New Jersey and Ohio defined adulteration of spirits of turpentine. Virginia prohibited the use of opium in cigarettes or their wrappers. Massachusetts permitted local boards of health to enter and inspect food warehouses.

The cocaine evil was met by stringent legislation in Massachusetts, Ohio, Oklahoma and New York. The sale of this drug, already restricted, was surrounded with additional safeguards. Massachusetts went so far as to authorize search warrants for the discovery of concealed supplies and the confiscation of the drug when found. The same State regulates the sale of morphine and other narcotic drugs, whether singly or in composition, requiring a bona fide physician's prescription ex-

STATE LEGISLATION IN 1910—*Continued.*

cept in the case of cough mixtures and similar medicines containing a small proportion of the noxious ingredient.

Health and Sanitation—New Jersey passed a law declaring tuberculosis an infectious disease, requiring physicians' reports, examination of sputum, disinfection of premises, care of the diseased and distribution of circulars of information. Violation of the law was made a misdemeanor. Accompanying it were three other measures. The first appropriated $10,000 for the study, prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, under the direction of the State Board of Health, by publication, State exhibits and special inspectors. The other acts, on the one hand, authorized counties to establish tuberculosis hospitals, subject to inspection by the State Board of Charities and the State Board of Health, but, on the other hand, required that the location of such hospitals must be approved by the State Board of Health only after due notice to the public and a hearing of remonstrants.

Mississippi adopted a requirement that practicing physicians, under penalty of a fine of $10 to $50, shall report all cases of the disease to the State Board of Health in order that it may send the patient proper instructions for regaining his health and prevent contagion. Virginia passed a law of similar import, extending to all diseases which may be listed by the State Board of Health as contagious or communicable. Ohio permitted city boards of education to establish special elementary schools for tuberculosis children. Massachusetts provided for tuberculosis exhibits in the public schools, and Mississippi required placards on the school room walls with information regarding tuberculosis and the abuse of alcohol.

Massachusetts provided for the sanitary inspection of jails and police stations, and the approval by the State Board of Health of the plans of construction of the new buildings. The commissioners of shell fisheries in Rhode Island were made sanitary inspectors of all shell fish grounds, and New Jersey provided for like supervision of its oyster and clam beds by the State Board of Health.

Labor and Factories—An act passed by Maryland requires the Public Printer to affix the union label to all State printing. Massachusetts requires those who advertise for new workmen during strikes and lockouts to specify the condition that exists. Kentucky established the eight-hour day for all laborers and mechanics employed on public works either by the State or a contractor.

Liquors—The most important measure of the year was the so-called "bar and bottle" act in Massachusetts. This forbade the use on the same premises of a license for selling in containers and a license for an open bar. Ohio forbade the giving away at bars of food other than pretzels, crackers and cheese. New York revised the list of persons to whom the sale of liquors is forbidden and in the prohibition included minors under eighteen, habitual drunkards, Indians, intoxicated persons, inmates of State institutions and persons to whom a dealer has been requested in writing not to sell by some member of the person's family. Virginia loosened restriction by permitting licensed incorporated country clubs, organized as social clubs, to dispense ardent spirits to members or to bona fide guests.

Public Utilities—In New Jersey it was provided that the Board of Railroad Commissioners is henceforth to be called the Public Utility Commissioners. They are to receive salaries of $6,000 each and have a secretary with a maximum salary of $4,000, but the total expenses of the board are limited to $40,000. Subject to their jurisdiction are railroads, street railroads, canals, subways, pipe lines, traction, gas, electric, water, express, sewer, telephone and telegraph companies, and other companies "operating for public use within the State a franchise obtained from the State or municipality." The Commission is to supervise all these utilities. Appeal from the decisions of the board lies to the courts, and appeals to the board lie from municipal ordinances and regulations. Incidentally the act forbids free transportation and other favors to municipal officers except when in uniform and on duty.

A public utilities act passed by Maryland provided for the appointment of a board of members for terms of six years. The jurisdiction of the board embraces railroads, street railroads and other "common carriers," gas, water, electric, telephone, telegraph and all companies engaged in the "transportation of property or freight." The chief powers of the commission are: to require safe, adequate, just and reasonable service, in accordance with the careful definitions of the act; to order railroads to furnish side track and switch connections, and additional cars or trains when needed; to prescribe systems of accounting; on complaint or on its own motion and after a hearing, to disallow railroad rates and fix a maximum, and to this end no changes in transportation rates are to be made effective in less than thirty days unless the commission by special order allows a shorter period; after hearing, on complaint or on its own motion to order substitution of proper transportation service or regulations for unreasonable or inadequate conditions; to approve local public utility rates as a condition of their validity; to prohibit unjust discriminations, permitting, however, mileage, excursion and commutation tickets and passes to a long list of specified persons; to prohibit false billing and discrimination between carriers.

Railroads—Regarding free passes, Georgia passed a law permitting free street-car passes for policemen, firemen, sanitary employees and similar officials, when all the individuals of a given class are entitled to a pass, and another permitting passes for pensioned employees and their families. New Jersey passed a law requiring railroads to furnish free transportation within the State to specified officials, including Congressmen and members of the Legislature.

To prevent breaches of the peace Virginia passed a law requiring passengers to take seats pointed out to them by conductors. Kentucky and Mississippi passed laws to punish drunkenness and disorder on trains.

A New Jersey law provided for a complete physical valuation of all the railways of the State and separately a valuation of their franchises.

Reform in Judicial Procedure—Massachusetts made several essays at reform in judicial procedure. The most important change was the provision that when in an action of contract a defendant has appeared the plaintiff may file an affidavit of no defence, the clerk may issue an order on the defendant to show cause, and unless after seven days' notice the defendant consents to default and judgment, or sets out the specific facts relied on, the court shall advance the action for speedy trial. The same statute provided for a speedy trial of appeals in suits for wages for personal labor. Another Massachusetts act freed municipal courts from clogging their files with complaints, warrants and other papers in criminal cases completed over twenty years in the past, and authorized the storage of papers in civil cases of the same period in fireproof vaults. A third Massachusetts act protected the pr-

STATE LEGISLATION IN 1910—*Continued.*

vailing party in certain equity suits by giving to the final decrees for the conveyance or release of real estate all the effect of a conveyance if the party ordered to act does not do so within the specified time. The power of the court to compel obedience to its decrees is unaffected by the act.

The common law rule was changed in Mississippi by an act which declares that contributory negligence shall in no case bar recovery for injuries or death, but that such negligence may be submitted to the jury in mitigation of damages. An Ohio act admits dying declarations of victims of operations for abortion when they state the cause and circumstances of the crime. Kentucky enacted that in civil actions for libel it shall be relevant and competent for either party to prove that the plaintiff did or did not request a retraction. The defendant also may show in bar of punitive damages his lack of malice, and that he published a correction and retraction as conspicuously as the original libel at least twice, accompanied by an editorial.

Oklahoma amended its statutes regulating probate procedure and in matters relating to the "initiative and referendum." Costs at law, procedure in summary ejectment and methods of enforcing mechanics' liens were the subjects of three New Jersey statutes. By other acts executions and orders for the sale of land are henceforth to contain the names of all persons owning any interest therein, whether living or deceased, and the conveyance is to be indorsed with a court certificate of compliance with this provision. No execution is to issue against the body of a debtor under sixteen years of age, and none against the body of a debtor between sixteen and twenty-one, except in the discretion of the judge.

Safety and Quiet—In New Jersey local authorities were authorized to adopt regulations upon the sale of fireworks and explosives, even extending to a complete prohibition. Massachusetts absolutely prohibited fire balloons, on penalty of fine and imprisonment, and took a radical step by forbidding the manufacture or sale of picric acid fireworks, of firecrackers over two inches by three-eighths of an inch in size, or of more explosive force than if made with black powder. The sale of blank cartridges and of pistols for discharging the same was also prohibited. The act excepts from its operation illuminating fireworks, the manufacture or sale of explosives for use out of the State, official salutes, theatrical use of firearms and firearms used for military purposes.

Mississippi forbade sound mufflers on firearms, as Maine and other States have done.

State Governments and Elections—Woman suffrage met with no encouragement from the legislatures of 1910. The demand for primary elections by direct vote of the people was more successful. Maryland adopted a primary law which contained these features: In some of the smaller counties the primary election chooses representatives to a county convention, and throughout the State it chooses delegates to a State convention for the nomination of Governor and other central State officers. Otherwise the voters at the primary select directly the candidates of their choice. In selecting delegates to the State convention the voters are to express their first, second and subsequent choice for the State officials to be selected at the convention, and the function of the delegates seems to be to act as mouthpieces for recording the sentiments of their constituents. Local political committees are elected by the voters at the primaries, the State committee is elected by the State convention.

The New York Legislature, at its regular session, adopted a primary election law which was vetoed by the Governor chiefly because it retained the convention system. The Legislature at a subsequent special session refused to pass a substitute recommended by the Governor.

An amendment to the Ohio statute requires the selection of candidates for Congress and delegates and alternates to national conventions at primary elections by direct popular vote.

Taxation—New York passed a new inheritance tax law and a law permitting the owner of a single bond secured by a mortgage of land in the State, which was recorded prior to the Mortgage Recording act, to secure exemption from personal property taxation by paying the mortgage recording fee of five mills on each dollar of the bond.

Ohio created a State Tax Commission of three members. It is vested with the power of valuing railroads and other public utility companies and apportioning the value for local taxation, while it estimates also the State's gross receipts taxes on these corporations, which in Ohio practically support the State Government. The supervisory powers over local taxation are broad and minute. The Board may permit local boards to correct errors, may remit illegal local taxes, may increase or decrease valuations in any locality by a percentage, may order reassessments by its own agents of all the property in a given locality, and may lower or increase the valuation of any realty or personalty.

Virginia appointed a Tax Commission composed of the Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, Chairmen of the Finance Committees of both houses, Chairman of the State Finance Commission and a salaried expert to examine and report on the existing Tax Commission.

Towns and Cities—The Illinois Assembly passed an act authorizing any city or village, except Chicago, to establish the commission form of government. A petition of 10 per cent. of the voters secures the submission of the question to any city. Rejection of the proposition settles the matter for two years. Under the plan the city government is headed by a mayor and four commissioners, elected on a general ticket, without party designations, for a term of four years, subsequent to a primary election, at which ten candidates for the five places are selected. Vacancies on the board are filled by the survivors for the unexpired term. Each member of the council heads a department, and the council selects and removes the minor officials not covered by civil service acts. The statute requires the five officials in cities over 20,000 population to devote at least six hours a day to their office. The board meets weekly. All appropriations and grants of street franchises are to remain on file a week before adoption, and the latter must be approved by a vote of the citizens. Nominally the act has a recall provision, but it is wholly ineffective. for it requires as a preliminary a petition signed by 75 per cent. of the total mayoralty vote in the last election. On petition of a certain percentage of the voters ordinances may be submitted to the council or (within thirty days after their passage by the council) be referred to the people. On petition of 25 per cent. of the voters the question of abandoning the commission government must be submitted to the people.

Virginia submitted a constitutional amendment permitting the Legislature to change the form of municipal governments, subject to the approval of the municipality affected. Massachusetts permitted the voters of the city of Lynn to select from alternate forms of a new city charter, one of which provides merely for a mayor and eleven councilmen, four of them chosen at large, and all without party designations—the other of which authorized a commission form of government along substantially the lines of the Illinois act.

The largest body of the year's legislation on municipalities was in New Jersey. Several acts

STATE LEGISLATION IN 1910—*Continued.*

concern the waterways: a department of wharves, docks and ferries was created in cities of the first class, towns (and counties also) may open inlets and may keep open public waterways within their limits. Others related to highways, borough councils may provide for street sprinkling with oil or other liquids than water. One law authorized the condemnation of property for public markets, another for shore parks, and still another for public buildings. Two or more municipalities may join in sewer districts, and any city may contract with street-car companies for the removal of ashes and garbage. The most novel of the New Jersey acts permits towns to create a town plan and art commission of seven members, to whom all questions of public improvements shall be submitted and whose decision shall be final, unless changed by a two-thirds vote of the town council. It may also improve the street plan, assessing the benefits as betterments regardless of remonstrances of property owners, when the public interest requires the change and the same is approved by a majority of the council. The commission may submit comprehensive plans of town improvements to voters, and may exclude works of art which are offered as gifts to the town.

Uniform Acts—Only Maryland and Massachusetts adopted in 1910 any of the laws reported by the Commissioners of Uniform State Laws. Maryland passed those relating to sales, bills of lading, warehouse receipts and certificates of stock in corporations. Massachusetts gave its assent to the bills of lading and certificates of stock in corporations acts.

Valuation of Property—Ohio, with the view of an increase in the valuations of property for taxation, passed a law limiting the tax rates, which follows the model of the West Virginia act of four years ago. In any one district the rate is not to exceed ten mills on a dollar for all purposes, unless that amount does not yield a revenue equal to the aggregate raised in 1909, plus a 6 per cent. increase for 1910, 9 per cent. for 1912 and 12 per cent. for any year thereafter. The debt limit is set at 2½ per cent.

Oklahoma passed three noteworthy tax acts. One of these classifies railroads in accordance with the percentage of operating expenses to gross receipts, and requires a State tax varying from .02125 to .016875 on valuations, and a county tax of from .004625 to .00375, according as this percentage ranges from less than 60 per cent. up to 90 per cent. Side tracks, depots and similar property are locally taxed like private real estate. The same State changed in some particulars the State gross receipts taxes on public service, mining and oil producing companies. The third measure imposed a license tax on all private business corporations, except insurance and banking companies, 50 cents per $1,000 of capital for domestic and $1 per $1,000 for that proportion of the capital of foreign corporations employed in Oklahoma except in a business paying income or gross receipts taxes on its own account.

Maryland ordered the periodic revaluation of the taxable property of the State. Massachusetts provided that its Tax Commissioner shall recommend a revision of the taxed valuation of undervalued property, to become operative if accepted by the local officials, but subject to court revision. The same State permitted the State to reimburse municipalities for the loss of taxes on land of public institutions—like all rebates, a step whose wisdom is doubtful. Virginia required separate valuations of timber owned otherwise than by the land owner. New Jersey taxed land used for the protection of a water supply at its value regardless of building and improvements. Mississippi exempted permanent factories for five years from their construction.

Vital Statistics—Kentucky adopted a registration law. The State Board of Health takes charge of a State system for the registration of births, deaths and marriages, acting through a State Bureau of Vital Statistics and a local registrar in each registration district.

Massachusetts changed the form of the record and return of deaths to conform to the international classification of diseases.

White Slaves—Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Virginia passed laws punishing in more or less detail the following acts: enticing females to a life of prostitution, taking or detaining them against their will, compelling them to acts of prostitution, receiving a portion of their earnings from that source directly or indirectly, or transporting them from place to place by means of common carriers. Some of the statutes specially punish the man who abets his wife in prostitution. Rhode Island expressly declared that it is no defence that part of the acts are done outside the State. New York made living habitually with a prostitute prima facie evidence of sharing her earnings. Massachusetts made prosecutions easier by changing the application of its previous law from married woman of chaste life to any woman or girl, and allowed search warrants upon suspicion of white slavery in a building.

Miscellaneous—Rhode Island passed a law requiring persons doing business under names other than their own to file a certificate of their full names with the town clerk where the business is located. The law is, of course, inapplicable to corporations duly organized, and partnerships are not to be prevented from using names which include the real surname of at least one partner. New Jersey made it a misdemeanor to negotiate a warehouse receipt for goods not actually deposited. Duplicate receipts must be so marked. Georgia created a lien in favor of laundrymen and dyehouses. Massachusetts permitted executors or administrators, when licensed by the Probate Court, to continue the business of their decedent for a year or less. Rhode Island attacked the billboard nuisance by permitting local councils by ordinance to require owners of billboards to obtain official approval thereof, under penalty of a fine and the removal of the unapproved board by the police. Georgia forbade the issue of trading stamps, and treated the violation of the act as a crime. Maryland revised its law for the regulation of their use, adding a new section which requires a redeemable value of at least one cent a stamp, and which obliges the trading stamp company to furnish to all receivers of stamps a full statement of the cash redeemable values and premium rights attaching to such stamps.

Mississippi created and equipped a State charity hospital; Maryland obliged shirt factory proprietors to sprinkle the floors daily with water; Massachusetts permitted the State Board of Health to prohibit common drinking cups in designated places; Ohio imposed upon the owners of workmen's camps liability for the expense caused to any community by infectious diseases originating in such camps; Kentucky had an elaborate tenement house act for Louisville, and appropriated $30,000 for a survey by the State bacteriologist of the water supplies of the entire State, with a view to preventing disease by condemning unsafe water. Massachusetts abated the smoke nuisance in Boston and vicinity by carefully specifying the number of minutes an hour during which stacks of different sizes and character shall be permitted to pollute the atmosphere.

National Civic Federation.

OFFICE, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

AN organization of prominent representatives of capital, labor, and the general public formed as the direct outgrowth of conventions held in Chicago and New York in 1900–1901. Its purpose is to organize the best brains of the nation in an educational movement toward the solution of some of the great problems related to social and industrial progress; to provide for study and discussion of questions of national import; to aid thus in the crystallization of the most enlightened public opinion; and when desirable, to promote legislation in accordance therewith. At the present time the work of the Federation is carried on through the following agencies:

(1) The Trade Agreement Department which encourages the making of trade agreements between organized bodies of workmen and their employers, relative to hours, wages and conditions of employment.

(2) The Industrial Conciliation Department dealing entirely with strikes and lockouts, and including in its membership representatives of the general public and the leading organizations of employers and wage-earners. The services of this department have been enlisted in more than five hundred cases involving every phase of industrial controversy.

(3) The Industrial Economics Department organized to promote discussion and to aid in the solution of practical economic and social problems such as "Wages, and the Cost of Living," "The Injunction," "Opened and Closed Shop," "Restriction of Output," "Compulsory Arbitration," "Initiative and Referendum," "The Income Tax," "The Trusts," "Socialism," etc.

(4) Welfare Department composed of employers of labor in stores, factories, mines and on railroads, and officials who have to do with the working conditions of public employés, chairmen of boards of health, heads of departments of public safety, leading physicians connected with public hospitals, heads of charity boards and others. It is devoted to securing improvements in the working and living conditions of the employé by the employer.

(5) The Woman's Department composed largely of women who are themselves stockholders or who through family relationships are financially interested in industrial organizations. The object of this department is to use its influence in securing needed improvements in the working and living conditions of women and men wage-earners in the various industries and governmental institutions, and to co-operate, when practicable, in the general work of the Federation.

(6) The Compensation Department, composed of employers, representative labor men, attorneys, insurance experts, economists, State officials, members of State compensation commissions, and others concerned. Its object is: To inquire into the need for amending State laws on employers' liability with a view to securing uniform provisions looking toward compensation for industrial accidents; and to look into means of preventing accidents in commercial and manufacturing enterprises.

(7) Industrial Insurance Commission: To promote employers' voluntary relief associations, and to investigate the need for uniform legislation covering such employers' voluntary sick, accident, pension and death benefit associations.

(8) Public Ownership Commission composed of one hundred prominent men representing every shade of public opinion on this subject. The investigation by this commission into the facts of public ownership and operation here and abroad is the most thorough yet undertaken. An inquiry is to be undertaken into the question: "How far can regulation go without interfering with management?"

(9) Department on Uniform State Legislation, to promote uniform State legislation in those matters that are intrastate; to work for the co-ordination of State with Federal legislation where there now is conflict; and to secure Federal legislation in matters that are purely interstate. Local councils are being organized in every State in the Union to promote this movement.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, Seth Low; Vice-Presidents, Samuel Gompers, Nahum J. Bachelder, Ellison A. Smyth, Benjamin I. Wheeler; Treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman; Chairman Executive Council, Ralph M. Easley; Chairman Welfare Department, William R. Willcox; Chairman Committee on Organization, John Hays Hammond; Chairman Trade Agreement Department, John Mitchell; Chairman Committee on Uniform Legislation, Alton B. Parker; Chairman Industrial Economics Department, Nicholas Murray Butler; Chairman Department Compensation Industrial Accidents, August Belmont; Chairman Wage Earners' Insurance Commission, George W. Perkins; Chairman Women's Department, Mrs. Horace Brock; Chairman Public Ownership Commission, Melville E. Ingalls; Chairman Taxation Department, E. R. A. Seligman; Secretary, D. L. Cease.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ON THE PART OF THE PUBLIC:

William H. Taft (President of the United States), Washington, D. C.; Franklin MacVeagh (Secretary of the Treasury), Washington, D. C.; Elihu Root (United States Senator), New York City; Andrew Carnegie (Capitalist), New York City; Seth Low (Publicist), New York City; Nahum J. Bachelder (Master of the National Grange), Concord, N. H.; John Hays Hammond (Mining Engineer), Gloucester, Mass.; Benjamin I. Wheeler (President University of California), Berkeley, Cal.; Walter George Smith (President Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws), Philadelphia, Penn.; James Speyer (Speyer & Co.), New York City; Nicholas Murray Butler (President Columbia University), New York City; Isaac N. Seligman (of J. & W. Seligman & Co.), New York City; Cornelius N. Bliss (former Secretary of the Interior), New York City; Archbishop John Ireland (of the Roman Catholic Church), St. Paul, Minn.; David R. Francis (former Secretary of the Interior), St. Louis, Mo.; V. Everit Macy (Capitalist) New York City; John M. Stahl, President Farmers' National Congress.

ON THE PART OF EMPLOYERS:

August Belmont (August Belmont & Co.), New York City; W. C. Brown (President New York Central lines), New York City; George B. Cortelyou (President Consolidated Gas Co.), New York City; Frank A. Vanderlip (President National City Bank), New York City; George W. Perkins (J. P. Morgan & Co.), New York City; Benjamin F. Yoakum (Chairman Executive Committee, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co.), New York City; Clarence H. Mackay (President Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.), New York City; Marvin Hughitt (President Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co.), Chicago, Ill.; Samuel Mather (Pickands, Mather & Co.), Cleveland, Ohio; Melville E. Ingalls (Big Four Railroad), Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles A. Moore (President Manning, Maxwell & Moore), New York City; Ellison A. Smyth (President South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association), Pelzer, S. C.; Marcus M. Marks (President National

NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION—*Continued.*

Association of Clothiers), New York City; Otto M. Eidlitz (former Chairman Board of Governors, Building Trades Employers' Association), New York City.

ON THE PART OF WAGE EARNERS:

Samuel Gompers (President American Federation of Labor), Washington, D. C.; John Mitchell (former President United Mine Workers of America), New York City; A. B. Garretson (President Order of Railway Conductors), Cedar Rapids, Iowa; James Duncan (General Secretary Granite Cutters' International Association of America), Quincy, Mass.; W. G. Lee (Grand Master Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen), Cleveland, Ohio; Warren S. Stone (Grand Chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers), Cleveland, Ohio; William D. Mahon (President Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employés of America), Detroit, Mich.; Timothy Healy (President International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen), New York City; William J. Bowen (President Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union), Indianapolis, Ind.; W. S. Carter (President Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen), Peoria, Ill.; James O'Connell (President International Association of Machinists), Washington, D. C.; John F. Tobin (General President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union), Boston, Mass.; Joseph F. Valentine (President Iron Moulders Union of North America), Cincinnati, Ohio; James M. Lynch (President International Typographical Union), Indianapolis, Ind.; Denis A. Hayes (President Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada), Philadelphia, Penn.; William D. Huber (President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America), Indianapolis, Ind., and members of executive council.

DEPARTMENT ON COMPENSATION FOR INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND THEIR PREVENTION.

Chairman, August Belmont; Chairman Legal Committee on Compensation, P. Tecumseh Sherman; Chairman Committee on Statistics and Costs, Sylvester C. Dunham; Chairman Committee on Improvement of State Factory Inspection with Special Reference to Safeguarding Machinery, Louis B. Schram; Secretary, Launcelot Packer; Secretary Executive Committee, Miss Gertrude Beeks.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Chairman, William R. Willcox; Vice-Chairmen, Cyrus H. McCormick, Emerson McMillin, Ellison A. Smyth, Nathan Straus; Treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman; Secretary, Miss Gertrude Beeks; Chairman Industrial Employés Welfare Committee, C. A. Moore; Chairman Ways and Means Committee, B. J. Greenhut; Chairman Committee Pensions Public Employés, W. R. Willcox; Chairman Committee on Wage Earners' Insurance, George W. Perkins; Chairman Committee on Prevention of Mining Accidents, John Hays Hammond; Chairman New York Welfare Committee, W. L. Saunders; Chairman New England Welfare Committee, A. P. Loring; Medical Director, Alexander Lambert; Commissary Expert, Christoph D. Roehr; Consulting Architect, Robert D. Kohn.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Honorary Chairman, Mrs. William Howard Taft; Chairman, Mrs. Horace Brock, Philadelphia, Penn.; First Vice-Chairman and Chairman of Committee on Welfare Work for Industrial Employés, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, New York City; Second Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Washington, D. C.; Third Vice-Chairman, Mrs. John K. Ottley, Atlanta, Ga.; Fourth Vice-Chairman, Mrs. William H. Crocker, Burlingame, Cal.; Fifth Vice-Chairman, Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, Spray, N. C.; Sixth Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, St. Paul, Minn.; Secretary, Mrs. Bayard Henry, Germantown, Penn.; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, New York City; Chairman of Finance Committee, Mrs. Augustus P. Gardner, Hamilton, Mass.

Statehood of New Mexico and Arizona.

PROVISIONS for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union were made by Chapter 310 of the Acts of the Second Session of the 61st Congress, approved June 20, 1910.

The act authorized the qualified electors of the Territory of New Mexico to choose delegates to a constitutional convention to be held for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. The election was to be called by proclamation by the Governor thirty days after the approval of this act, to take place not earlier than sixty nor later than ninety days after said approval.

The delegates thus elected were authorized to meet at the Territorial capital on the fourth Monday after their election and form a State Constitution and provide for a State Government. Said Constitution was to be submitted to the people for ratification not earlier than sixty nor later than ninety days after the adjournment of the convention.

Should a canvass of the votes cast on the question of ratification show that said Constitution was rejected then the Governor must issue a proclamation calling the convention together again for the purpose of forming another Constitution.

Should the Constitution be ratified it shall be submitted to the President and Congress for approval. Should both approve, or should the President approve and Congress fail to approve during its next regular session the President shall certify the facts to the Governor, who within thirty days shall issue his proclamation for the election of State and county officers, members of the State Legislature and Representatives in Congress, which election shall take place not earlier than sixty days nor later than ninety days thereafter.

The result of the election shall be certified by the Governor to the President, who thereupon shall immediately issue his proclamation announcing said result, whereupon "the proposed State of New Mexico shall be deemed admitted by Congress by virtue of this act on an equal footing with the other States."

The terms of admission of Arizona as to the election of delegates to a constitutional convention, the formation of a Constitution by said convention, its submission to the people, the calling of another convention in case of rejection, its submission to the President and Congress in case of ratification, the election of State officers and Representatives in Congress and proclamation by the President, of the result with admission to the Union thereafter, were the same as those prescribed for New Mexico.

The act provided conditions applicable to the new State Constitutions such as the requirement of religious toleration, prohibition of polygamy, equality of taxation, provision for public schools, no restriction of suffrage on account of race or color, assumption of territorial debts, etc

National Parks in United States.

THE national parks and reservations mentioned below are under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. General information, the annual administrative reports, copies of the rules and regulations, and compilations of the laws relating to the parks may be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior or from the superintendents of the parks.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK is in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, and has an area of 2,142,720 acres. The superintendent's address is, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming. The park can be reached by the following railroads: Northern Pacific Railroad to Gardiner, the northern entrance, via Livingston, Mont.; Oregon Short Line Railroad to Yellowstone, Mont., the western entrance; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to Cody, Wyo., from which the eastern entrance to the park is accessible. Stage and private transportation connections for the reservation are made at all these points. The tourist season extends from June 1 to September 15, but accommodations are furnished at Mammoth Hot Springs the entire year.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, including the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove, embraces an area of 719.622 acres. The superintendent's address is Yosemite, Cal. The park can be reached from Merced on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific railroads, by way of Yosemite Valley Railroad, which runs to the western boundary; and by connections of the same roads to Raymond, on the southwest; stage lines run from the terminus of the Yosemite Valley Railroad and from Raymond to Yosemite Valley within the park. The tourist season extends from May 1 to November 1, but the park is accessible and hotel accommodations are furnished the entire year.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA, has an area of approximately 915,000 acres, of which 15,000 acres have been surveyed. Within the limits stated there are 250 lakes, ranging from 10 miles to a few hundred feet in extent. There are more than 60 glaciers between 5 square miles and a few acres in area. There are wild animals, plants, and rocks in numbers and quantity to satisfy the most ardent student, and views of great variety, beauty and grandeur to gratify the artist and the lover of nature.

Major William R. Logan is the acting superintendent in charge of road and trail construction, his address being Belton, Mont. The park can be reached via the Great Northern Railway. The tourist season extends from May 1 to about September 15.

MOUNT RAINER NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON, has an area of 207,360 acres. The superintendent's address is, Ashford, Wash. The park is reached by stage or private transportation from Ashford, Wash., on the Tacoma Eastern Railroad, and by trail from Fairfax, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The tourist season extends from June 15 to September 15.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, has an area of 161,597 acres, The address of the superintendent is Ranger, Cal., during the tourist months (June 1 to September 15) and Three Rivers, Cal., the balance of the year. This park may be reached from Visalia, on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroads by way of the Visalia Electric Railroad Company to Lemon Cove, thence by stage or private conveyance to the Giant Forest within the park, or by private conveyance from Visalia via Lemon Cove.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, has an area of 2,536 acres. This reservation is administered jointly with Sequoia National Park, and the tourist season extends from June 1 to September 15. The address of the superintendent is given above. The park may be reached by stage and private conveyance from Sanger, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, or by trail from Sequoia National Park.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK, OREGON, has an area of 159,360 acres. The address of the superintendent during the tourist months (June 15 to September 30) is Crater Lake, Ore., and during the balance of the year Klamath Falls, Ore. This park may be reached by steamer line and stage from Klamath Falls, Ore., or by private conveyance from Medford, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Klamath Falls may be reached by the Southern Pacific Railroad and connecting stage and steamer line.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK, SOUTH DAKOTA, contains 10,522 acres. The superintendent's address is Wind Cave, S. Dak. This park may be reached by private conveyances from Hot Springs, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago and Northwestern railroads, or by similar conveyance from Custer, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The reservation is open to tourists the entire year.

SULLYS HILL PARK, NORTH DAKOTA, on the shore of Devils Lake, has an area of 780 acres. The address of the superintendent is Fort Totten, N. Dak. Devils Lake, Narrows, and Tokio, on the Great Northern Railroad, are close to the park, and from these points the reservation can be approached by wagon, or by boat (private conveyance).

PLATT NATIONAL PARK, AT SULPHUR, OKLAHOMA, has an area of 848.22 acres. Sulphur is the post-office address of the superintendent. The town is accessible by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the St. Louis and San Francisco railroads. The park, which is open to tourists the entire year, is within walking or riding distance of the railroads.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO, has an area of 42,376 acres; and the 5-mile strip under the park jurisdiction for the protection of ruins, which abuts the park, contains 175,360 acres. The address of the superintendent is Mancos, Col., the nearest railroad station, on the Rio Grande Southern Railroad. This station is about 25 miles from the ruins, which may be reached only by horseback or on foot. The tourist season extends from May 1 to September 30.

CASA GRANDE RUIN, ARIZONA, a reservation, has an area of 480 acres. The nearest railroad station is Casa Grande, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It may also be reached by private conveyance from Florence, Ariz., on the Phoenix and Eastern Railroad. The address of the custodian is Florence.

The Mesa Verde National Park and the Casa Grande Reservation were set aside to protect the instructive prehistoric ruins and other objects of antiquity which they contain. These ruins are being excavated and repaired and are open for the inspection of visitors. Reports on the repair of such ruins have been issued by the Department of the Interior, and more detailed accounts are distributed by the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION, ARKANSAS (the permanent reservation), has an area of 911.63 acres. Eleven bathhouses on the reservation and thirteen in the city of Hot Springs, as well as several hotels operated in connection with bathhouses, receive hot water from the springs, under lease with the Secretary of the Interior. The address of the superintendent is Hot Springs, Ark.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.—Under the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, interdepartmental regulations governing the excavation, appropriation, etc., of prehistoric ruins or objects of antiquity have been promulgated by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War. Applications for permits to make excavations on the public lands, Indian reservations, or the national monuments named below should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior. The following have been reserved from entry and set aside as national monuments:

Devils Tower, Wyoming.
Montezuma Castle, Arizona.
Petrified Forest, Arizona.
El Morro, New Mexico.
Chaco Canyon, New Mexico.
Muir Woods, California.
Natural Bridges, Utah.
Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana.
Tumacacori, Arizona.
Navajo, Arizona.
Mukuntuweap, Utah.
Shoshone Cavern, Wyoming.
Gran Quivira, New Mexico.
Oregon Caves, Oregon.
Sitka National Monument, Alaska.
Rainbow Bridge, Utah.

Nine other national monuments within national forests have also been set aside under this act and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom inquiries in regard thereto should be addressed.

Conservation of Natural Resources.

THE National Conservation Association, with headquarters in the Colorado Building, Washington, D. C., is now the organized head of the conservation movement in the United States. The association came into existence because of an urgent need for an organization open to every man and woman who stood for conservation which would give them immediate opportunity for united and effective work.

On July 29, 1909, the first step was taken. A group of the men who had led in the fight for conservation met and organized the National Conservation Association. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, was made president of the association. Soon after Mr. Gifford Pinchot was removed from the Government service by President Taft, Dr. Eliot presented his resignation and nominated Mr. Pinchot as his successor. Mr. Pinchot's election as President of the National Conservation Association followed, the honorary presidency being accepted by Dr. Eliot.

In a booklet explaining the objects of the association is the following:

"The National Conservation Association is fighting for the prompt and orderly development of our natural resources, for the welfare of ourselves and our children, and for the rights of the plain people. The association is bound neither by political considerations nor official connections. It is free to speak the whole truth.

"That conservation means the use of our natural resources for the benefit of us all and not merely for the profit of a few is already household knowledge. The task which the National Conservation Association has set itself is to get this principle put into practical effect."

During the 61st Congress, second session, the principles for which the association stood were enacted into law in a considerable number of cases, and are represented in many bills awaiting action when ALMANAC was printed.

Early in the recent session Senator Nelson introduced nine conservation bills drafted in the Interior Department. For five of these bills substitutes, embodying conservation principles, were prepared by the association, covering all important phases of the conservation program of the Administration. These were introduced by Representative Gronna, of North Dakota, and are before Congress for consideration at its next session. The substitute for the withdrawal bill suggested by the association was enacted into law with amendments. The three remaining conservation bills proposed by the Administration, which were of relatively small importance, were passed in a form different from that in which they were introduced, and one of them in greatly improved form. The act for issuing $20,000,000 of bonds to hasten the completion of reclamation projects was advocated by the Administration.

The association is maintained by dues from membership, which are divided into the following classes:

Members, $2.00 a year — Active Members, $5.00 a year — Contributing Members, $25.00 a year
Patrons, $100.00 a year — Life Membership, $1,000.00 a year

The organization of the National Conservation Association is as follows:
Gifford Pinchot, President, Washington, D. C. Charles W. Eliot, Honorary President, Cambridge, Mass.
Walter L. Fisher, Vice-President, Chicago, Ill. Thomas R. Shipp, Secretary, Washington, D. C.
Overton W. Price, Treasurer, Washington, D. C. Philip P. Wells, Counsel, Washington, D. C.

The National Conservation Commission came into existence at the direct suggestion of the Governors of the States and Territories assembled in Washington, upon invitation of President Roosevelt, at the conference on natural resources in the White House in May, 1908. It was one part of a scheme of co-operation between the States and the Nation, the other part of which had been provided by the Governors in the appointment of State Conservation Commissions. (See "Joint Committee on Conservation," below).

The Commission was created by President Roosevelt, June 8, 1908. Under its direction the first inventory of the natural resources of the United States ever made has been accomplished. On this inventory, which was completed December 1, 1908, the Commission made a report to the President, who transmitted it to Congress January 22, 1909.

The inventory of natural resources made by the National Conservation Commission was presented at the meeting of the Commission held in Washington, December 1-7, 1908. This inventory, the compilation of which was made possible only through the vigorous co-operation of State Conservation Commissions, bureaus of the Federal Government and Conservation Committees representing national industries, comprised practically all information now available regarding the condition and extent of the natural resources of the United States.

JOINT CONSERVATION CONFERENCE.

The report of the Commission was presented to and approved by the Joint Conservation Conference in Washington, December 8-11, 1908, at which were present Governors of twenty States and Territories, representatives of twenty-two State Conservation Commissions, and the Presidents, Conservation Committees, or other representatives of sixty of the National organizations represented at the White House conference, and others which are co-operating with the National Commission.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION.

An amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, proposed by Representative James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, prohibited the National Conservation Commission from going on with its work under the Government, although the Commission itself, at the wish of President Taft, continued in existence. Accordingly, the Joint Committee on Conservation took up the work of co-operation among the State Conservation Commissions and the Conservation Committees of large National organizations. In February, 1910, this committee was consolidated with the National Conservation Association.

NORTH AMERICAN CONSERVATION CONFERENCE.

As an outgrowth of the Joint Conservation Conference in December, 1908, a letter of invitation to Canada and Mexico to join with the United States in a North American Conservation Conference was on December 24, 1908, written by President Roosevelt. It was conveyed in person to Lord Grey and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Governor-General and Premier of the Canadian Government, respectively, and to President Diaz, of Mexico, by Gifford Pinchot, Chairman of the National Conservation Commission, whom the President selected for this duty. An invitation was likewise extended to the Colony of Newfoundland.

After a session continuing through five days the Conference united in a declaration of principles for the conservation of natural resources of North America, and also in a suggestion to President Roosevelt that a World Conservation Congress be held. This suggestion was as follows:

The conference of delegates, representatives of the United States, Mexico, Canada, and Newfoundland, having exchanged views and considered the information supplied from the

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES—*Continued.*

respective countries, is convinced of the importance of the movement for the conservation of natural resources on the continent of North America, and believes that it is of such a nature and of such general importance that it should become worldwide in its scope, and therefore suggests to the President of the United States of America that all nations should be invited to join together in conference on the subject of world resources and their inventory, conservation and wise utilization.

Commissioners Representing the United States—Gifford Pinchot, Robert Bacon, James Rudolph Garfield.

Commissioners Representing the Dominion of Canada—Sydney Fisher, Clifford Sifton, Henri S. Beland.

Commissioners Representing the Republic of Mexico—Romulo Escobar, Miguel A. De Quevedo, Carlos Sellerier.

Commissioner Representing the Colony of Newfoundland—E. H. Outerbridge.

Attest: Robert E. Young, Thomas R. Shipp, Secretaries of the Conference.

Washington, D. C., February 23, 1909

NATIONAL CONSERVATION CONGRESS.

The first National Conservation Congress was held at Seattle, Washington, August 26 to 28, 1909, inclusive, under the auspices of the Washington Conservation Association.

The objects of the Congress are:

1. To provide for discussion of the resources of the United States as the foundation for the prosperity of the people.

2. To furnish definite information concerning the resources and their development, use and preservation.

3. To afford an agency through which the people of the country may frame policies and principles affecting the conservation and utilization of their resources to be put into effect by their respective representatives in State and Federal Governments.

There is no official connection between the National Conservation Congress and the National Conservation Association, although the two organizations are working harmoniously along the same lines. The Congress confines its work to an annual gathering of citizens appointed by State and Municipal officials as delegates. The Association maintains a permanent working organization throughout the year.

The second National Conservation Congress was held at St. Paul, Minnesota, September 5 to 8 inclusive, 1910. It was one of the largest meetings of citizens ever held, it being estimated that 12,000 people were in attendance on the mornings when President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt addressed the Congress. The officers of the Congress elected at St. Paul are:

President, Henry Wallace, Des Moines, Iowa.
Executive Secretary, Thomas R. Shipp, Washington, D. C.
Recording Secretary, James C. Gipe, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Treasurer, D. Austin Latchaw, Kansas City, Missouri.

Building Operations in the United States.

A REPORT on building operations in the leading cities of the United States in 1909 was published by the Department of the Interior July 24, 1910. The following is an abstract:

One hundred and thirty-seven cities reported for 1909 building operations costing $930,520,713 under 273,883 permits. Of these cities, 128 reported 264,536 permits, work under which cost $903,385,954. Of these totals, the new buildings constituted 90.3 per cent. of the cost and the additions, alterations and repairs 9.7 per cent. Taken by classes, the new wooden buildings constituted 24.16 per cent. of the cost, and the additions, alterations and repairs to wooden buildings 3.34 per cent.; new brick buildings 55.82 per cent., additions, etc., 5.67 per cent.; new stone buildings 3.1 per cent., additions 0.25 per cent.; new concrete buildings 3.39 per cent., additions 0.13 per cent.; all other fire-resisting buildings 3.83 per cent., additions 0.31 per cent. Of the cost of new buildings 73.24 per cent. was for fire-resisting buildings and 26.76 per cent. for wooden buildings. Of the cost of all new fire-resisting buildings 84.39 per cent. was for brick buildings, 4.69 per cent. for stone buildings, 5.15 per cent. for concrete buildings and 5.8 per cent. for miscellaneous fire-resisting buildings. Of the cost of additions, alterations and repairs 34.45 per cent. was for wooden buildings and 65.55 per cent. for fire-resisting buildings. Of the last item 89.27 per cent. was for brick buildings, 3.34 per cent. for stone buildings, 1.96 per cent. for concrete buildings and 4.93 per cent. for all other additions and repairs.

Operations on brick buildings (new buildings, additions, alterations and repairs) constituted 61.49 per cent. of the entire cost of all operations in these 128 cities, all other fire-resisting buildings amounting to but 11.01 per cent. This shows conclusively the great popularity of brick as a building material.

The average cost in 1909 for new wooden buildings was $2,220, for new brick buildings $5,922, for stone buildings $11,679, for concrete buildings $17,099, and for miscellaneous fire-resisting buildings $63,890.

Seattle had the largest number of new wooden buildings, 7,755, with an average cost of $1,338 each. Los Angeles was second in number of wooden buildings, 5,284, with an average cost of $1,553 each. New York reported 823 permits for buildings of wood costing $3,697,555, an average cost of $4,492; these were almost entirely in the Borough of the Bronx. In Philadelphia but 24 new wooden buildings were erected at a total cost of $38,000, or an average cost of $1,583.

New York reported the construction of fire-resisting buildings at a cost of $181,918,337, or 27.78 per cent. of the total for this class of buildings; Chicago was second, with a cost of $79,105,500, or 12.08 per cent. of the total; Brooklyn was third, reporting fire-resisting buildings costing $54,658,721, or 8.35 per cent. of the total; Philadelphia was fourth, with $42,570,770, or 6.5 per cent. of the total.

The leading city in the number and cost of concrete buildings was Chicago, which reported 519 buildings, costing $9,894,800, or 32.31 per cent. of the cost of all concrete buildings. The city ranking second in cost of concrete buildings was Seattle, which reported $2,872,400, or 9.38 per cent. of the total, followed closely by Philadelphia, with $2,014,300, or 6.58 per cent. of the total. Out of the 128 cities reporting, 79 erected new concrete buildings, 1,791 in number, which shows the widespread use of this material as a building agent.

Miscellaneous fire-resisting buildings, which include steel skeleton buildings, were reported from 39 cities. New York was the leading city in this class of buildings, reporting them to the cost of $12,863,100 with Newark second, with a cost of $3,323,000.

Forests and Forestry.

Our forests now cover 550,000,000 acres, or about one-fourth of the United States. Forests publicly owned contain one-fifth of all timber standing. Forests privately owned contain at least four-fifths of the standing timber. The timber privately owned is not only four times that publicly owned, but it is generally more valuable.

Forestry is now practised on 70 per cent. of the forests publicly owned and on less than 1 per cent. of the forests privately owned, or on only 18 per cent. of the total area of forests.

The original forests of the United States contained timber in quantity and variety far beyond that upon any other area of similar size in the world. They covered 850,000,000 acres, with a stand of not less than 5,200,000,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber, according to present standards of use. There were five great forest regions—the northern, the southern, the central, the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific.

The present rate of cutting is three times the annual growth of the forests of the United States. The great pineries of the lake States are nearing exhaustion and great inroads have been made upon the supply of valuable timber throughout all parts of the country.

The heavy demands for timber have been rapidly pushing the great centres of lumber industry toward the South and West. In consequence, the State of Washington has led for several years in lumber production, now followed in order by Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Arkansas, Virginia and Texas. In 1909 the production of yellow pine lumber amounted to sixteen and one-quarter billion feet; the Douglas fir of the Northwest held second place, with over four and three-quarters billion feet; while white pine came third, with three and one-third billion feet.

We take from our forests yearly, including waste in logging and in manufacture, 20,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood.

We use in a single year 90,000,000 cords of firewood, 44,000,000,000 board feet of lumber, 123,000,000 hewed ties, 1,500,000,000 staves, over 133,000,000 sets of heading, nearly 500,000,000 barrel hoops, 3,200,000 cords of native pulp wood, 165,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers and 1,250,000 cords of wood for distillation.

In 1909 4,002,000 cords of wood were used in the manufacture of paper, of which 794,000 cords were imported from Canada. The demand for pulp wood is making a severe drain on the spruce forests, which furnish the principal supply, though a number of other woods, such as poplar, hemlock, pine, and balsam, are now being used in considerable quantities. The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture is conducting investigations to determine what other woods, such as scrub pine, white fir, tupelo and the like, can be successfully used.

A larger drain upon our forest resources is made by the demand for railroad ties, of which 123,754,000, equivalent to three and three-quarters billions board feet, were used in 1909. White oak, hitherto the chief source of supply, is not plentiful enough to meet this demand indefinitely, and in many parts of the country the supply of chestnut, cedar and cypress is dwindling; however, seasoning and treating methods are being found, largely through the work of the Forest Service, by which cheaper and more plentiful woods, such as lodgepole pine in the Northwest and loblolly pine in the South, are made fit for use as ties. Timber to the amount of two and one-half billions feet was used in 1907 for mine timbers. A great saving has been effected in the naval stores industry, also largely through the work of the Forest Service, by the introduction of the so-called "cup" systems of turpentining in place of the old destructive system of "boxing." The new systems insure a larger product of better quality and prolong the life of the longleaf pine forests upon which the industry depends.

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE.

The Forest Service is one of the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. It has charge of the administration and protection of the national forests and also promotes the practice of forestry generally through investigations and the diffusion of information.

The work of the Government in forestry was initiated by the appointment of Dr. Franklin B. Hough in 1876 as special agent in the Department of Agriculture. In 1881 a division of forestry was created in that department. In 1901 this division became the Bureau of Forestry, and in 1905, when the care of the national forests was given to this bureau, its name became the Forest Service.

Previously the care of the national forests had been in the hands of the Department of the Interior.

A law authorizing the President to set apart forest reserves was passed in 1891, but no provision for their administration and use was made until 1897. Previous to 1905 the Bureau of Forestry merely gave expert advice, on request, to the Department of the Interior concerning the application of forestry to the forest reserves. The change of name from "forest reserves" to "national forests" was made in 1906 to correct the impression that the forests were, as "reserves," withdrawn from use. Since the Forest Service took charge of them the fundamental aim has been to open them to the widest use consistent with their proper protection.

The reserves were set aside as follows: By President Harrison, 13,416,710 acres; by President Cleveland, 25,686,320 acres; by President McKinley, 7,050,089 acres; by President Roosevelt, 148,346,924 acres.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, President Taft added to the national forest 453,517 acres and eliminated from them 2,077,635 acres, making their area at the close of the year 192,931,197 acres. The eliminations threw out land which was found to be better suited for agricultural and other purposes than for forestry. An act of Congress, passed in 1907, prohibits any additions by the President to the national forest area in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

Figures of cost and use for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, were not available when ALMANAC was printed. The following tables show the national forest expenditures and receipts for the fiscal year 1910 compared with those for the fiscal year 1909:

EXPENDITURES FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PROTECTION AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1910, COMPARED WITH 1909.

Fiscal Year.	Administration and Protection.		Permanent Improvements.	
	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
1910	$3,752,316.91	$0.01945	$598,835.64	$0.00310
1909	2,948,153.08	0.01510	599,471.02	0.00309

COMPARISON OF RECEIPTS FROM THE SEVERAL SOURCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1910 AND 1909.

Fiscal Year.	Grazing.		Timber.		Special Uses.		All Sources.	
	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
1910	$986,909.38	$0.00512	$1,043,428.20	$0.00541	$59,810.50	$0.00031	$2,090,148.08	$0.01084
1909	1,032,185.70	0.00573	736,102.08	0.00505	38,982.88	0.00018	1,807,270.66	0.01096

FORESTS AND FORESTRY—*Continued.*

Under the law 25 per cent. of the gross receipts are paid to the States in which the national forests are located, to be expended for roads and schools. The amount to be paid to the States in this way from the receipts in 1910 is $506,194.84.

The grazing receipts for 1910 were paid by the holders of 20,692 permits to graze 1,497,570 cattle, horses and hogs, and of 4,995 permits to graze 7,648,952 sheep and goats. The receipts from timber sales were paid by approximately 5,000 purchasers, who cut the equivalent of 379,616,000 board feet of timber. The receipts from special uses were paid by the holders of 4,538 permits. In other words, these receipts represent profitable use of the forests by some 30,000 individuals or concerns. To the use for which payment was made must be added the heavy free use of the forests by the public. Figures for free use of timber are as follows:

FREE USE OF TIMBER ON NATIONAL FORESTS.

Fiscal Year.	Number of Permittees.	Cut.	Value.
		Board feet.	
1910	35,364	104,796,000	$176,166.51
1909	33,431	105,205,359	169,081.12

In issuing permits for reservoirs, conduits, power-houses and transmission lines for commercial power development the Forest Service has steadfastly insisted on conditions designed to prevent speculative or perpetual holdings and to secure the full development of available power and the payment of reasonable charges for the use of land.

The total stand of timber on the national forests, exclusive of Alaska, is estimated at over five hundred billions board feet.

The following table shows the total cut of timber from the national forests in the fiscal year 1910:

TIMBER CUT FROM NATIONAL FORESTS.

State or Territory.	Cut Under Sale.	Cut Under Free Use.	Total Cut.	State or Territory.	Cut Under Sale.	Cut Under Free Use.	Total Cut.
	Feet.	*Feet.*	*Feet.*		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*
Montana	72,885,000	14,713,000	87,598,000	Alaska	11,012,000	184,000	11,196,000
California	54,616,000	7,647,000	62,263,000	Utah	9,270,000	8,260,000	17,530,000
Idaho	52,520,000	19,937,000	72,457,000	Nevada	3,048,000	1,710,000	4,758,000
Colorado	42,897,000	12,550,000	55,447,000	Arkansas	2,048,000	513,000	2,561,000
Arizona	34,975,000	5,254,000	40,230,000	Minnesota	1,103,000	381,000	1,484,000
Washington	27,658,000	2,444,070	30,102,000	Oklahoma	33,000	123,000	156,000
Oregon	21,211,000	10,068,000	31,279,000	Florida		95,000	95,000
Wyoming	16,937,000	7,416,000	24,353,000	North Dakota		21,000	21,000
New Mexico	15,902,000	10,004,000	25,906,000				
South Dakota	13,500,000	3,476,000	16,976,000	Total	379,616,000	104,796,000	484,412,000

The average price on the stump for the timber sold in 1910 was $2.44 per thousand board feet.

The value of the public property administered by the Forest Service is estimated at over two billion dollars.

The great areas contained in the national forests have now been brought to a condition where they are beginning to serve the purposes of the West. The conservation of timber and forage through wise use, and the protection of stream flow, are the means of sustaining many industries which have contributed materially to the prosperity of the country.

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER.

At the head of the Forest Service are the Forester, Henry S. Graves, and the Associate Forester, A. F. Potter. The work is organized under the following branches: Operation, and also Lands, James B. Adams in charge; Silviculture, W. T. Cox in charge; Grazing, A. F. Potter in charge, and Products, William L. Hall in charge.

The 149 national forests are distributed in six districts, with a District Forester in charge of each, and headquarters as follows: District 1 (Montana, northeastern Washington, northern Idaho, northwestern South Dakota, northern Michigan, northern Minnesota and southwestern North Dakota), Missoula, Mont., W. B. Greeley, District Forester; District 2 (Colorado, Wyoming, the remainder of South Dakota, Nebraska and western Kansas), Denver, Col., Smith Riley, District Forester; District 3 (most of Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, New Mexico and Oklahoma), Albuquerque, N. Mex., A. C. Ringland, District Forester; District 4 (Utah, southern Idaho, western Wyoming, eastern and central Nevada and a small portion of northwestern Arizona), Ogden, Utah, E. A. Sherman, District Forester; District 5 (California and southwestern Nevada), San Francisco, Cal., F. E. Olmsted, District Forester; and District 6 (Washington, Oregon and Alaska), Portland, Ore., C. S. Chapman, District Forester.

On July 1, 1910, the force employed by the Forest Service numbered 3,093. Of these 2,491 were employed upon the national forests and 602 were engaged in administrative, scientific and clerical work at the Washington and district headquarters. Of the employés on the national forests the force engaged principally in protective work numbered 1,859 men, as follows: Forest Rangers, 243; Assistant Forest Rangers, 1,050; Forest Guards, 553; Game Wardens, 2; Hunters and Trappers, 6. The protective force was therefore about one man for every 104,000 acres, or 163 square miles. (Prussia has one man for every 1,700 acres, and Baden one for every 750.)

BRANCH OF SILVICULTURE.

The branch of silviculture directs the management of the national forests as regards both the systems of cutting mature timber and the work of forest planting; supervises their protection; co-operates with States in developing forest policies adapted to their requirements; co-operates with private forest

FORESTS AND FORESTRY—*Continued.*

owners who desire to practise forestry on their lands: and carries on silvicultural investigations of the important species of the United States. Its most important work is in connection with the management of the national forests where the chief problem, after fire protection, is to replace the mature timber as it is sold and cut by young growth of valuable species.

In planting within the national forests the primary object is to produce commercial timber, although in a number of cases planting has been done chiefly with the view of reforesting denuded watersheds in order to control and regulate the flow of streams directly supplying cities and towns. During the year ending June 30, 1910, 7,400 acres in national forests were sown or planted to trees, chiefly Douglas fir, Western yellow pine, Austrian pine and Engelmann spruce. There are 45 Government nurseries which supply the national forests. These have a present stock of about 20,000,000 plants and are capable of supplying 18,000,000 a year. In the East forest planting has been done mainly in co-operation with States and private owners.

At the request of the States the Forest Service makes examinations of their forest conditions makes silvicultural studies of practical importance, suggests remedial legislation for giving the States a wise forest policy, etc. The cost of such work is shared by the States and the service. The service co-operates with private owners by sending its experts to examine timber tracts and report on the proper methods for managing and protecting them. The cost of such examination is borne by the owner. During 1910 examinations were made of timber tracts aggregating 323,000 acres.

BRANCH OF GRAZING.

The branch of grazing supervises the grazing of live stock upon the national forests, the principal lines of work being the allotment of grazing privileges; the issuance of grazing permits; the division of the ranges between different classes of stock or their owners, and the regulation of the stock grazed under permit upon the ranges; and the development of the forage producing capacity of the national forests by the restoration of depleted areas through systematic control of the stock grazed upon them or by artificial means, through the eradication of noxious range-destroying rodents and through the institution of new methods of range control. By co-operation with Federal and State authorities in the enforcement of quarantine regulations the national forests have been practically freed from infectious or contagious diseases fatal to live stock, and by an active campaign against predaceous animals destructive to live stock. The annual loss from this source within the national forests has been reduced by several hundred thousand dollars.

The number of stock grazed during the past season (1910), under permit and by settlers without permit, was approximately 1,500,000 head of cattle, horses and swine, and 7,500,000 head of sheep and goats The annual productive value of this number of stock is more than $20,000,000. The number of persons holding permits to graze live stock during the past year was in excess of 25,000.

BRANCH OF PRODUCTS

The branch of products carries on studies, tests and demonstrations to further the more complete utilization of the products of the forest. A forest products laboratory is operated at the University of Wisconsin, where experiments are made to determine the properties of American woods, to ascertain cheap and effective treatments to prevent decay, to test the adaptability of untried woods for specific uses; such as paper pulp, to develop uses for the material wasted in sawmill operations, and to discover processes of obtaining valuable chemical by-products for the waste which can not otherwise be utilized. An office of wood utilization is maintained at Chicago to promote the economic use of wood among the timber-consuming industries. Studies are made to find the kind, quantity and cost of timber consumed in different States and regions and also where the material comes from and what amount is lost through waste. The wood-consuming industries are aided in finding the most suitable raw material and in developing methods of utilizing their waste product. In the Western States all products work centres in the district offices at Denver, San Francisco and Portland.

FOREST POLICY OF THE STATES.

New York has purchased and set aside 1,600,000 acres in the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains as forest preserves, under the control of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission of the State. These lands and private lands in the preserve counties are protected from fire by an adequate system of wardens. Unfortunately the Constitution of the State prohibits the cutting of timber from State lands. In 1909 the Commission distributed at cost to private owners 1,005,325 forest tree seedlings; and the waste and open land on the preserve is being gradually planted to trees under the supervision of trained foresters.

Pennsylvania has purchased more than 920,000 acres of land for State forest preserves, and the Forestry Commission has the right to purchase additional forest lands at a price not to exceed $5 an acre. The preserves are situated chiefly on the mountains of the central part of the State and located with special reference to protecting the water supply of cities and towns. The State forest reserves are not only protected from fire, but are managed according to forestry principles, the mature timber being cut and sold. A school for training forest rangers for the reserves is maintained at Mont Alto. There is a well organized forest fire protective system in the State. The State distributes forest trees for planting and gives advice in the management of forest lands to private owners.

Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan have well organized State forest departments. They have large State forest reserves, exceeding 200,000 acres for each State, which are protected from fire and on which the open land is being planted and the mature timber cut and sold. Each of these States protects the forest land of private owners as well as that of the State forest reserves from fire, and distributes tree seedlings for planting to land owners at cost. Ohio, New Hampshire and Vermont also distribute planting material to private owners and give them advice in regard to methods of forest management. The following States have forestry departments which seek to protect from fire by means of an organized warden system all of the greater portion of the forest lands in the State: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Oregon, and California; while Washington and Idaho provide for such protection through legal associations of land owners. Maine supports a very efficient forest fire service covering the unorganized townships in the northern part of the State: in the remaining townships, the selectmen are ex-officio wardens. Most of these States also have small State forests, that of New Jersey being 14 000 acres. Other States which have forest officers charged with forest interests are Rhode Island Indiana, Kansas, Montana, North Carolina, and West Virginia. South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana have recently passed, or have under consideration, advanced forestry legislation. The recently adopted law of Louisiana is especially noteworthy in that it provides for a forest fire protective organization by means of a tax of ¾ of a cent on every 1.000 board feet of lumber sawn in the State.

(The legality of the Louisiana timber revenue provision depends upon the adoption of an amendment to the State Constitution, upon which a vote was taken November 8, 1910.)

The Public Lands of the United States.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the General Land Office.)

TABULAR statement showing area of public lands vacant and subject to entry and settlement in the public land States and Territories, July 1, 1910:

STATE OR TERRITORY.	AREA UNAPPROPRIATED AND UNRESERVED.		
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alabama	108,210	.....	108,210
Alaska	.....	*368,014,735	368,014,735
Arizona	12,361,814	29,129,555	41,491,369
Arkansas	512,705	.....	512,705
California	18,803,012	6,061,872	24,864,884
Colorado	19,432,009	2,294,183	21,726,192
Florida	391,361	61,648	453,009
Idaho	7,237,279	17,506,525	24,743,804
Illinois	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	137,180	.....	137,180
Louisiana	88,911	.....	88,911
Michigan	107,890	.....	107,890
Minnesota	1,516,302	47,000	1,563,302
Mississippi	47,058	.....	47,058
Missouri	2,510	.....	2,510
Montana	17,266,811	18,749,132	36,015,943
Nebraska	1,879,486	.....	1,879,486
Nevada	29,790,500	26,684,188	56,474,688
New Mexico	23,576,992	12,877,700	36,454,692
North Dakota	1,410,225	.....	1,410,225
Ohio	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	5,007	.....	5,007
Oregon	13,463,7 4	4,116,839	17,580,573
South Dakota	4,375,864	186,940	4,562,804
Utah	11,766,486	24,189,068	35,955,554
Washington	1,258,587	1,937,472	3,196,059
Wisconsin	14,460	.....	14,460
Wyoming	31,914,779	2,660,380	34,575,159
Total	197,469,172	514,517,237	711,986,409

*The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.

Cash receipts of General Land Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910: From sales of public lands, $8,369,318.51; sales of Indian lands, $2,037,551.58; sales of reclamation town lots and water rights, $770,586.35; depredations on public lands, $231,667.28; sales of government property (office furniture, etc.), $930.75; copies of records and plats, $51,550.90. Total receipts, $11,461,605.47.

Area of public and Indian land originally entered during the fiscal year, 26,318,738.16 acres; area of land patented 10,983,150 acres.

The total number of entries made, acres sold and amount received therefor under the Timber and Stone acts of June 3, 1878, and August 4, 1892, were: From June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1910: Entries, 96,005, acres, 12,726,934.52, amount, $81,962,004.45.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Land Office.
Alabama	Montgomery.
Alaska	Fairbanks.
"	Juneau.
"	Nome.
Arizona	Phœnix.
Arkansas	Camden.
"	Harrison.
"	Little Rock.
California	Eureka.
"	Independence.
"	Los Angeles.
"	Oakland.
"	Redding.
"	Sacramento.
"	Susanville.
"	Visalia.
Colorado	Del Norte.
"	Denver.
"	Durango.
"	Glenwood Springs.
"	Hugo.
"	Lamar.
"	Leadville.
"	Montrose.
"	Pueblo.
"	Sterling.
Florida	Gainesville.
Idaho	Blackfoot.
"	Boisé.
"	Cœur d'Alene.
"	Hailey.
"	Lewiston.
Kansas	Dodge City.
"	Topeka.
Louisiana	Natchitoches.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Michigan	Marquette.
Minnesota	Cass Lake.
"	Crookston.
"	Duluth.
Mississippi	Jackson.
Missouri	Springfield.
Montana	Billings.
"	Bozeman.
"	Glasgow.
"	Great Falls.
"	Havre.
"	Helena.
"	Kalispell.
"	Lewistown.
"	Miles City.
"	Missoula.
Nebraska	Alliance.
"	Broken Bow.
"	Lincoln.
"	North Platte.
"	O'Neill.
"	Valentine.
Nevada	Carson City.
New Mexico	Clayton.
"	Las Cruces.
"	Roswell.
"	Santa Fé.
"	Fort Sumner.
"	Tucumcari.
No. Dakota	Bismarck.
"	Devil's Lake.
"	Dickinson
"	Fargo.
"	Minot.
No. Dakota	Williston.
Oklahoma	El Reno.
"	Guthrie.
"	Lawton.
"	Woodward.
Oregon	Burns.
"	La Grande.
"	Lakeview.
"	Portland.
"	Roseburg.
"	The Dalles.
"	Vale.
So. Dakota	Aberdeen.
"	Bellefourche.
"	Chamberlain.
"	Gregory.
"	Lemmon.
"	Pierre.
"	Rapid City.
Utah	Salt Lake City.
"	Vernal.
Washington	North Yakima.
"	Olympia.
"	Seattle.
"	Spokane.
"	Vancouver.
"	Walla Walla.
"	Waterville.
Wisconsin	Wausau.
Wyoming	Buffalo.
"	Cheyenne.
"	Douglas.
"	Evanston.
"	Lander.
"	Sundance.

United States Internal Revenue Receipts.

SUMMARY OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM 1883 TO 1910, INCLUSIVE.

Fiscal Years.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Banks and Bankers.	Miscellaneous.	Adhesive Stamps.	Collections Under Repealed Laws.
1883	$74,368,775	$42,104,250	$16,900,616	$3,748,995	$305,803	$7,053,053	$71,852
1884	76,905,385	26,092,400	18,084,954	....	289,144	....	265,068
1885	67,511,209	26,407,088	18,230,782	....	222,681	....	49,361
1886	69,092,266	27,907,363	19,676,731	....	194,422	....	32,087
1887	65,829,322	30,108,067	21,922,188	4,388	219,058	....	29,283
1888	69,306,166	30,662,432	23,324,218	4,203	154,970	....	9,548
1889	74,312,206	31,866,861	23,723,835	6,179	83,893	....	....
1890	81,687,375	33,958,991	26,008,535	69	135,555	....	....
1891	83,355,964	32,796,271	28,565,130	....	256,214	....	....
1892	91,309,984	31,000,493	30,037,453	....	239,532	....	....
1893	94,720,261	31,889,712	32,548,983	....	166,915	....	....
1894	85,259,252	28,617,899	31,414,788	2	1,876,509	....	....
1895	79,862,627	29,704,908	31,640,618	....	1,960,794	....	....
1896	80,670,071	30,711,629	33,784,235	135	1,664,545	....	....
1897	82 008,543	30 710,297	32,472,162	85	1 426 506	....	....
1898	92,547,000	36 230,522	39,515,421	1,180	2,572,696	794,418	....
1899	99,283,534	52,493,208	68,644,558	....	9,225,453	43,837,819	....
1900	109 868,817	59,355 084	73,550,754	1,461	11,575,626	40,964 365	....
1901	116,027,980	62,481,907	75,669,908	1,918	13,448 921	39,241,036	....
1902	121,138,013	51,937,925	71,988,902	228	13,360,130	13,442 792	....
1903	131,953,472	43,514,810	47,547,856	899	7,723,345	....	....
1904	135,810,015	44,655,809	49,083,459	....	3,354,722	....	....
1905	135,958,513	45,659,910	50,360,553	....	2,209,000	....	....
1906	143,394,055	48,422,997	55,641,859	....	1,644,027	....	....
1907	156,226,902	51,811,070	59,567,818	....	1,948,232	....	....
1908	140,158,807	49,862,754	59,807,617	100	1,836,772	....	....
1909	134,868,034	51,887,178	57,456,411	....	2,001,095	....	....
1910	148,029,211	57,889,351	60,572,288	174	23,236,985	....	....

Of the receipts in 1910 classed as "Miscellaneous," $20,959,783 was from excise tax on corporations. $1,099,502 from oleomargarine, $565,524 from playing cards, and $44,705 from penalties.

RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.	States and Territories.	Aggregate Collections.
Alabama and Mississippi	$196,090.91	Nebraska	$2,742,756.02
Arkansas	145,339.69	New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont	704,663.34
California and Nevada	8,243,026.25	New Jersey	8,834,216.53
Colorado and Wyoming	948,810.24	New Mexico and Arizona	128,068.95
Connecticut and Rhode Island	2,724,799.86	New York	36,157,326.39
Florida	1,431,224.12	North Carolina	5,919,634.02
Georgia	450,987.23	North and South Dakota	217,857.35
Hawaii	209,132.51	Ohio	20,982,844.76
Illinois	49,165,272.73	Oregon	743,981.61
Indiana	28,885,240.02	Pennsylvania	25,961,970.30
Iowa	1,137,172.01	South Carolina	167,046.92
Kansas and Oklahoma	664,632.62	Tennessee	2,342,355.81
Kentucky	32,360,278.47	Texas	1,202,760.82
Louisiana	4,082,353.52	Virginia	6,035,170.48
Maryland, Del., D.C., and 2 Va. Dists.	8,310,056.36	Washington and Alaska	1,215,130.84
Massachusetts	5,676,103.69	West Virginia	1,593,868.92
Michigan	6,895,714.59	Wisconsin	8,688,693.93
Minnesota	2,995,236.00		
Missouri	10,864,911.86	Total	$289,728,114.72
Montana, Idaho and Utah	813,385.05		

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, and oleomargarine on which tax was paid during the last two fiscal years are as follows:

Articles Taxed.		Fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries	gals.	2,204,184	353,424	.....
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, etc	gals.	126,453,592	11,654,127	.....
Fermented liquors	bbls.	59,485,117	3,181,620	.....
Cigars, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	no.	7,065,903,477	313,330,52	.....
Cigars, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	no.	a 1,073,126,067	42,388,167	.....
Cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand	no.	b 7,852,875,6?2	1,766,583,714	.....
Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand	no.	21,424,707	2,275,437	.....
Snuff	lbs.	31,969,111	4,949,48	.....
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	lbs.	436,608,898	47,851,578	.....
Oleomargarine	lbs.	139,755,426	49,133,582	.....
Adulterated butter	lbs.	156,607	23,190	.....
Process or renovated butter	lbs.	47,685,224	.....	488,992

NOTE—The quantity of mixed flour withdrawn cannot be stated, owing to the variable number of pounds taxed.

a Includes 6,000,000 cigars at 75 cents per thousand, $1.08, 1,092,001,222 at 54 cents, and 141,515,000 at $1.25 per thousand. *b* Includes 6,619,359,400 cigarettes at

United States Internal Revenue Taxes.

SCHEDULE OF ARTICLES AND OCCUPATIONS SUBJECT TO TAX.

SPECIAL TAXES AND RATES.

Rectifiers of less than 500 barrels a year, $100; rectifiers of 500 barrels or more a year, $200.
Wholesale liquor dealers, $100; retail liquor dealers, $25.
Wholesale dealers in malt liquors, $50; retail dealers in malt liquors, $20.
Manufacturers of stills, $50; and for stills or worms, manufactured, each, $20.
Brewers: Annual manufacture less than 500 barrels, $50; annual manufacture 500 barrels or more, $100.
Manufactures of filled cheese, $400; wholesale dealers in filled cheese, $250; retail dealers in filled cheese, $12.
Manufacturers of oleomargarine, $600; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artifically colored in imitation of butter, $480; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $200; retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter, $48; retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration, $6.
Manufacturers of adulterated butter, $600; wholesale dealers in adulterated butter, $480; retail dealers in adulterated butter, $48; manufacturers of process or renovated butter, $50; manufacturers, packers or repackers of mixed flour, $12.

DISTILLED SPIRITS, ETC.

Distilled spirits, per gallon, $1.10; stamps for distilled spirits intended for export, each, 10 cents; except when affixed to packages containing two or more 5-gallon cans for export, 5 cents.
Case stamps for spirits bottled in bond, 10 cents.
Wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits or by the infusion of any matter in spirits, to be sold as wine, or as a substitute for wine, in bottles containing not more than 1 pint per bottle or package, 10 cents; same, in bottles, containing more than 1 pint, and not more than 1 quart, per bottle or package, 20 cents (and at the same rate for any larger quantity of such merchandise, however put up or whatever may be the package).
Grape brandy used in the fortification of pure, sweet wine under an act approved June 7, 1906 (to be assessed), per gallon, 3 cents.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Fermented liquors per barrel, containing not more than 31 gallons, $1 (and at a proportionate rate for halves, thirds, quarters, sixths and eighths of barrels); more than one barrel of 31 gallons, and not more than 63 gallons, in one package, $2.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

Tobacco, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per lb., 8 cents; snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, per lb., 8 cents.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing more than 3 lbs. per thousand, $3; cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand, 75 cents; cigarettes weighing more than 3 lbs. per thousand $3.60; cigarettes weighing not more than 3 lbs. per thousand, $1.25.

OLEOMARGARINE.

Oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored to look like butter, of any shade of yellow, per lb., 10 cents; oleomargarine, free from coloration that causes it to look like butter, of any shade of yellow, per lb., ¼ of one cent; oleomargarine, imported from foreign countries, per lb., 15 cents.

ADULTERATED BUTTER AND PROCESS OR RENOVATED BUTTER.

Adulterated butter, per lb., 10 cents; process or renovated butter, per lb., ¼ of one cent.

FILLED CHEESE.

Filled cheese, per lb., 1 cent; same, imported, per lb., 8 cents.

OPIUM.

Prepared smoking opium, per lb., $10.

MIXED FLOUR.

Mixed flour, per barrel of 196 lbs., or more than 98 lbs., 4 cents; half barrel of 98 lbs., or more than 49 lbs., 2 cents; quarter barrel of 49 lbs., or more than 24½ lbs., 1 cent; eighth barrel of 24½ lbs. or less, ½ of one cent. (Mixed flour imported from foreign countries, in addition to import duties, must pay internal revenue tax as above.)

CIRCULATION OF AND NOTES PAID OUT BY BANKS AND BANKERS.

Circulation issued by any bank, etc., or person (except a national bank taxed under Section 5214, Revised Statues, and Section 13, Act March 14, 1900), per month, 1-12 of 1 per cent.
Circulation (except national banks) exceeding 90 per cent. of capital, in addition, per month, 1-6 of 1 per cent.
Banks, etc., on amount of notes of any person, State bank, or State banking association, used for circulation and paid out, 10 per cent.
Banks, etc., bankers, or associations, on amount of notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation paid out by them, 10 per cent.
Every person, firm, association, other than national bank associations, and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association, on the amount of *their own notes* used for circulation and paid out by them, 10 per cent.
Every such person, firm, association, corporation, State bank, or State banking association, and also every national banking association, on the amount of notes of any person, firm, association, other than a national banking association, or of any corporation, State bank or State banking association, or of any town, city, or municipal corporation, used for circulation, and paid out by them, 10 per cent.

PLAYING CARDS.

Playing cards, per pack, containing not more than 54 cards, 2 cents.

TAXES NOT PAYABLE BY STAMPS.

Tax on deficiencies in production of spirits—On excess of materials used in production of spirits; on circulation of banks and bankers; on notes paid out by banks and others; on brandy used in the fortification of wine. Penalties of 50 per cent. and 100 per cent.

Immigration Into the United States, 1822-1910.

Year.	Total Alien Passengers.	Year.	Total Alien Passengers.	Year.	Total Immigrants.	Year.	Total Immigrants.
1822	6,911	1846	154,416	1869	352,569	1892	623,084
1823	6,354	1847	234,968	1870	387,203	1893	502,917
1824	7,912	1848	226,527	1871	321,350	1894	314,467
1825	10,199	1849	297,024	1872	404,806	1895	279,948
1826	10,837	1850	369,986	1873	459,803	1896	343,267
1827	18,875	1851	379,466	1874	313,339	1897	230,832
1828	27,382	1852	371,603	1875	227,498	1898	229,299
1829	22,520	1853	368,645	1876	169,986	1899	311,715
1830	23,322	1854	427,833	1877	141,857	1900	448,572
1831	22,633	1855	200,877	1878	138,469	1901	487,918
1832	60,482	1856	195,857	1879	177,826	1902	648,743
1833	58,640	1857	246,945	1880	457,257	1903	857,046
1834	65,365	1858	119,501	1881	669,431	1904	812,870
1835	45,374	1859	118,616	1882	788,992	1905	1,027,421
1836	76,242	1860	150,237	1883	603,322	1906	1,100,735
1837	79,340	1861	89,724	1884	518,592	1907	1,285,349
1838	38,914	1862	89,207	1885	395,346	1908	782,870
1839	68,069	1863	174,524	1886	334,203	1909	751,786
1840	84,066	1864	193,195	1887	490,109	1910	1,041,570
1841	80,289	1865	247,453	1888	546,889		
1842	104,565	1866	163,594	1889	444,427	Total	27,894,293
1843	52,496	Fiscal year end'g June 30		1890	455,302	1789 to 1821 est.	259,127
1844	78,615	1867	298,967	1891	560,319		
1845	114,371	1868	282,189				

Of the whole number of immigrants in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, 786,094 came through the customs district of New York, 39,563 through Baltimore, 53,617 through Boston, 37,641 through Philadelphia, 4,233 through San Francisco, and 41,799 through other ports; also 87,623 through Canadian ports.

The reported occupations of immigrants arriving during the fiscal year 1910 were as follows: Laborers, 214,300; servants, 96,658; farm laborers, 288,745; tailors, 18,701; merchants and dealers, 10,746; carpenters and joiners, 13,887; shoemakers, 8,785; clerks and accountants, 11,297; mariners, 4,869; miners, 7,851. The number of professional immigrants (including 1,233 actors, 1,921 engineers, 844 musicians, and 1,524 teachers) was 10,334; of skilled laborers, 73,180; other miscellaneous (including unskilled), 22,215; no occupation (including women and children), 260,002.

The total number of alien immigrants refused admission to the United States in the fiscal year ending 1910 was 24,270, of which 15,918 were paupers or persons likely to become public charges, 3,123 persons with loathsome or contagious diseases, 1,786 contract laborers, 198 insane, 181 idiots, 580 criminals, 316 prostitutes, 179 persons who attempted to bring in prostitutes, 819 under Chinese Exclusion act, 134 polygamists.

IMMIGRATION BY COUNTRIES IN FISCAL YEARS 1909 AND 1910.

Countries.	1909.	1910.	Countries.	1909.	1910.
Austria-Hungary	170,191	258,737	Wales	1,584	2,120
Belgium	3,692	5,402	Other Europe	46	151
Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro	1,054	4,737	Total Europe	654,875	926,291
Denmark	4,395	6,984	China	1,943	1,968
France, including Corsica	6,672	7,383	Japan	3,111	2,720
German Empire	25,540	31,283	India	203	1,696
Greece	14,111	25,888	Turkey in Asia	7,506	15,212
Italy, inc. Sicily and Sardinia	183,218	215,537	Other Asia	141	1,937
Netherlands	4,698	7,534	Total Asia	12,904	23,533
Norway	13,627	17,538	Africa	858	1,072
Portugal, inc. Cape Verde and Azore Islands	4,956	8,229	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	839	998
Roumania	1,590	2,145	Pacific Islands, not specified	53	99
Russian Empire, and Finland	120,460	186,792	British North America	51,941	56,555
Spain, inc. Canary and Balearic Islands	2,616	3,472	Central America	930	893
Sweden	14,474	23,745	Mexico	16,251	18,691
Switzerland	2,694	3,533	South America	1,906	2,151
Turkey in Europe	9,015	18,405	West Indies	11,180	11,244
England	32,809	46,706	Other countries	49	43
Ireland	25,033	29,855	Grand total	751,786	1,041,570
Scotland	12,400	20,115			

ACCORDING TO RACES, THE FOLLOWING SHOWS AMOUNT OF MONEY BROUGHT BY IMMIGRANTS, AND THE NUMBER DEBARRED IN FISCAL YEAR 1910:

Race.	Amount of Money.	Debarred.	Race.	Amount of Money.	Debarred.	Race.	Amount of Money.	Debarred.
Chinese	$70,242	909	Hebrew	$1,555,585	1,567	Polish	$2,223,095	2,086
English	2,966,225	1,041	Irish	1,467,480	592	Scandinavian	1,602,352	224
French	958,165	556	Italian	4,491,732	3,687	Scotch	1,237,906	440
German	3,300,315	911	Japanese	144,369	119			

EMIGRATION FROM UNITED STATES.

For fiscal years ended June 30, 1908, emigrant aliens, 395,073; non emigrant aliens, 319,755; total, 714,828. In 1909, emigrant aliens, 225,802; non emigrant aliens, 174,590; total, 400,392. In 1910, emigrant aliens, 202,436; non emigrant aliens, 177,982; total 380,418.

The New York Public Service Act.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

William R. Willcox, Chairman, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1913.
William McCarroll, Brooklyn; holds office until February 1, 1912.
Edward M. Bassett, Brooklyn; holds office until February 1, 1911.
Milo Roy Maltbie, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1915
John E. Eustis, Manhattan, New York; holds office until February 1, 1914.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Frank W. Stevens, Chairman, Jamestown; holds office until February 1, 1913.
John B. Olmsted, Buffalo; holds office until February 1, 1912.
John N. Carlisle, Watertown; holds office until February 1, 1911.
Martin S. Decker, New Paltz; holds office until February 1, 1915.
James E. Sague, New Hamburg; holds office until February 1, 1914.

Chapter 429 of the Laws of 1907, "An Act to establish the Public Service Commissions and prescribing their powers and duties, and to provide for the regulation and control of certain public service corporations and making an appropriation therefor," became a law on June 6, 1907. Two Public Service Commissions of five members each were created by the Act, one with authority in the First District, which included the counties of New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond, and the other in the Second District, which included all the other counties of the State.

The Act abolished the existing State Board of Railroad Commissioners, the State Commission of Gas and Electricity, the State Inspector of Gas Meters, and the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners of New York City. All the powers of the Railroad Commissioners, of the Commission of Gas and Electricity, and of the Inspector of Gas Meters were conferred upon the Public Service Commissions. All the powers and duties of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of New York City were conferred upon the Public Service Commission of the First District. Each of the successors of the first Commissioners appointed are to hold office for a period of five years. The Governor is authorized to remove any Commissioner for inefficiency, neglect of duty or misconduct in office, giving to him a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being publicly heard in person or by counsel in his own defence.

The jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission of the First District extends to railroads and street railroads lying exclusively within that district, to any common carrier operating exclusively within that district, and to the manufacture, sale or distribution of gas and electricity for light, heat and power in that district. In addition the Commission of the First District is to exercise the powers heretofore conferred upon the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissions. All jurisdiction not specifically granted to the Public Service Commission of the First District is granted to the Public Service Commission of the Second District. The annual salary of each Public Service Commissioner is $15,000; of their secretary, $6,000, and of their counsel, $10,000.

The Act provides that every railway corporation shall furnish with respect thereto such service or facilities as shall be safe and adequate, and in all respects just and reasonable; and, secondly, that all charges made or demanded by any such corporation, person or common carrier for the transportation of passengers, freight or property, for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in connection therewith, shall be just and reasonable, and not more than allowed by law or by order of the Public Service Commission having jurisdiction, and made as authorized by the Act. Every unjust or unreasonable charge made or demanded for any such service or transportation of passengers, freight or property, or in connection therewith, or in excess of that allowed by law or by order of the Commission, is prohibited. A railroad corporation, upon the application of any shipper tendering traffic for transportation, must construct upon reasonable terms a switch connection. Every common carrier is to file with the Public Service Commission having jurisdiction, and print and keep open to public inspection, schedules showing the rates, fares and charges for the transportation of passengers and property within the State between each point upon its route and all other points thereon. The schedules are to plainly state the places between which property and passengers are to be carried, the classification of passengers, freight and property in force, all terminal charges, storage charges, icing charges, and all other charges which the Commission may require to be stated, all privileges or facilities granted or allowed, and any rules or regulations which may in any wise change, affect, or determine any part, or the aggregate of the rates, fares or charges, or the value of the service rendered to the passenger, shipper or consignee. Such schedules are to be plainly printed in large type; copies for the use of the public are to be kept posted in two public and conspicuous places in every depot, station and office of every common carrier where passengers or property are received for transportation in such manner as to be readily accessible to and conveniently inspected by the public. No common carrier, the Act says, "shall directly or indirectly by any special rate, rebate, drawback, or other device or method, charge, demand, collect or receive from any person or corporation a greater or less compensation for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers, freight or property, except as authorized in this Act, than it charges, demands, collects, or receives from any other person or corporation for doing a like and contemporaneous service in the transportation of a like kind of traffic under the same or substantially similar circumstances and conditions." The giving of free tickets, free passes, or free transportation for passengers or property, except to its employees and certain other specified classes, or in certain specified cases, is prohibited. No common carrier is to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of a like kind or property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance. Upon the application, however, of a common carrier the Public Service Commission may, by order, authorize it to charge less for a longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property in special cases after investigation by the Commission. Every rail-

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC SERVICE ACT—*Continued.*

road corporation and street railway corporation is to have sufficient cars and motive power to meet all requirements for the transportation of passengers and property which may reasonably be anticipated. Every railroad corporation must furnish to all persons and corporations who apply therefor and offer freight for transportation sufficient and suitable cars for the transportation of such freight in car-load lots.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONS.

Each one of the Public Service Commissions is to have general supervision of all common carriers, railroads and street railroads, and is directed to keep informed as to their general condition, their capitalization, their franchises, and the manner in which their lines owned, leased, controlled or operated, are managed, conducted and operated, not only with respect to the adequacy, security and accommodation afforded by their service, but also with respect to their compliance with all provisions of law, orders of the Commission and Charter requirements. Each Commission is given power to examine all books, contracts, documents and papers of any person or corporation subject to its supervision, and by subpoena to compel production thereof. Each Commission is to prescribe the form of the annual reports required under the Act to be made by common carriers, railroad and street railroad corporations. Each Commission is to investigate the cause of all accidents on any railroad or street railroad within its district which result in loss of life or injury to persons or property, and which, in their judgment, require investigation. Whenever either Commission shall be of the opinion that the rates, fares or charges demanded by any common carrier, railroad corporation or street railroad corporation subject to its jurisdiction are unjust, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential, or in anywise in violation of any provision of law, it shall determine the just and reasonable rates, fares and charges to be thereafter observed and in force as the maximum to be charged for the service to be performed. And whenever a Public Service Commission is of the opinion, after a hearing, that the equipment, appliances or service of any common carrier, railroad corporation or street railroad corporation is unsafe, its members are required to determine the safe equipment thereafter to be in force, and prescribe the same by an order to be served upon the common carrier, railroad corporation or street railway corporation concerned. The Commissions are granted power to require two or more common carriers owning a continuous line of transportation to establish joint rates, fares and charges. The Commissions may order repairs and improvements to be made to tracks, switches, terminals, and motive powers in order to promote the security or convenience of the public. If, in the judgment of the Commission having jurisdiction, any railroad corporation or street railroad corporation does not run trains enough or cars enough, or possess or operate motive power enough reasonably to accommodate the traffic, passengers and freight transported by it, or it does not run its trains or cars with sufficient frequency, such a Commission may make an order directing any such corporation to increase the number of its trains, or of its cars, or its motive power. A uniform system of accounts for railroad and street railway corporations is authorized. Without first having obtained the permission and approval of the proper Public Service Commission, no railroad corporation may begin the construction of a railroad or street railroad. The Commission within whose district such construction is to be made is authorized to grant its approval when, in its judgment, the exercise of the franchise or privilege is necessary or convenient for the public service. No franchise to own or operate a railroad or street railroad may be assigned, transferred or leased unless the assignment, transfer or lease is first approved by the proper Commission. No railroad corporation or street railroad corporation is to acquire the capital stock of any railroad corporation or street railroad corporation unless authorized to do so by one of the Commissions created by the Act. Every contract for a transfer of stock by or through any person or corporation to any corporation in violation of the Act, it is declared, shall be void. Common carriers, railroads, and street railroad corporations are authorized to issue stocks, bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness when necessary for the acquisition of property, provided, that they shall have secured from the proper Commission an order authorizing such an issue. For the purpose of enabling it to determine whether it should issue such an order, the Commission concerned is to make an inquiry, and examine such books or contracts as it may deem of importance in enabling it to reach a determination. The Act says that "any common carrier, railroad corporation or street railroad corporation which shall violate any provision of this Act, or which fails, omits, or neglects to obey, observe, or comply with any order, or any direction, or requirement of the Commission, shall forfeit to the people of the State of New York not to exceed the sum of $5,000 for each and every offence; every violation of any such order, or direction, or requirement, or of this Act, shall be a separate and distinct offence; and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance thereof shall be, and be deemed to be, a separate and distinct offence." It is also made a misdemeanor for the officer of a corporation to violate the Act, or to procure any violation by any such corporation. Summary proceedings in the courts are authorized in the case of offending corporations.

By amendment to the Transportation Company law (consolidated laws of 1909), stage coach companies in cities of over a million inhabitants were designated as common carriers and so brought under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The Commission for the First District, as the successor of the old Rapid Transit Commission, supervises the construction of new rapid transit routes within its jurisdiction (c 4 L 1891 and amendments) and therein determines the necessity and convenience of new routes, makes plans, obtains consents and makes all preparation for the construction and operation of routes when approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Prior to 1909 the law required such routes to be built with city money, and placed absolute time limits upon operating leases. The law known as the Robinson law passed at the last session of the Legislature, provides that construction may be, where approved by the Commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, done by private parties with private funds; that the grant shall contain a reservation to the city to buy the franchise at any time after ten years on notice and on terms (this is the "Indeterminate Franchise"), and that the net income after all proper charges are met shall be divided equally between the grantee and the city. This law also provides for levying the whole or a part of the cost

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC SERVICE ACT—*Continued.*

of construction, property and operation upon such portion of the city as will be benefited, assessment bonds (which do not enter into the debt limit) being sold therefor. Under the provisions of this new law over $250,000,000 of capital has been offered by private parties to construct subways. Contracts have been let and work is in progress on a portion of the Fourth Avenue route in Brooklyn, and advertisements had on approved forms of contract for additional extensive work on the tri-borough route. In addition the Interborough-Metropolitan interests are projecting great additions to their existing routes.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES.

By chapter 673, laws of 1910, which became a law June 25, 1910, and became effective September 1, 1910, telephone and telegraph companies were brought under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission for the Second District, as to their operation within the State, very much as the gas and electrical companies.

INTERSTATE TRAFFIC.

Either of the Commissions may investigate freight rates on interstate traffic on railroads within the State, and when such rates are, in the opinion of either Commissions, excessive or discriminatory, or are levied or laid in violation of the Interstate Commerce law, or in conflict with the rulings, orders or regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Commission concerned may apply by petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission for relief.

SUPERVISION OF GAS AND ELECTRICAL CORPORATIONS.

Each Commission within its jurisdiction is given general supervision of all persons and corporations having authority to maintain wires and pipes along or under the streets of a municipality for the purpose of furnishing or distributing gas, or of furnishing or transmitting electricity for light, heat or power. The Commissions may ascertain the quality of the gas supplied, examine the methods employed in manufacturing and supplying gas or electricity for light, heat or power, and order such improvements as will best promote the public interest, preserve the public health, and protect those using such gas or electricity. The Commissions also may fix the standard of illuminating power and purity of gas, not less than that prescribed by law, to be manufactured or sold by persons, corporations or municipalities for lighting, heating or power purposes; prescribe methods of regulation of the electric supply system as to the use for incandescent lighting; fix the initial efficiency of incandescent lamps furnished by the persons, corporations or municipalities generating and selling electric current for lighting, and by order require the gas so manufactured or sold to equal the standard so fixed by it, and, finally, establish the regulations as to pressure at which gas shall be delivered. The Commissions are authorized to determine by investigation whether or not the gas sold is of the purity and quality required. The Commissions may require the corporations manufacturing gas and electricity to keep uniform accounts. The Commission is to require every person and corporation under its supervision to submit to it an annual report showing in detail (1) the amount of its authorized capital stock and the amount thereof issued and outstanding; (2) The amount of its authorized bonded indebtedness, and the amount of its bonds, and other forms of evidence of indebtedness issued and outstanding; (3) its receipts and expenditures during the preceding year; (4) the amount paid as dividends upon its stock and as interest upon its bonds; (5) the name of, and the amount paid as salary, to each officer, and the amount paid as wages to its employees; (6) the location of its plant, or plants, and system, with a full description of its property and franchises, stating in detail how each franchise stated to be owned was acquired; and (7) such other facts pertaining to the operation and maintenance of the plant and system, and the affairs of such person or corporation as may be required by the Commission. Any corporation which shall neglect to make such a report is made liable to a penalty of $100, and an additional penalty of $100 for each day after the prescribed time for which it shall neglect to file the same. Every municipality engaged in operating any works or systems for the manufacture and supplying of gas or electricity is to be required to make an annual report to the Commission showing in detail (1) the amount of its authorized bonded indebtedness, and the amount of its bonds and other forms of evidence of indebtedness issued and outstanding for lighting purposes; (2) its receipts and expenditures during the preceding year; (3) the amount paid as interest upon its bonds and upon other forms of evidence of indebtedness; (4) the name of and the amount paid to each person receiving a yearly or monthly salary, and the amount paid as wages to employees; (5) the location of its plant and system, with a full description of the property; and (6) such other facts pertaining to the operation and maintenance of the plant and system as may be required by the Commission.

INSPECTION OF GAS AND ELECTRIC METERS.

Each Commission is to appoint inspectors of gas and electric meters, who are to inspect, examine, prove and ascertain the accuracy of any and all gas meters used or intended to be used for measuring, or ascertaining the quantity of illuminating or fuel gas or natural gas furnished by any gas corporation to or for the use of any person, and any and all electric meters used or intended to be used for measuring and ascertaining the quantity of electric current furnished for light, heat and power by any electrical corporation to or for the use of any person or persons. The law says that "No corporation or person shall furnish or put in use any gas meter which shall not have been inspected, proved and sealed, or any electric meter which shall not have been inspected, approved, stamped or marked by an inspector of the Commission." The law also says that "No gas corporation or electrical corporation incorporated under the laws of this or any other State shall begin construction, or exercise any right or privilege under any franchise hereafter granted, or under any franchise heretofore granted, but not heretofore actually exercised, without first having obtained the permission and approval of the proper Commission." The law further says: "No municipality shall build, maintain and operate for other than municipal purposes any works or system for the manufacture and supplying of gas or electricity for lighting purposes without a certificate of authority granted by the Commission."

The Initiative and Referendum.

THE political institutions known as Initiative and Referendum are those by which the body of the electorate may initiate measures to be enacted by their own vote into laws, and by which laws enacted by the Legislatures are referred to and approved or rejected by the people. The first appearance of these propositions was in Switzerland about the sixteenth century, but made great strides there in recent years, being in effect in every canton except Freiburg. The Referendum may be divided into Referendums of (a) entire constitutions, (b) amendments to constitutions, (c) of laws affecting the whole State, and (d) of laws affecting parts of States or localities only.

REFERENDUMS OF WHOLE CONSTITUTIONS.

Massachusetts in 1778 was the first State to refer its whole constitution to popular approval, followed closely by New Hampshire (1783), Connecticut (1818), and Maine (1819), Rhode Island (1824, rejected), New York (the first State out of New England, in 1821), Virginia (1829), Georgia (1833), Tennessee (1834), North Carolina and Michigan, in 1835. Since 1835 all new Constitutions except those of Delaware (1895), Mississippi (1890), and South Carolina (1895) have been submitted to popular vote after leaving the hands of the Convention or Legislature.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTIONS.

Amendments to Constitutions are made by Conventions called on a Referendum in thirty States—Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—and in fifteen—Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and Vermont—by the Legislature, and are referable to the people in forty-three States, the exceptions being Delaware and South Carolina.

LAWS AFFECTING THE WHOLE STATE.

1. When the vote of the people is authorized by the Constitution. This is the Referendum in its narrower sense, and in this aspect is now a matter of political interest. The Constitution of South Dakota (1898) provides: "The legislative power of the State shall be vested in a Legislature, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, except that the people expressly reserve to themselves the right to propose measures (initiative), which measures the Legislature shall enact and submit to a vote of the electors of the State, and also the right to require that any laws which the Legislature may have enacted shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the State before going into effect." The Constitution of Oregon (1902) contains a similar provision. So far, however, no other State has incorporated this initiative and referendum clause in general terms in its Constitution. Special provisions, nevertheless, are the subject of referendum, as the location of the capital of the State and of State institutions, the limitation of expenditure or of the debt, and in Colorado, Montana, Idaho, and Utah the maximum tax rate, the franchise and many like questions.

2. When no authorization for such vote is contained in the Constitution. The reference of general laws to the people in the absence of express constitutional authority was early attempted, but has generally been held unconstitutional. Barto vs. Himrod, 4 Seld (N. Y.) 483, is the leading case. But the reference of a time when a law shall take effect has been held constitutional—upon this many of the State prohibitory Liquor Laws are based, as in Michigan (1852), Vermont (1852), Maine (1858), North Carolina (1881). Other matters of a general nature have been so referred—e. g., the seat of Government (California, 1850), free schools (New York, 1849), minority representation on corporations (New Hampshire, 1880), contract labor in prisons (New York, 1883), Chinese immigration (Nevada, 1880), woman suffrage (Massachusetts, 1895).

LAWS AFFECTING PARTS OF STATES OR LOCALITIES ONLY.

The reference of such laws to the vote of the people of the locality affected is held to be not unconstitutional in legislation determining the area, boundaries, etc., of local political districts; the selection of county seats and sites, the selection of a corporate name, and the choice of a city charter or local government, in which the referendum is made obligatory in some States. So, also, propositions to remove the fire and police departments of Jersey City were referred to the inhabitants in 1885; to reform the Civil Service in any city of Illinois (1895); to increase the number of supervisors in Iowa (1897), Nebraska (1897), North Dakota (1895), and Ohio (1896). Every phase of legislation in which there is danger to the legislator is apt at some time to be so referred, including loan bills and financial proposals of all kinds.

THE INITIATIVE.

The initiative is either a right reserved by the people of a State in their Constitution to originate propositions to be enacted into law by the Legislature and ratified by the vote of the people, or that giving a number of voters in a community the right to cause an election to be held upon a permitted question (as whether liquor shall be sold in the town), and if the vote be in favor of a change then the new condition to obtain under a previously passed statute of the State Legislature. The initiative in its larger aspect has authority only in South Dakota and Oregon, and there its operation excludes only matters of emergency, as the preservation of the public peace, health, or safety. In its local aspect it has been called in to inaugurate a vast variety of matters of local interest.—prohibition, county seats, live stock, fencing and high-school laws—finding its greatest development in Oregon, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, California, and Iowa.

The Initiative and Referendum constitute a political force or medium opposed in action to the Legislature as the delegated authority of the people, and the various labor and people's parties have turned to them as a means of holding in their own hands a larger measure of the sovereign power which, under the older theories of government, was entirely delegated to their representatives.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM—*Continued.*

THE DIRECT PRIMARY AND THE RECALL.

Closely allied to the Initiative and the Referendum as panaceas for official incompetence or malfeasance and the domination of the machine are the Direct Primary and the Recall. The former of these seeks to place men in nomination without the intervention of the caucus. The movement has sufficient force to have impressed itself upon both the great political parties in New York State. The Recall, as its name implies, is a process by which elective officers may be ousted and "recalled" by a popular vote. The Mayor of Los Angeles was "recalled" during the year.

The Single Tax.

The following statement of the single tax principle was written by Henry George, Sr.:

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community; that each is entitled to all that his labor produces; therefore, no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles, we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, State, county, and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and all the obligations of all forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied and commensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local governments, State government, and the general government, as the revenue from direct tax is now divided between the local and State governments, or by a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner. The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax not on land, but on the value of land. Then it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax not on the use and improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who, on a city lot, erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant. The single tax, in short, would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use. The single tax, therefore, would—

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts, where land has little or no value irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities, where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government, and greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption, and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of the Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave every one free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure, and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization, in securing to each individual equal right to the use of the earth. It is also a proper function of society to maintain and control all public ways for the transportation of persons and property, and the transmission of intelligence; and also to maintain and control all public ways in cities for furnishing water, gas, and all other things that necessarily require the use of such common ways.

United States Bureau of Mines.

CHAPTER 240 of the acts of the second session of the 61st Congress to establish in the Department of the Interior a Bureau of Mines was approved May 16, 1910. The act provided for the establishment of said bureau and a director "who shall be thoroughly equipped for the duties of said office by technical education and experience," with an annual salary of $6,000. Transfer to the bureau was provided for the investigations of structural materials and the analyzing and testing of coals, lignites and other mineral fuel substances, and the investigation as to the cause of mine explosions, from the United States Geological Survey. The duties of the bureau were prescribed by section 2 of the act, as follows:

"It shall be the province and duty of said bureau and its director, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to make diligent investigation of the methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, and the appliances best adapted to prevent accidents, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the treatment of ores and other mineral substances, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, and other inquiries and technologic investigations pertinent to said industries, and from time to time make such public reports of the work, investigations, and information obtained as the Secretary of said department may direct, with the recommendations of such bureau."

The American Forestry Association.

THE American Forestry Association whose headquarters are at 1410 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was organized in 1882, and incorporated in January, 1897, with the following objects:

1. The promotion of a businesslike and conservative use and treatment of the forest resources of this country.

2. The advancement of legislation tending to this end both by the States and the Congress of the United States, the inauguration of forest administration by the Federal Government and by the States, and the extension of sound forestry by all proper methods.

3. The diffusion of knowledge regarding the conservation, management, and renewal of forests, the proper utilization of their products, methods of reforestation of waste lands, and the planting of trees.

The Association desires and needs as members all who are interested in promoting the objects for which it is organized—all who realize the importance of using the natural resources of the country in such a manner as not to exhaust them, or to work ruin to other interests. In particular it appeals to owners of woodlands, to lumbermen and foresters, as well as to engineers, professional and business men who have to do with wood and its manifold uses, and to persons concerned in the conservation of water supplies for irrigation and other purposes.

The Association has over 6,500 members at the present time, residents of every State in the Union, Canada, and foreign countries. The annual dues are one dollar. A magazine, *American Forestry*, is published, for which an extra charge is made. The officers of the Association are:

President—Curtis, Guild Jr., of Mass.; *Treasurer*—Otto Luekert, Washington, D. C.; *Executive Secretary*—Edwin A. Start, Washington, D. C.

The Fisheries Award.

THE International Court of Arbitration on September 7, 1910, gave its decision in the Newfoundland Fisheries case submitted by the United States and Great Britain, but involving the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland also. Seven questions were presented to the tribunal, which decided two in favor of Great Britain and the remainder in favor of the United States.

In the first question decided for Great Britain the court held that its right to make fishing regulations without the consent of the United States was inherent in the former's sovereignty, but in the exercise of the right to make limited regulations it must not violate the treaty of 1818 or so frame them as to give the local fishermen an advantage over the American fishermen. The provisions of the award applied not only to future legislation by the Imperial Government and the colonies, but required that the existing statutes and regulations to which the United States objected be submitted to a commission which shall judge of their reasonableness and necessity in the light of the principles laid down. It was provided that this commission should consist of three specialists, one each to be named by the United States and Great Britain, to whom should be added Dr. Hock, official scientific adviser to the Newfoundland Government regulating the fisheries. The commission must submit its report to the Hague tribunal which, if the decision is unanimous, will incorporate it in its present award. In case of a disagreement by the commission the Hague tribunal will adjudicate the matter finally.

The other contention of Great Britain decided in its favor closed to American fishermen on no-treaty coasts all bays ten miles or less between headlands, but opened to them all bays whose mouths are more than ten miles between headlands.

The questions which were absolutely decided in favor of the States were as follows:

"Have the inhabitants of the United States a right to employ as members of the fishing crews of their vessels persons not inhabitants of the United States?"

"Can the exercise by the inhabitants of the United States of the liberties referred to in the said article be subjected, without the consent of the United States, to the requirements of entry or report at custom houses or the payment of light or harbor or other dues, or to any other similar requirement?"

"Under the provision of the said article that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter certain bays or harbors for shelter, repairs, wood or water, and for no other purpose whatever, but that they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges thereby reserved to them, is it permissible to impose restrictions making the exercise of such privileges conditional upon the payment of light or harbor or other dues, or entering or reporting at custom houses or any similar conditions?"

"Have the inhabitants of the United States liberty to take fish in the bays, harbors and creeks on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to Rameau Islands, or on the western and northern coasts of Newfoundland from Cape Ray to Quirpon Islands, or on the Magdalen Islands?"

"Are the inhabitants of the United States whose vessels resort to the treaty coasts entitled to have for their vessels, when duly authorized by the United States in that behalf, the commercial privileges on the treaty coasts accorded by agreement or otherwise to United States trading vessels generally?"

The umpire of the court which made these awards was Dr. Heinrich Lammasch of Austria. The counsel for the United States were Senator Elihu Root, George Turner and Samuel J. Elder, and associated with them were James Brown Scott, Solicitor of the Department of the State, Charles B. Warner and Robert Lansing. The American agent was Chandler P. Anderson and the agent of Great Britain, A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice of Canada.

Prosecution of Trusts by the United States.

THE following is the status of the cases brought by the United States under the terms of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, on November 12, 1910:

United States vs. Allen & Robinson et al. District of Hawaii.—Petition to dissolve illegal combination. October 19, 1905. Pending.

United States vs. Metropolitan Meat Company et al. District of Hawaii.—Indictment returned October 21, 1905, charging combination of meat dealers. Pending.

United States vs. Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. Eastern District of Missouri.—Petition filed November 25, 1905, to dissolve monopoly of terminal facilities at city of St. Louis. Upon disagreement of Circuit judges case came to Supreme Court and was remanded for further proceedings. Government then attempted to secure rehearing in Circuit Court and failed, and has again appealed to the Supreme Court and case is now pending therein.

United States vs. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company et al.—Fertilizer Trust case.—Indictment returned Middle District of Tennessee May 25, 1906. Same quashed by Judge McCall July 3, 1908.

United States vs. American Ice Company et al. District of Columbia.—Indictment returned July 12, 1906, charging unlawful agreement to control prices and restrict competition. Pending; United States District-Attorney says is having good effect as it is.

United States vs. Chandlee Ice and Cold Storage Plant et al. Western Oklahoma.—Indictment returned September 19, 1906. Pending.

United States vs. Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Eastern Missouri.—Equity suit to dissolve illegal combination instituted November 16, 1906. Decree favor Government filed November 20, 1909. Case argued on appeal and submitted to Supreme Court, to be reargued because of death of Justice Brewer. Set for October term 1910; hearing postponed to January 3, 1911, account of vacancies on Supreme Bench.

United States vs. American Seating Company. Northern Illinois.—Indictment returned March 12, 1907. Pleas of guilty entered May 20, 1907, and fines aggregating $43,000 imposed.

United States vs. Santa Rita Mining Company and Santa Rita Store Company. New Mexico.—Indictment returned April 4, 1907. Conviction secured April 14, 1907, and each defendant fined $1,000. Case appealed.

United States vs. Reading Company et al. Eastern Pennsylvania.—Petition in equity to dissolve anthracite coal combination filed June 12, 1907. Case has been argued and submitted to the Circuit Court.

United States vs. American Tobacco Company et al. Southern District of New York.—Petition to dissolve illegal combination filed July 10, 1907. November 7, 1908, decision was rendered in favor of Government except as to certain foreign corporations; appeal by both sides. Argued and submitted to Supreme Court last session; to be reargued because of death of Justice Brewer. Set for October term; hearing postponed to January 3, 1911, on account of vacancies on Supreme Bench.

United States vs. Du Pont de Nemours Company.—Delaware (Powder Trust case). Petition for dissolution filed July 30, 1907. Taking of testimony will be completed within thirty days and case set for argument.

United States vs. H. D. Corbett Stationery Company et al. Arizona.—Indictment found November 1, 1907. Jury verdict, not guilty, November 8, 1908.

United States vs. National Umbrella Frame Company et al. Southern District of New York.—Indictment returned July 1, 1907. Pending.

United States vs. Union Pacific Coal Company et al. Utah.—November 20, 1907, indictment for conspiracy under Sherman act. Conviction secured in lower court, but judgment reversed by Circuit Court of Appeals.

United States vs. 175 Cases of Cigarettes. Eastern Virginia.—Information filed October 28, 1907, for violation, Section 6, of the Sherman act. Pending.

United States vs. Simmons et al. Southern Alabama.—Indictment returned January 20, 1908, charging combination of master plumbers. Pleas of guilty entered.

United States vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company et al. Utah.—Equity suit to dissolve merger. Petition filed February 1, 1908. Taking of testimony completed and case set for argument next October.

United States vs. Stiefvater et al. Eastern Louisiana.—Indictment returned February 15, 1908, charging plumbers' trust. Recently ordered dismissed on account of insufficiency of evidence.

United States vs. American Naval Stores Company et al. Southern Georgia.—April 11, 1908, indictment returned. May 10, 1909, verdict guilty entered as to five individual defendants. Fines imposed aggregating $17,500 and two defendants sentenced to three months in jail. Appealed to Circuit Court of Appeals, where it is now pending.

United States vs. John Parks et al. Southern New York.—Indictment returned June 16, 1908. June 19, 1908, all defendants pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000 each. Total of $50,000 paid.

United States vs Albia Box and Paper Company et al.—Indictment returned December 7, 1909, charging restraint of trade. Pleas of guilty entered February 7, 1910, and fines aggregating $57,000 were assessed.

United States vs. American Sugar Refining Company et al.—Indictment under anti-trust act July 1, 1909. Now pending. Southern New York.

United States vs. John S. Steers et al. Eastern Kentucky. (So-called night rider case.) Indictment returned February 17 1910. April 16, 1910, verdict of guilty returned as to eight defendants and fines aggregating $3,500 imposed.

United States vs. National Packing Company et al. Northern Illinois.—Indictment returned March 2, 1910. Pending.

United States vs. National Packing Company et al. Northern Illinois.—Bill in equity for dissolution filed March 21, 1910. Pending.

United States vs. Imperial Window Glass Company et al. Western Pennsylvania.—Indictment found April 7, 1910. Set for hearing on demurrer.

United States vs. American Paper Board Company et al. Southern New York.—Petition filed April, 1910, praying for dissolution paper board combination.

United States vs. Armour Packing Company et al. Savannah, Ga.—Indictment charging combination to control prices and restrict competition returned April 30, 1910. Pending.

United States vs. Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and 24 other railroads.—Petition to restrain violation of Sherman law filed May 31, 1910, and temporary restraining order issued. Pending.

United States vs. Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association. Northern Alabama.—Bill in equity praying for dissolution filed June 9, 1910. Pending.

United States vs. Chicago Butter and Egg Board. Northern Illinois.—Petition filed June 13, 1910.

United States vs. Frank Hayne. James A. Patten, et al.—Indictment returned Southern New York on June 17, 1910. Alleged cotton pool.

United States vs. Great Lakes Towing Company et al. Northern Ohio.—Petition filed June 18, 1910. Suit in equity to dissolve combination of tug owners on the Great Lakes.

United States vs. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, et al. Massachusetts.—Petition filed May 22, 1908, to dissolve alleged merger. Discontinued by the United States June 26, 1909.

United States Pension Statistics.

NUMBER OF ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONERS ON THE ROLL JUNE 30, 1910.

Location of Agency	Regular Establishment.		Service. (Act of Feb. 6, 1907.)	Civil War. (General Law.)		Civil War. (Act June 27, 1890.)		Civil War. (Act April 19, 1908.)	War with Spain.	Number of pensioners June 30, 1910.	Number of pensioners June 30, 1909.
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.		Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Invalids.	Minors, etc.	Widows.	Invalids, etc.		
Augusta	84	36	6,154	3,252	1,978	1,066	59	2,922	301	15,897	16,455
Boston	627	343	25,868	3,543	4,934	2,527	176	17,338	1,183	56,668	58,400
Buffalo	303	105	15,383	5,615	4,649	3,077	94	9,620	989	39,941	42,873
Chicago	1,179	260	29,038	9,692	6,176	6,482	338	16,416	1,838	72,102	73,851
Columbus	608	133	31,194	16,896	9,414	8,615	314	20,264	2,695	80,490	93,397
Concord	83	23	4,912	3,198	2,132	893	42	3,139	390	14,845	15,358
DesMoines	321	49	22,227	7,643	3,906	4,554	172	10,981	1,124	51,314	52,618
Detroit	327	77	13,293	7,528	3,930	3,563	139	7,813	1,559	38,330	39,438
Indianap'lis	622	83	15,350	16,125	7,454	4,227	265	10,843	2,140	57,518	58,830
Knoxville	1,055	301	23,737	4,578	2,954	6,510	639	13,518	2,911	61,276	62,349
Louisville	519	134	8,268	3,318	2,360	2,490	275	5,857	1,247	24,933	25,639
Milwaukee	364	84	20,426	6,771	3,758	3,737	177	10,071	1,432	46,989	48,150
New York	1,109	565	21,932	3,171	3,604	2,650	147	17,157	1,474	52,074	53,458
Phila'phia	669	333	23,070	4,089	3,734	3,744	217	17,622	1,154	54,822	56,310
Pittsburgh	168	55	16,742	4,708	2,925	3,895	146	12,235	886	41,868	43,195
San Fran.	1,209	252	20,819	3,366	1,674	3,548	186	8,502	1,935	44,037	44,130
Topeka	1,011	161	44,659	13,231	6,129	11,705	648	24,750	2,213	105,975	108,879
Wash'ton	2,922	1,047	19,361	4,857	3,356	5,318	310	11,778	2,418	52,004	52,864
Total	13,180	4,041	362,433	121,581	75,067	78,601	4,344	220,826	27,889	921,053	946,194

Pensioners of the war of the Revolution—daughter, 1. Pensioners of the war of 1812—widows, 338. Pensioners of the war with Mexico—Survivors, 2,042; widows, 6,359. Indian wars—Survivors, 1,560, widows, 2,822.

NUMBER OF PENSION CLAIMS. PENSIONERS, AND DISBURSEMENTS, 1865-1910.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Total Number of Applications Filed.	Total Number of Claims Allowed.	Number of Pensioners on the Roll.			Paid as Pensions.
			Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Total.	
1865	72,684	40,171	35,880	50,106	85,986	$8,525,153.11
1866	65,256	50,177	55,652	71,070	126,722	15,450,549.88
1867	36,753	36,482	69,565	83,618	155,474	20,784,789.69
1868	20,768	28,921	75,957	93,686	169,643	23,101,509.36
1869	26,066	23,196	82,859	105,104	187,963	28,513,247.27
1870	24,851	18,221	87,521	111,165	198,686	29,351,488.78
1871	43,969	16,562	93,394	114,101	207,495	28,518,792.62
1872	26,391	34,333	113,954	118,275	232,299	29,752,746.81
1873	18,303	16,052	119,500	118,911	238,411	26,982,063.89
1874	16,734	10,462	121,628	114,613	236,241	30,206,778.99
1875	18,704	11,152	122,989	111,832	234,821	29,270,404.76
1876	23,523	9,977	124,239	107,898	232,137	27,936,209.53
1877	22,715	11,326	128,723	103,381	232,104	28,182,821.72
1878	44,587	11,962	131,649	92,349	223,998	26,786,009.44
1879	57,118	31,346	138,615	104,140	242,755	33,664,428.92
1880	141,466	19,545	145,410	105,392	250,802	56,689,229.08
1881	31,116	27,394	164,110	104,720	268,830	50,583,405.35
1882	40,939	27,664	182,633	103,064	285,697	54,813,172.05
1883	48,776	38,162	206,042	97,616	303,658	60,427,573.81
1884	41,785	34,192	225,470	97,286	322,756	57,912,387.47
1885	40,918	35,767	247,146	97,979	345,125	65,171,937.12
1886	49,895	40,857	270,346	95,437	365,783	64,091,142.90
1887	72,465	55,194	306,298	99,709	406,007	73,752,997.08
1888	75,726	60,252	343,701	108,856	452,557	78,950,501.67
1889	81,220	51,921	373,699	116,026	489,725	88,842,720.58
1890	105,044	66,637	415,654	122,290	537,944	106,093,850.39
1891	696,941	156,486	536,821	139,339	676,160	117,312,690.50
1892	246,638	224,047	703,242	172,826	876,068	139,394,147.11
1893	119,361	121,630	759,706	206,306	966,012	156,906,637.94
1894	57,141	39,085	754,382	215,162	969,544	139,986,726.17
1895	45,361	39,185	750,951	219,567	970,524	139,812,294.30
1896	42,244	40,374	747,967	222,557	970,678	138,220,704.46
1897	50,585	50,101	746,829	229,185	976,014	139,949,717.35
1898	48,732	52,648	760,853	232,861	993,714	144,651,879.80
1899	53,881	37,077	753,451	238,068	991,519	138,355,052.95
1900	51,964	40,645	751,864	241,674	993,529	138,462,130.65
1901	58,373	44,868	747,999	249,736	997,735	138,531,483.84
1902	47,965	40,173	738,809	260,637	999,446	137,504,267.99
1903	52,325	40,136	728,732	267,813	996,545	137,759,653.71
1904	55,794	44,296	720,315	274,447	994,762	141,093,571.49
1905	52,841	50,027	717,158	281,283	998,441	141,142,861.33
1906	37,193	34,974	712,419	273,552	985,971	139,000,288.25
1907	43,319	29,945	680,934	286,437	967,371	138,155,412.46
1908	46,619	37,691	658,071	293,616	951,687	153,093,086.27
1909	66,226	46,088	676,155	298,853	946,194	161,973,703.77
1910	31,777	28,027	602,180	318,903	921,083	159,974,056.08
Total	3,258,489	2,052,821	.....	.....	.....	$3,976,611,125.58

UNITED STATES PENSION STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PENSION AGENCIES AND GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS, JUNE 30, 1910.

Agencies.	Geographical Limits.	Pay Places Naval Pensioners.	Disbursements.
Augusta	Maine	Boston	$2,939,485.89
Boston	Connecticut, Massachusetts Rhode Island	Boston	9,456,491.79
Buffalo	Western New York	New York City	6,994,048.25
Chicago	Illinois	Chicago	12,551,637.18
Columbus	Ohio	Chicago	16 268,067.26
Concord	New Hampshire Vermont	Boston	2,783 416.71
Des Moines	Iowa, Nebraska	Chicago	8,960 888.21
Detroit	Michigan	Chicago	6,952 815.24
Indianapolis	Indiana	Chicago	10 816.080.57
Knoxville	Southern States*	Washington	10,134,408.73
Louisville	Kentucky	Chicago	4 299.084.96
Milwaukee	Minnesota, Dakotas. Wisconsin	Chicago	8 333 492.90
New York	East New York, East New Jersey	New York City	8 706,388.50
Philadelphia	East Pennsylvania, West New Jersey	Philadelphia	9,120,031.36
Pittsburgh	West Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	7,261.535.04
San Francisco	Pacific Coast	San Francisco	7,312.638.95
Topeka	Colorado Kansas Missouri, New Mexico	Chicago	18,413,515.47
Washington	Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, W. Va., D. C., Foreign	Washington	9.325,560.63
Total, including agency expenses			$160,629,587.62

* Excepting the States in the Louisville and Washington districts.

The expenses of the Pension Bureau and of pension agencies in disbursing the pension fund during the fiscal year were $2,657,673 86 From 1866 to 1910 inclusive, this expense has been $118,362,734.68. The names of the pension agents will be found in the list of officials of the Federal Government.

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS FOR PENSIONS FOR ALL WARS AND FOR REGULAR ESTABLISHMENT.

War of the Revolution (estimate), $70 000.000; war of 1812 (on account of service without regard to disability), $45,808,676 74; Indian wars (on account of service without regard to disability), $10,617 119 00; war with Mexico (on account of service without regard to disability), $43,956,768.72; civil war, $3,837.488,171 42; war with Spain and insurrection in the Philippine Islands, $30.191.725 12; regular establishment, $18,508 018.14; unclassified, $16,486.090.67. Total disbursements for pensions, $4.073.056.569 81.

PENSIONERS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

Alabama	3 707	Idaho	2.479	Minn	15.199	N. Dak	2.241	Vermont	7.487
Alaska T.	89	Illinois	63 788	Miss	4.682	Ohio	89 227	Virginia	8.652
Arizona T.	897	Indiana	56.416	Missouri	45.273	Okla.	13 097	Washing'n	11.213
Arkansas	10 691	Iowa	32.596	Montana	2 408	Oregon	8 101	West Va.	11.930
California	28 762	Kansas	35 506	Nebras'a	15.182	Penn a	89 828	Wisconsin	23.528
Colorado	9 400	Kentuc y	24 398	Nevada	453	R. Island	5.208	Wyoming	1 043
Conn	11 531	Louis a	6 368	N Hamp	7 384	S. Car a	1,974	Insul. Pos.	153
Delaware	2 629	Maine	16 577	N Jersey	21.384	S. Dak.	4 863	Foreign	4 972
D of Col	8.532	Maryla'd	12 400	N Mex.	2,240	Tenn	18,478		
Florida	4 244	Mass	38 904	N. York	78.227	Texas	9 177	Total.	921 083
Georgia	3 410	Michigan	38,444	N. Car'a.	4,005	Utah	1.106		

DAUGHTER OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER ON PENSION ROLLS JUNE 30. 1910

Name	Age	Name of Soldier.	Service of Soldier.	Residence.
Wooley, Phoebe M now Palmeter	89	Wooley, Jonathan	N. Hampshire.	Brookfield, N. Y.

Daniel F. Bakeman the last survivor of the war of the Revolution, died in Freedom, Cattaraugus County, N Y., April 5. 1869. aged 109 years. Esther S. Damon, the last surviving widow of a Revolutionary soldier, who died at Plymouth Union, Vt., November 11, 1906 aged 92 years, was the wife of Noah Damon who served at various periods as a private in Massachusetts troops from April 19 1775. to May 11. 1780

The last survivor of the war of 1812 who was on the pension rolls was Hiram Cronk of Ava, N Y, who died May 13 1905, aged 105 years. He served in the defence of Sacket Harbor in 1814.

The number of enrolled pension attorneys in 1910 was 25,687

The following are the ratings per month for disabilities incurred in the service:

Army.—Lieutenant-colonel and all officers of higher rank, $30; major, surgeon, and paymaster, $25; captain and chaplain $20; first lieutenant and assistant surgeon $17; second lieutenant and enrolling officer $15, enlisted men $8.

Navy.—Captain and all officers of higher rank commander, surgeon paymaster, and chief engineer $30, lieutenant, passed assistant surgeon, surgeon paymaster and chief engineer, $25, master professor of mathematics, and assistant surgeon, $20; first assistant engineer, ensign, and pilot, $15; cadet midshipman, passed midshipman, midshipman, warrant officers, $10; enlisted men, $8.

United States Post-Office Statistics.

Fiscal Years.	Number of Post-Offices.	Extent of Post Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditure of the Department.	Amount Paid for Compensation to Postmasters.	Amount Paid for Transportation of the Mail
1882	46.231	343.618	$41.876.410	$40.039.635	$8 964,677	$22 846 112
1883	47.863	353 166	45.508.693	42 816 700	10 319.441	23 067 323
1884	50,017	359,530	43,338,127	46 404 960	11.283 831	25 359 816
1885	51,252	365,251	42,560.844	49 533 150	11.431 305	27 765 124
1886	53,614	366,667	43.948.423	50 839 435	11 348 178	27 553 239
1887	55,157	373,142	48,837,610	52.391 678	11 929 481	28 135 769
1888	57,281	403,977	52.695.176	55 795.358	12.600 186	29 151 168
1889	58,999	416,159	56.175.611	61 376 847	13 171 382	31 893 359
1890	62,401	427,991	60,882,097	65.930.717	13 753 096	33 885.978
1891	64,329	439,027	65 931.786	71.662.463	14 527 000	36 805 621
1892	67.119	447.591	70.930.475	76 323.762	15 249 565	38.837 236
1893	68,403	453,832	75,896,933	81 074 104	15,862.621	41 179 054
1894	69,805	454,746	75,080,479	84,324.414	15.899 709	45.375 359
1895	70,064	456,026	76,983,128	86.790.172	16,079 508	46 336 326
1896	70,360	463,313	82,499.208	90,626.296	16,576,674	47 993 067
1897	71,022	470,032	82,665,462	94 077 242	16.917,621	49,918.193
1898	73,570	480,462	89.012.618	98 033.523	17,460,621	52 204 382
1899	75,000	496,948	95 021.384	101 632,160	18,223 506	53 797 752
1900	76,688	500,982	102,354,579	107,740 268	19 112 097	56 236 196
1901	76,945	511.808	111,631 193	115,554.920	19.949 514	58.151 210
1902	76,215	507,540	121,848 047	124,785,697	20 783,919	61 000 441
1903	74,169	506,268	134.224,443	138,784,488	21 631,724	65 186 715
1904	71,131	406.818	143,582,624	152 362 117	22 273 344	69 724 853
1905	68,131	486,805	152,826,585	167,399,169	22,743,342	72.756.392
1906	65,600	478,711	167.932,782	178,449 778	23.548 988	75 981 551
1907	62,663	463,406	183.585,005	190.238,288	24 575 696	80 460 767
1908	61,158	450,738	191,478,663	208,351.886	25.599 397	81 157 720
1909	60,144	448,618	203 562,383	221.004,102	26 569 892	83 706 049
1910	59.580	447.998	224,128,657	229.977.224	27,521,013	84,873,687

Of the whole number of post-offices at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1910 7 592 were Presidential offices and 51,988 were fourth class offices.

The number of pieces of postal matter of all kinds which passed through the mails of the United States in the fiscal year (1909) was 14,004,577,271. The annual aggregate number of letters transmitted through the post-offices of the world may be estimated at 30,000,000,000, and of newspapers, 15,000,000,000.

DOMESTIC MONEY-ORDERS ISSUED IN 1910.

States and Territories.	Amount.	States and Territories.	Amount	States and Territories.	Amount
Alabama	$8,112,193.72	Maryland	$3,841,126.40	Rhode Island	$2 688,986 46
Alaska	2,400,490.55	Massachusetts	19,979,561.40	South Carolina	4.345,341 75
Arizona	3,851,670.45	Michigan	22,862,652 23	South Dakota	5 426,594 48
Arkansas	5,660,797.49	Minnesota	14,863,138 58	Tennessee	6.345,791.26
California	33,467,886.19	Mississippi	7,240,299 95	Texas	22,206,328.93
Colorado	10,837,547.36	Missouri	15,033,299 95	Utah	4 003,622.97
Connecticut	7,476,398.21	Montana	7,599,486 29	Vermont	2,911,677 66
Delaware	744,729.13	Nebraska	10,299,660 81	Virginia	6,530,190 90
District of Columbia	2,240,211.55	Nevada	3,889,853.85	Washington	16,772,479.06
Florida	5,239,419.24	New Hampshire	5,399,953.59	West Virginia	7,156,922.02
Georgia	9,675,807.97	New Jersey	10,443,736.04	Wisconsin	15,528,083.52
Hawaii	2,267,035.92	New Mexico	2,895,287.09	Wyoming	3,050,414.99
Idaho	5,001,193.35	New York	48,508,094.78		
Illinois	33,749,082.84	North Carolina	5,690,872.89	Totalls	27,878.80
Indiana	15,240,504.57	North Dakota	6,518,333.05	Shanghai U S.Postal Ag'cy	69,575.43
Iowa	14,492,320.33	Ohio	25,117,366.70	Guam	48,037.70
Kansas	12,973,888.84	Oklahoma	10,295,310.78	Supt. M. O. System	260,143 87
Kentucky	4,758,625.69	Oregon	9,220,453.79		
Louisiana	5,952,006.23	Pennsylvania	38,950,350.79	Total	$558,178,028.35
Maine	6,117,977.84	Porto Rico	2,897,414.43		

The number of domestic money-orders issued in the fiscal year 1910 was 76,918,036; number of international money-orders, 4,499,603; amounting to $99,742,686.24.

National Association of Postmasters

OF FIRST CLASS OFFICES.

THE National Association of Postmasters of First Class Offices was organized at Detroit, Mich., October 8, 1898.

The Association consists of postmasters and assistant postmasters of the first class post-offices in the United States, and presidents and first vice-presidents of State associations of postmasters. Heads of the Post-Office Department and Chiefs of Bureaus at Washington are honorary members.

Article 3 of the Constitution declares that: "The object of this Association is to aid in the improvement of the Postal Service of the United States through the mutual interchange of ideas of members of the Association and officials of the Post-Office Department."

The annual meetings are attended by the heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaus of the Post-Office Department who address the conventions and answer questions pertaining to the practical work of the post-office.

The following are the officers for 1910-11: *President*—F. G. Withoft, Dayton, Ohio. *First Vice-President*—E. R. Sizer, Lincoln, Neb. *Second Vice-President*—Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa. *Third Vice-President*—Robert E. Woods, Louisville, Ky. *Fourth Vice-President*—George W. Bean, Tampa, Fla. *Fifth Vice-President*—E. C. Mansfield, Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—D. C. Owen, Milwaukee, Wis. *Secretary*—Howard P. Marshall, Dayton, Ohio.

The United States Census.

THE Constitution requires that a census of the United States shall be taken decennially. The First Census was taken in 1790 under the supervision of the President; subsequent censuses, to and including that of 1840, were taken under the supervision of the Secretary of State. In 1849 the supervision of the census was transferred to the newly organized Department of the Interior, and continued under the control of that department until the passage of the act of 1903, creating the Department of Commerce and Labor; by this act the Census Bureau was transferred to the new department. Congress, by act approved March 6, 1902, made the Census Bureau a permanent bureau of the Government.

The work of the Census Bureau is divided into two main branches, namely, the decennial census and special statistical inquiries, the latter mostly made in the intervals between the decennial censuses. The Thirteenth Decennial Census was taken as of date April 15, 1910. It covered the three main subjects—population, agriculture and manufactures, mines and quarries. Only a small part of the results of this census had been compiled and published when the ALMANAC went to press, but details regarding the characteristics of the population, as well as statistics of agriculture and manufactures, will appear from time to time thereafter; necessarily, some of the tables in the present ALMANAC are based upon the census of 1900.

The permanent work of the Census Bureau is provided for by the act of Congress approved March 6, 1902, and amendments thereto. These acts authorize and direct the Bureau to make statistical inquiries regarding the insane, feeble-minded, deaf and dumb, and blind; crime, pauperism and benevolence; deaths and births in the areas maintaining registration system; social and financial statistics of cities; wealth, debt and taxation; religious bodies; electric light and power, telephones and telegraphs, and street railways; transportation by water; cotton production and distribution; and production of forest products. The statistics of deaths (which now cover a little over half of the country), of cities, and of production of cotton and forest products, are secured annually; the other statistics mentioned are taken usually at intervals of five or ten years, not, however, at the same time as the regular decennial censuses. The act of 1902 also provides for a census of manufactures in the fifth year intervening between the decennial censuses, and the new Thirteenth Census act further provides for a census of agriculture in 1915, as well as in 1910.

The Director of the Census is appointed by the President of the United States and receives a salary of $7,000 *per annum*. The present Director is E. Dana Durand, of California. The office organization consists of an assistant director, William F. Willoughby; a chief clerk, Voler V. Viles; an appointment clerk, Clifford Hastings; a disbursing clerk, George Johannes; five chief statisticians: For Population, William C. Hunt; for Manufactures, William M. Steuart; for Agriculture, Le Grand Powers; for Vital Statistics, Cressy L. Wilbur, and for Revision and Results, Joseph A. Hill; a geographer, Charles S. Sloane; and twelve chiefs of division. The entire number of employés in the Bureau at Washington on July 1, 1909, prior to the beginning of the extra work of the decennial census, was 621; in addition there are about 700 special agents employed intermittently in the Southern States for the collection of cotton statistics. The number of employés in Washington is greatly increased during the decennial census; on November 1, 1910, it was 3,565, in addition to field employés.

THE CENSUS OF 1910.

THE CENSUS ACT.

The Thirteenth Census, taken in April, 1910, was conducted under the terms of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1909. The scope and method of the census differed in a few respects from that of the Twelfth Census:

1. The inquiry of the Twelfth Census, relative to deaths, was dropped, more accurate, though less comprehensive, statistics being now secured by compiling the results of the current registration of deaths.

2. The enumeration of population and agriculture was as of date April 15, instead of June 1.

3. A complete system of civil service examinations was provided for the appointment of the temporary clerical help.

4. The Census act made a few minor changes in the scope of the inquiries concerning population, agriculture and manufactures. The most significant change, made by an amendment passed in March, 1910, was the addition of an inquiry regarding the mother tongue of persons born abroad, or of the foreign-born parents of persons born in this country. Another important departure in the schedule, although not required by law, is the addition of an inquiry concerning the industry in which the person is engaged, as well as the specific occupation pursued.

The exact scope of the census inquiries, as specified in the Census act, is shown by the following extracts:

POPULATION.

"The schedules relating to *population* shall include for each inhabitant the name, relationship to head of family, color, sex, age, conjugal condition, place of birth, place of birth of parents, number of years in the United States, citizenship, occupation, whether or not employer or employé, and if employé, whether or not employed at the date of enumeration and true number of months unemployed during the preceding calendar year; whether or not engaged in agriculture, school attendance, literacy, and tenure of home, and whether or not a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy; and the name and address of each blind or deaf and dumb person; and for the enumeration of institutions, shall include paupers, prisoners, juvenile delinquents, insane, feeble-minded, blind, deaf and dumb, and inmates of benevolent institutions."

Public Resolution No. 23, approved March 24, 1910, provides that:

"The schedules relating to population for the Thirteenth Decennial Census * * * shall provide inquiries respecting the nationality or mother tongue of all persons born in foreign countries, and of the nationality or mother tongue of parents of foreign birth of persons enumerated."

AGRICULTURE.

"The schedules relating to *agriculture* shall include name, color and country of birth of occupant of each farm, tenure, acreage of farm, acreage of woodland and character of timber thereon, value of farm and improvements, value of farm implements, number and value of live stock on farms and ranges, number and value of domestic animals not on farms and ranges, and the acreage of crops planted and to be planted during the year of enumeration, and the acreage of crops and the quantity and value of crops and other farm products for the year ending December 31 next preceding the enumeration."

MANUFACTURES AND MINES AND QUARRIES.

"The schedules of inquiries relating to *manufactures and to mines and quarries* shall include the name and location of each establishment; character of organization, whether individual, co-operative, or other form, character of business or kind of goods manufactured; amount of capital actually invested; number of proprietors, firm members, copartners, stockholders and officers, and the amount of their salaries; number of employés and the amount of their wages; quantity and cost of materials used in manufactures; amount of miscellaneous expenses; quality and value of products; time in operation during the census year; character and quantity of power used, and the character and number of machines employed."

Up to the present time Congress has appropriated $12,000,000 for the expense of the Thirteenth Census and that of the current work of the Bureau during the census period of three years from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1912. It is estimated, however, that a further appropriation of $3,000,000 will be required to complete the work.

HOW THE CENSUS WAS TAKEN.

The census of population and agriculture was taken by a force of 70,000 enumerators, under the direction of 330 supervisors. The supervisors were appointed by the President, with the advice and consent

of the Senate, and the enumerators were selected, with the approval of the Director, by the supervisors. The enumerators were required to pass a practical examination. They were allowed fifteen days for their work in cities and thirty days in smaller towns and country districts. They were for the most part paid on the basis of the amount of work done, at rates ranging from two to four cents per name enumerated and from twenty to thirty cents per farm. Some enumerators were paid *per diem* rates, ranging from four to six dollars. The supervisors, particularly in the large cities, were assisted by special agents for instructing the enumerators and inspecting their work.

Except in a few districts where the number of establishments was very small and the work consequently left to the enumerators, the statistics of manufactures and of mines and quarries were collected through special agents appointed directly by the Director of the Census on the basis of a competitive examination or of prior experience. These special agents were not under the control of the supervisors. The work of gathering reports covered several months, but had substantially all been completed by November 1, 1910.

TABULATION OF POPULATION RETURNS.

The full compilation of the results of the census in the office at Washington requires a very elaborate process. The general methods pursued with respect to the population returns are as follows:

When the schedules are first received in Washington they are subjected to a careful scrutiny to ascertain whether they are satisfactory and complete, and to a special scrutiny to ascertain whether there are any evidences of "padding" or the fraudulent counting of names. If found satisfactory the names are rapidly counted without any use of machinery. This can be done readily because there are 100 names to a full sheet, so that in most cases only sheets have to be counted. As the result of this so-called hand count, the population of the various cities, counties and States is announced from time to time. On December 10, 1910, the total population was announced by the Director as follows: Continental United States, 91,972,266; inclusive of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, 93,402,151.

The schedules are next edited for the purpose of preparing them for the clerks who are to punch the cards. A card must be punched for each person in the United States, showing all the characteristics of that person appearing on the schedule, such as relationship to the head of the family, sex, color or race, age, marital condition, State or country of birth, country of birth of parents, occupation, and the like. The card contain 240 spaces—a space for each possible fact. Thus, as to marital condition there are six spaces, for Single, Married once, Married more than once, Widowed, Divorced, and Unknown, and the proper space is selected for punching in each case. About twenty holes must be punched for each person, the larger part of the cards being punched by a new machine devised for the present census by expert mechanicians of the Census Bureau. In these machines the cards are fed into position for punching automatically. There are 240 keys, similar to typewriter keys, corresponding to the spaces on the cards. The operator depresses the proper keys for the person and then pushes a lever, like the space key on a typewriter, which by electric power thrusts the card upward against the punches which have been depressed. The card is then slipped out automatically, and by an ingenious device, the cards for males and females are automatically separated. The average clerk punches about 1,600 cards per day (seven hours) on these electrical machines.

After the cards have been punched, a reasonable proportion of them are compared back to the schedules, to see that the clerks have done their work properly. The cards are then run through electrical tabulating machines. The principle of these machines is the making of electrical contacts through the punched holes. There is a pin or brush, charged with electricity, corresponding to each space on the card, but only those pins can register which are able to pass through the card by means of the holes.

In the first "run" of the cards through these machines no results are recorded, but this "verification run" is solely for the purpose of discovering inconsistencies between different facts indicated by the punched holes, or the omission of holes where some entry is required. The electrical connections on the machines are so arranged, for example, that if a person ten years of age is reported as married, the card will be rejected, or if a card contains no entry of age it will also be rejected. Cards are rejected for no less than twenty-three possible classes of inconsistencies, in addition to cases of omission. When cards are rejected, they are compared back to the schedules and the correct facts ascertained and entered on the card.

Before the cards are put through the subsequent runs on the tabulating machines, economy necessitates that they be sorted into groups. For this purpose electrical sorting machines are used. The compartment of the machine into which the card will fall is determined by the holes themselves. By repeated runs through the sorting machines the cards are separated according to color; in the case of whites, according to native or foreign birth; and, in the case of native whites, according to native or foreign birth of the parents. This separation of the cards greatly reduces the number of counters needed on the tabulating machines to count the different combinations of facts desired.

After this first general sorting of the cards according to main classes, they are run through the tabulating machines to take off detailed facts regarding age, marital condition, State of birth, country of birth, and the like. As many as 60 counters may be used on a single machine at one time. In order to obtain the more elaborate details, it is necessary, before some of the later runs, still further to sort the cards according to five-year age groups, in the case of the foreign-born according to country of birth, and in the case of persons engaged in occupations according to the occupation. By means of these successive sortings and tabulations a very large number of combinations of facts, running into the thousands, is secured. The machines automatically print the results for each unit of area—county, city or State.

The sorting machines above referred to are automatic and are capable of sorting over 300 cards per minute. In part of the tabulating machines used the cards are fed in by hand, but a remarkable new automatic machine, devised and built in the Census Bureau itself, has been put into service. With the hand machine a skilled operator can tabulate approximately 3,000 cards per hour, or 50 per minute, whereas the automatic machine will tabulate 400 per minute. Inasmuch as it is necessary for the cards, on the average, to pass through the tabulating machines six times, making the equivalent of about 540,000,000 cards, the large amount of saving which can be effected by the new automatic device is apparent. Nevertheless, for the sake of expediting the publication of the results, the hand machines will be used side by side with the automatic machines.

At the present Census for the first time will be given full and carefully-analyzed statistics regarding the fecundity of marriage. They will include, among other facts, the number of children born and the number of children living, in comparison with the duration of marriage, for each woman, distinguishing race and native from foreign born. The so-called "race-suicide" question will thus receive much new light.

Much greater use will be made at the present Census than hitherto of percentages, showing the relationships of the facts to one another, and also of comparisons between the present and preceding Censuses.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

The Agricultural Census is tabulated by quite different methods from the population Census. The original schedules for each county are themselves classified according to the groups which need to be recognized, namely, those based upon the color of the farmer, the tenure by which he holds his farm, and the size of the farm. The schedules, after being thus classified, are tabulated by adding machines of the ordinary type, although on a somewhat larger scale than those usually used in commercial business. In presenting the results of the agricultural Census, as of the population Census, emphasis will be laid upon the convenient presentation of the statistics regarding each State or county.

The Census of Manufactures for 1910 differs in very few respects from that taken in 1905 and not very greatly from that taken in 1900. The principal difference in the method of presenting the statistics will be the addition of a column in every table, showing the "value added by manufacture," namely, the difference between the cost of the raw material and the finished product, which is regarded as being the truest index of the relative importance of the industry from the manufacturing standpoint.

Record of Events in 1910.

May 6. King Edward VII. died.
May 18. The earth passed through the tail of Halley's comet.
May 30. The Colonial Federation of United South Africa came into existence.
Aug. 9. An attempt was made to assassinate Mayor Gaynor of New York.
Aug. 24. Japan annexed Korea.
Oct. 5. A revolution in Portugal dethroned the monarchy and established the republic.
Nov. 8. General elections in the United States resulted in sweeping Democratic gains.
Nov. 20. Count Leo Tolstoy died at Astapova, Russia.
Nov. 28. The British Parliament was dissolved and new elections for the House of Commons ordered.
Dec. 3. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of Christian Science, died.

Jan. 1. President and Mrs. Taft held their first New Year's Day reception in the White House, welcoming 5,575 guests.

Jan. 3. Charles W. Morse, financier, began serving a fifteen years' sentence in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

Jan. 5. Secretary Knox proposed to the Powers that the jurisdiction of the international prize court at The Hague be extended to make it a court of arbitral justice.

Jan. 7. Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forest Service, was removed by President Taft.

Jan. 11. A widespread revolutionary conspiracy was reported from Lisbon.

Jan. 12. The German Government announced its approval of Secretary Knox's Manchurian proposals.

Jan. 14. The President sent a special conservation message to Congress.

Jan. 14. Many arrests in Spain for a plot to overthrow the Ministry.

Jan. 16. Widespread boycott of meat was started at Washington by the Anti-Food Trust League.

Jan. 17. The House of Representatives passed the Separate Statehood bill for Arizona and New Mexico.

Jan. 19. The Southern Health Conference was organized at Atlanta, Ga., to fight the hookworm disease.

Jan. 20. Floods caused death and property loss in France.

Jan. 21. Russia and Japan declined to participate in the Knox plan to neutralize the Manchurian railroads.

Jan. 22. The Knox Manchurian plan was rejected by France and Great Britain.

Jan. 23. Gifford Pinchot was elected President of National Conservation Association.

Jan. 24. Judge Landis started the beef probe in Chicago.

Jan. 26. United States Judge Hough dismissed the Government Panama libel suit against The World.

Jan. 26. The United States Banking Company of Mexico City suspended after a heavy run.

Jan. 29. The River Seine began to recede after reaching the greatest height in three centuries.

Jan. 31. Japan placed all her bonds on a 4 per cent. basis.

Feb. 1. Mine disaster at Trimero, Col.; seventy-one dead.

Feb. 1. A new Ministry was formed in Sweden, with M. Konow as Premier.

Feb. 2. A mine explosion at Coahuila, Mexico, killed sixty-eight persons.

Feb. 2. The Mexican Packing Company failed, with $37,000,000 liabilities.

Feb. 5. Germany's tariff agreement with United States was approved by the Reichstag.

Feb. 8. The Spanish Cabinet of Premier Moret resigned. Senor Canalejas formed a new Cabinet.

Feb. 9. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson opened 4,000,000 acres of forest reserve lands to settlement.

Feb. 11. The transatlantic liner General Chanzy sank off the Island of Minorca; 156 lives were lost, only one survivor.

Feb. 12. Spain notified the Vatican of its plans to revise the concordat with the Vatican.

Feb. 17. More than 2,000,000 acres of public land were withdrawn by Secretary Ballinger for conservation purposes.

Feb. 18. Fatal race rioting at Cairo, Ill.

Feb. 18. The Nicaragua army was defeated by insurgents at San Vicento.

Feb. 19. Strike of street-car men began in Philadelphia; 300 cars were wrecked by rioters and many persons injured.

Feb. 21. Pasha Ghali, the Egyptian Premier, died from a bullet wound inflicted by a Nationalist student.

Feb. 23. The National City Bank at Cambridge, Mass., was closed on account of a $144,000 embezzlement.

Feb. 23. Chinese troops occupied Lassa and Dalai Lama fled to India.

Feb. 27. The Russian Foreign Minister submitted to the Powers an alternative proposition to that of Secretary Knox relative to the construction of the Soigun-Chinchow Railroad.

March 1. Marshall Hermes Fonseca was elected President of Brazil.

March 4. The United States-Canadian Tariff Commission met at Ottawa.

March 6. The Socialists held a large open-air demonstration in Berlin, outwitting the police.

March 11. James A. Patten, American cotton operator, was mobbed on the Manchester Cotton Exchange.

March 13. More than 27,000 firemen on forty-nine Western railroads requested an arbitration of their demands.

March 13. President Madriz, of Nicaragua, declined to accept the United States as mediator.

March 14. Ex-President Roosevelt arrived at Khartoum on his return from his African hunt.

March 16. Speaker Cannon's decision on a point of order was overruled by Republican insurgents and Democrats by vote of 163 to 111.

March 19. A confession by ex-Councilman Klein of Pittsburgh implicated sixty former and present Councilmen in municipal corruption.

March 21. The failure of ship subsidy measures caused the Italian Cabinet to resign.

March 22. Widespread expulsion of Jews from Russian towns.

March 22. Demonstrations against Americans at Bogota, Colombia, caused concern at Washington.

March 23.—Great strike of Western railroad firemen was averted by an agreement to mediation.

March 24. Egyptian Nationalists protested against a speech by Col. Roosevelt at Cairo favoring British occupation.

March 28. Representative government, with universal suffrage, was proclaimed in Monaco by Prince Charles.

March 28. Eight men were killed on the cruiser Charleston off Luzon during a gun practice.

March 29. State Senator Allds was found guilty by the New York State Senate of receiving a bribe.

March 30. King George of Greece issued a royal decree for the revision of Constitution, ending the regime of the military league.

March 31. A new Italian Cabinet was formed, with Luigi Luzzatti as Premier.

RECORD OF EVENTS IN 1910—*Continued.*

April 2. The German wireless station at Nauen sent and received messages overland to the west coast of Africa, 4,000 miles.

April 3. The Mad Mullah razed towns and killed hundreds of African tribesmen.

April 4. The Pope declined to see Col. Roosevelt.

April 4. In the Nebraska and Arkansas cases the United States Supreme Court upheld the rights of railroads as against State laws.

April 5. Socialists carried the Milwaukee municipal election.

April 5. Transandine railway tunnel, linking Chile and the Argentine Republic, was formally opened.

April 6. The negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry were found guilty of the Brownsville shooting affair by a military court of inquiry.

April 7. Advance of Albanian clansmen upon Prestina was checked by Turkish troops.

April 10. The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered a reduction of Pullman car rates.

April 13.—Col. Duncan B. Cooper, involved in the murder of ex-United States Senator Carmack, was pardoned by Governor Patterson of Tennessee.

April 14. The House of Commons passed the resolution limiting the veto power of the House of Lords, 351 to 246.

April 14.—The foreign missions at Chang-Sha, China, were destroyed by rioters.

April 20. The New York Assembly defeated the Federal income tax amendment.

April 21. Col. Roosevelt visited President Fallieres in Paris.

April 23. A cold storm in the Middle West caused $30,000,000 damage.

April 24. The French elections resulted favorably to the Government.

April 25. Governor Hughes of New York was appointed by the President a Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

April 26. The Anti-Race Gambling bills passed the New York Senate, dooming professional bookmaking in the State.

April 27. Juan Vincente Gomez was elected President of Venezuela by Congress.

April 29. Forty thousand striking bituminous coal miners returned to work in Pennsylvania.

May 4. Commander Peary in London received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

May 5. Cartago, Costa Rica, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, 1,000 being killed.

May 7. George V. was proclaimed King of Great Britain and Ireland.

May 10. The Emperor William received Col. Roosevelt and family at Potsdam.

May 11. Peru and Ecuador mobilized troops in anticipation of a rupture.

May 12. The battleship Florida was launched.

May 13. The expulsion of Jews was resumed at Kieff.

May 20. Funeral of King Edward VII. in London. Col. Roosevelt attended as American special envoy.

May 24. Rioting at Chuan-Chia, with the destruction of the Lutheran Church.

May 24. An Imperial Chinese decree ordered a decimal coinage.

May 27. Gen. Estrada was defeated at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

May 29. Glenn H. Curtiss won The World's $10,000 prize for airship flight from Albany to New York, flying 137 miles in two and one-half hours in an aeroplane and breaking the long-distance flight record in speed.

May 30. Col. Roosevelt, in London, advised the British to check anarchistic ideas in Egypt or let the country govern itself.

June 1. The British Antarctic expedition started from London.

June 4. Peru and Ecuador withdrew troops from their frontiers, accepting the mediation of Brazil, Argentina and the United States.

June 7. A violent earthquake in Southern Italy killed many and caused much damage.

June 10. The Western Union Telegraph Company was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, forty-two violations of a bucket shop law being alleged.

June 10. Sir Charles Hardinge was appointed Viceroy of India.

June 15. The Bethlehem Steel Company and the Reading and Lehigh roads were found guilty of rebating.

June 16. Hundreds were drowned by floods in the Balkans, Austria and Switzerland.

June 18. The World's Missionary Conference met in London.

June 18. Public reception to Col. Roosevelt in New York.

June 20. The Arizona and New Mexico Statehood bill was signed by the President.

June 21. The Paris Academy of Medicine announced the discovery of an anti-typhoid vaccine.

June 25. Congress adjourned.

June 28. Ibrahim Wardani, the assassin of the Egyptian Premier, was hanged in Cairo.

June 29. The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered the reduction in many railroad freight rates.

July 4. The opening session of the National Educational Association in Boston was addressed by President Taft.

July 4. Prize fight at Reno, Nev., was won by "Jack" Johnson over Jeffries.

July 7. King Alfonso of Spain signed the bill prohibiting further religious orders from entering Spain until negotiations with the Vatican were concluded.

July 8. A mob of 3,000 persons stormed the Newark, O., jail and lynched Carl Etherington, an alleged anti-saloon detective.

July 9. Mayor Atherton, of Newark, O., was removed from office by Governor Harmon.

July 12. The Pan-American Congress opened at Buenos Ayres.

July 12. Aviator Charles S. Rolls was killed by a fall at Bournemouth, England.

July 13. Oscar Erbsloch and four of the crew of a dirigible balloon were killed by the fall of the balloon in Germany.

July 21. Great forest fires in Manitoba, Ontario, Montana, Washington, Michigan and Wisconsin, wiped out four towns.

July 21. Roque Saenz-Pena was proclaimed President of the Argentine Republic.

July 21. Gun explosion at Fort Monroe killed three officers and eight privates of the army.

July 22. Germany ordered the expulsion of twenty-one Mormon missionaries.

July 29. Spain recalled its Envoy to the Vatican, the Church and Ministry being unable to agree.

July 30. Twenty negroes and several whites were killed in a race war at Palestine, Tex.

Aug. 3. British Parliament adjourned, leaving veto questions concerning the House of Lords unsettled.

Aug. 5. Proposed pro-clerical demonstrations in Spain were abandoned.

Aug. 13. Floods which submerged Tokio, Japan, cost many lives and made thousands homeless.

Aug. 14. A fire caused much damage to the International Exposition at Brussels.

Aug. 15. The sixth international Esperanto convention met at Washington, D. C.

Aug. 16. State troops entered Columbus, O., to preserve order during the street car strike.

Aug. 16. Pedro Montt, President of Chile, died at Bremen from heart disease.

Aug. 17. John B. Moissant, with a passenger in a monoplane, flew from Paris to Amiens; thence to Calais; thence across Dover Strait to Deal on English coast.

Aug. 18. A bronze statue of Washington, presented by Virginia to France, was unveiled at Paris.

Aug. 21. A decisive battle was won by the revolutionists in Nicaragua.

RECORD OF EVENTS IN 1910—*Continued.*

Aug. 23. Liberal and clerical factions fought in the suburbs of Barcelona, Spain.

Aug. 23. In the Georgia primary elections Hoke Smith won the gubernatorial nomination over Governor Brown.

Aug. 25. The Asiatic cholera, spreading from Italy, appeared in Vienna.

Aug. 26. The Panama Assembly leaders decided to elect Carlos Mendoza as President.

Aug. 28. Montenegro became a kingdom, with former Prince Nicholas as King.

Aug. 30. The Pan-American Congress at Buenos Ayres adjourned.

Aug. 31. Gen. Juan Estrada was inaugurated President of Nicaragua.

Aug. 31. Col. Roosevelt proclaimed the "New Nationalism" at Osawatomie.

Sept. 1. An insurrection in the Philippines, started by a deposed native provincial governor, was quickly suppressed.

Sept. 5. The National Conservation Congress at St. Paul, Minn., was opened by President Taft.

Sept. 7. A decision in the Newfoundland Fisheries case at The Hague was handed down by International Court of Arbitration.

Sept. 8. An explosion on the battleship North Dakota killed three and injured nine of the crew.

Sept. 12. Ten chief officials of the Armour, Swift and Morris packing companies were indicted by a Federal grand jury at Chicago.

Sept. 21. Interurban electric cars collided near Bluffton, Ind., killing forty-two and seriously injuring seven.

Sept. 24. The Sultan of Sulu arrived in New York on a visit.

Sept. 26. Riots in Berlin between strikers and the police; American newspaper men were injured.

Sept. 27. The President put all assistant postmasters under the civil service.

Sept. 27. Col. Roosevelt was chosen temporary chairman of New York State Republican convention, defeating Vice-President Sherman by a vote of 568 to 443.

Oct. 2. More than a score of the crew of the battleship New Hampshire were drowned in Hudson River through capsizing of their small boat.

Oct. 3. Regent Prince Chun opened the new Chinese Senate in Peking.

Oct. 5. St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, was dedicated by Archbishop Farley, with Cardinals Vannutelli and Logue and many other dignitaries in attendance.

Oct. 6. The royal family of Portgual took refuge at Gibraltar.

Oct. 7. Macievich, Russian aviator, was killed by fall of 1,670 feet at St. Petersburg.

Oct. 8. Turkish forces sent into Northwestern Syria to collect arms killed 800 Druses.

Oct. 9. Exodus of monks and nuns from Portugal began.

Oct. 10. Loss by forest fires along the Minnesota-Canadian border reached 342 lives and $100,000,000 in property.

Oct. 10. Charles E. Hughes was sworn in as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Oct. 12. The Republic of Portugal was recognized by Switzerland.

Oct. 14. Ex-State Senator Frank J. Gardner, of New York, was indicted for attempted bribery.

Oct. 16. Walter Wellman and a crew of five started from Atlantic City, N. J., to cross the Atlantic in the dirigible balloon America IV. They abandoned the attempt several days later and were rescued in mid-ocean.

Oct. 17. Severe tropical storm in the West Indies destroyed many lives and much property.

Oct. 23. The King of Siam died.

Oct. 25. Great storm killed scores in Italy and damaged vineyards and olive orchards.

Oct. 26. Balloonists Hawley and Post landed near St. Ambroise, Quebec, 1,350 miles from St. Louis, their starting point.

Oct. 28. The Portugese Government decreed the liberty of the press and the separation of Church and State.

Oct. 30. The Portugese ex-Premier, Senor Franco, was arrested in Lisbon for alleged abuse of power.

Oct. 30. Moisant circled the Liberty statue, New York harbor, in an aeroplane, winning a $10,000 prize.

Nov. 1. Strike of expressmen in New York. It was settled Nov. 12.

Nov. 3. Changes were made in the British Cabinet.

Nov. 4. The Spanish Senate, by a vote of 149 to 58, passed the "Padlock bill," prohibiting the creation of further religious establishments in Spain until the revision of the Concordat.

Nov. 4. A Chinese imperial decree ordered the convocation of the Parliament in 1913.

Nov. 7. The Briand Cabinet in France resigned. A new Cabinet under M. Briand was constructed.

Nov. 8. The Louisiana Legislature authorized the loan of $6,500,000 for the New Orleans-Panama Exposition.

Nov. 9. English, French and German banks signed an agreement to participate with the American syndicate in a $50,000,000 loan to China.

Nov. 9. The Socialists and Catholics failed to defeat a vote of confidence in the new French Cabinet.

Nov. 10. President Taft sailed from Charleston, S. C., for an inspection of Panama Canal.

Nov. 10. Anti-American demonstrations in Mexico on account of the lynching of a Mexican in Texas.

Nov. 14. Prince Victor Napoleon and Princess Clementine of Belgium were married in Italy.

Nov. 16.—Lord Crewe introduced in the House of Lords the Asquith Government's bill restricting the veto power of the Peers.

Nov. 17. Ralph Johnstone, who made a world's record for altitude at Belmont Park, was killed by a fall with his aeroplane at Denver.

Nov. 18. One thousand suffragettes in London made an attack on Parliament and 108 were arrested.

Nov. 19. Lieut. A. C. Caffee, United States Navy, and three men were killed by the premature explosion of a gun at Indian Head, Md., proving grounds.

Nov. 20. Revolutionary outbreaks in Mexico which were soon suppressed.

Nov. 22. Francisco I. Madero proclaimed himself President of the Provisional Government of Mexico.

Nov. 22. British suffragettes assaulted Premier Asquith and Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Nov. 23. Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen was hanged in London for the murder of his wife.

Nov. 24. Naval rebels at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, killed their officers, took possession of three warships, shelled the city and the other warships and sent an ultimatum ashore which was granted by the Government.

Nov. 26. Forty-three girls were killed and fifty hurt in a factory fire at Newark, N. J.

Nov. 30. Dr. Cook in his "own story" admitted that he was not absolutely sure he reached the North Pole.

Dec. 1. Porfirio Diaz inaugurated President of Mexico for the eighth term.

Dec. 7. Secretary of the Interior Ballinger was vindicated of all charges against him by a Congressional committee in the Ballinger-Pinchot case.

Dec. 12. United States Supreme Court decided that Sugar officers must be tried for conspiracy.

Dec. 12. President Taft nominated Edward Douglass White of Louisiana to be Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Color Chart

SHOWING MEASURE OF HARMONY OF COLORS IN COMBINATIONS IN DECORATIONS, CLOTHING AND VARIOUS ORNAMENTATION.

(Prepared by the Haberdasher Company, New York)

	Blue	Brown	Cream	Green	Gray	Helio.	Lav'nd'r	Maroon	Myrtle	Navy
Blue	..	Good	Good	Strong	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	Fair	Weak
Brown	Good	...	Good	Fair	Fair	Strong	Strong	Weak	Good	Good
Cream	Good	Good	...	Good	Weak	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Green	Strong	Fair	Good	...	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	Weak	Fair
Gray	Good	Fair	Weak	Good	...	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good
Helio	Bad	Strong	Good	Bad	Good	...	Weak	Bad	Bad	Bad
Lavender	Bad	Strong	Good	Bad	Good	Weak	...	Bad	Bad	Bad
Maroon	Fair	Weak	Good	Fair	Good	Bad	Bad	...	Fair	Fair
Myrtle	Fair	Good	Good	Weak	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	...	Good
Navy	Weak	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	Good	..
Nile	Bad	Fair	Good	Weak	Good	Bad	Fair	Bad	Bad	Bad
Olive	Fair	Good	Good	Weak	Good	Bad	Bad	Fair	Weak	Good
Orange	Strong	Weak	Good	Fair	Good	Bad	Bad	Bad	Strong	Strong
Purple	Weak	Strong	Good	Strong	Good	Weak	Weak	Bad	Strong	Weak
Red	Fair	Weak	Good	Strong	Good	Bad	Bad	Weak	Fair	Fair
Salmon	Fair	Weak	Good	Strong	Good	Bad	Bad	Bad	Strong	Strong
Sky Blue	Fair	Good	Good	Bad	Good	Weak	Bad	Bad	Bad	Good
Tan	Good	Bad	Weak	Fair	Bad	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good
Wine	Fair	Weak	Good	Fair	Good	Bad	Bad	Weak	Fair	Good
Yellow	Strong	Bad	Weak	Bad	Fair	Strong	Bad	Strong	Bad	Strong

	Nile.	Olive	Orange	Purple.	Red.	Salmon.	Sky Blue	Tan.	Wine.	Yellow.
Blue	Bad	Fair	Strong	Weak	Fair	Fair	Weak	Good	Fair	Strong
Brown	Fair	Good	Weak	Strong	Weak	Weak	Good	Bad	Weak	Bad
Cream	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Wea	Good	Weak
Green	Weak	Weak	Fair	Strong	Strong	Strong	Bad	Fair	Fair	Bad
Gray	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Bad	Good	Fair
Helio	Bad	Bad	Bad	Weak	Bad	Bad	Weak	Good	Bad	Strong
Lavender	Fair	Bad	Bad	Weak	Bad	Bad	Bad	Good	Bad	Bad
Maroon	Bad	Fair	Bad	Bad	Weak	Bad	Bad	Fair	Weak	Strong
Myrtle	Bad	Weak	Strong	Strong	Fair	Strong	Bad	Good	Fair	Bad
Navy	Bad	Good	Strong	Weak	Fair	Strong	Good	Good	Good	Strong
Nile	..	Weak	Bad	Bad	Bad	Fair	Weak	Fair	Bad	Bad
Olive	Weak	...	Strong	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Weak	Weak	Bad
Orange	Bad	Strong	...	Strong	Weak	Weak	Bad	Fair	Bad	Bad
Purple	Bad	Bad	Strong	...	Weak	Bad	Bad	Good	Weak	Strong
Red	Bad	Bad	Weak	Weak	...	Weak	Bad	Good	Weak	Strong
Salmon	Fair	Bad	Weak	Bad	Weak	...	Fair	Good	Bad	Bad
Sky Blue	Weak	Bad	Bad	Bad	Bad	Fair	..	Good	Bad	Fair
Tan	Fair	Weak	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	...	Good	Weak
Wine	Bad	Weak	Bad	Weak	Weak	Bad	Bad	Good	..	Strong
Yellow	Bad	Bad	Bad	Strong	Strong	Bad	Fair	Weak	Strong	..

NOTE—When it is desired to use in window trims, decorations etc., two colors which make a displeasing combination the introduction between them of gray, white or black relieves the discord White in conjunction with any color intensifies that color Black has the opposite effect For pink use the salmon line; for ivory use the cream line; for pearl use the gray line

Death Roll of 1910.

Age at death is given in parentheses; vocation, place, cause, and time of death when known follow.

Acton, John Adams, British sculptor, London, Eng., October 31.

Agassiz, Alexander (75), naturalist, President of Calumet-Hecla Mining Company, aboard Steamer Adriatic, March 27.

Agnew, William (Sir), (85), former M. P., Chairman of London Punch Publishing Board, London, Eng., October 31.

Alexis, Nord (General), (85), former President of Hayti, senile decay, Kingston, Jamaica, May 1.

Ames, James Barr, dean of Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., January 7.

Atwater, John W. (70), former Member of Congress from North Carolina, heart disease, Durham, N. C., July 4.

Azad-ul-Mulk, Regent of Persia, Teheran, Persia, September 22.

Bahadur, Seid Mohammed (65), Khan of Khiva, Turkestan, paralysis of heart, Khiva, August 29.

Banta, Theodore M. (76), life insurance statistician, Stamford, Ct., September 20.

Barlow, M. C. ("Bill"), editor *Sagebrush Philosophy*, heart disease, Douglas, Wyo., October 10.

Bartlett, Edward Theodore (69), Associate Judge New York Court of Appeals, apoplexy, Albany, N. Y., May 3.

Belden, Jessie Van Zile (Mrs.) (53), author, apoplexy, New York City, February 2.

Berliner, Solomon (54), United States Consul at Teneriffe, Washington, D. C., November 14.

Berne-Bellecour, Etienne Prosper (72), French landscape and portrait painter, Paris, November 29.

Betz, John F., Jr. (55), millionaire brewer, heart disease, Philadelphia, Pa., April 8.

Beveridge, John L. (86), former Governor of Illinois, debility, Hollywood, Cal., May 3.

Biddle, Craig (87), Pennsylvania jurist, Andalusia, Pa., July 26.

Biddle, James (78), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Berkeley Springs, W. Va., June 9.

Bjornson, Bjornstjerne (78), Norwegian novelist, playwright, poet and publicist, paralysis, Paris, France, April 26.

Blackwell, Elizabeth (89), physician and author, debility, Hastings, England, June 1.

Blackwell, Emily (84), former head of New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Chilmark, Mass., September 8.

Blodgett, Rufus (76), former United States Senator from New Jersey, debility, Long Branch, N. J., October 3.

Booth (Schoeffel) Agnes (67), actress, widow of Junius Brutus Booth, Brookline, Mass., January 2.

Bowers, Lloyd W. (51), Solicitor-General of the United States, blood clot of the heart, Boston, September 9.

Bradley, L. P. (88), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), paralysis, Tacoma, Wash., March 14.

Brady, John (68), Auxiliary Bishop of Roman Catholic Diocese of Boston, paralysis, Boston, Mass., January 6.

Brayton, Charles R. (70), politician, leader of the Rhode Island Republicans, result of fall, Providence, R. I., September 23.

Brewer, David Joslah (73), Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court since 1889, apoplexy, Washington, D. C., March 28.

Brewer, William Henry (82), Arctic explorer, for 55 years professor of physical geography at Yale, heart disease, New Haven, Ct., November 2.

Bristol, Augusta Cooper (75), author, poet, lecturer, Vineland, N. J., October 5.

Broward, Napoleon Bonaparte (53), former Governor of Florida, United States Senator elect, gall stones, Jacksonville, Fla., October 1.

Browne, Tom (38), cartoonist painter, of London *Punch*, London, England, March 16.

Brownlow, Walter Preston (60), Representative in Congress from First Tennessee District, Bright's disease, Johnson City, Tenn., July 8.

Bryan, Edward P. (63), ex-Vice-President Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York, apoplexy, San Juan, Porto Rico, January 24.

Buckham, Matthew Henry (78), President of the University of Vermont, bronchitis, Burlington, Vt., November 29.

Burgess, Neil (59), actor, diabates, New York City, February 19.

Burrell, Frank A. (54), pioneer press clipping bureau manager, on board steamer Costa Rica to New Orleans, January 27.

Burwell, William Turnbull, Real-Admiral, U. S. Navy (retired), Llandudno, Wales, January 3.

Butler, Gen. Sir William Francis (72), British soldier and diplomat, London, England, June 8.

Byrnes, Thomas F. (68), former Chief of Police of New York City, debility, New York City, May 8.

Call, Wilkinson (76), former United States Senator from Florida, cerebral hemorrhage, Washington, D. C., August 24.

Candler, Allen D. (74), ex-Governor of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., October 26.

Carlisle, John Griffin (75), statesman, former Secretary of the Treasury, heart failure and oedema of lungs, New York City, July 31.

Carleton, Henry Guy (54), playwright, Hot Springs, Ark., paralysis, December 10.

Carr, Eugene A. (80), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Washington, D. C., December 2.

Chanute, Octave (78), "father of the aeroplane," Chicago, Ill., November 23.

Chartres, Duke of (70), French Orleanist prince, Paris, France, December 5.

Chavez, George (23), Peruvian aviator, fall from airship, Domodossola, Italy, September 23.

Chipman, Henry L., Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Detroit, Mich., October 25.

Chulalongkorn I. (58), King of Siam, uraemic poisoning, Bangkok, Siam, October 24.

Cisneros, Salvador, former President of the Cuban Republic, fall from horse, Havana, Cuba, October 22.

Clarke, Creston (44), actor, nephew of Edwin Booth, playwright, tuberculosis, Asheville, N. C., March 21.

Clay, Alexander Stephen (57), United States Senator from Georgia, cancer of the stomach, Atlanta, Ga., November 13.

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne ("Mark Twain") (75), humorist and author, angina pectoris and cardiac asthma, Redding, Ct., April 21.

Clement, Clay (51), actor, dramatist and story writer, uraemic poisoning, Kansas City, Kas., February 21.

Collins, Lottie, former English music hall artist and original singer of "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay," heart disease, London, England, May 3.

Comfort, George Fisk (76), art critic, one of Metropolitan Museum of Art founders, Montclair, N. J., May 5.

Comstock, Cyrus B. (79), Brigadier-General, U. S. A., army engineer, New York City.

Conterno, Luciano (71), veteran composer and bandmaster, apoplexy, New York City, May 5.

Converse, John H. (69), locomotive builder, philanthropist, heart disease, Rosemont, Pa., May 3.

Cross, George R. (43), journalist, heart disease, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 28.

Crozer, Samuel Aldrich (85), millionaire manufacturer and philanthropist, heart disease, Upland, Pa., June 29.

Cudahy, Michael (69), founder of Cudahy Packing Company, pneumonia, Chicago, November 27.

Curtis, Newton Martin (75), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), former Postmaster of New York City, ex-Congressman, apoplexy, January 8.

D'Alencon, Ferdinand Philippe Marie (Duke) (66), London, June 29.

Daly, Phil (75), gambler, Long Branch, N. J., March 14.

Daniel, John Warwick (68), United States Senator from Virginia, paralysis, Lynchburg, W. Va., June 29.

Darling, Flora Adams (70), founder of the Daughters of the Revolution and other patriotic societies, heart failure, New York City, January 6.

Davis, Andrew Jackson (84), spiritualist and author, known as "the Poughkeepsie Seer," Watertown, N. Y., January 13.

Davis, Rebecca Harding (80), novelist and writer, heart disease, Mount Kisco, N. Y., September 29

De Crespigny, Claude Champion (37), English polo player and athlete, Kingscliffe, England, May 18.

Dexter, Henry (98), art patron and philanthropist, old age, New York City, July 11.

Dickins, Francis William (66), Rear Admiral, U. S N. (retired), New York City, September 15.

DEATH ROLL OF 1910—*Continued.*

Dickinson, Charles Courter (40), financier and club man, pneumonia, New York City, May 24.
Dill, James Brooks (56), jurist, corporation lawyer, author of law books, pneumonia, East Orange, N. J., December 2.
Dodge, Charles Cleveland (Gen.). (70), New York City, November 4.
Dodsworth, William (83), financial editor, Englewood, N. J., February 8.
Dolliver, Jonathan P. (52), United States Senator from Iowa, dilation of the heart, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Donnelly, Henry V. (48), actor and theatrical manager, Bright's disease, New York City, February 16.
Donohue, John F. (65), publisher and financier, suicide, Boston, Mass., November 30.
Draper, William F. (67) Brigadier-General, U. S. V., former Ambassador to Italy from United States, cirrhosis of liver, Washington, D. C., January 28.
Drummond, Sir George (81), Canadian Senator and banker, Montreal, Canada, February 2.
Dudley, Nathan A. M. (85), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Indian fighter, Boston, Mass., April 29.
Dunant, Jean Henri (77), author and philanthropist, founder of the International Red Cross Society, debility, Heiden, Switzerland, October 31.
Dunne, Rt. Rev. Edward J. (62), Bishop of Roman Catholic diocese of Dallas, Texas, heart disease, Green Bay, Wis., August 5.
Dyer, E. H. (88), "father of the beet sugar industry," Alvarado, Cal., July 15.
Dyer, Nehemiah Mayo (71), Rear Admiral, U. S. N., abdominal trouble, Melrose, Mass., January 27.
Eckert, Thomas T. (85), ex-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Elberon, N. J., October 20.
Eddy, Mary Baker (89), founder of Christian Science, pneumonia, Newton, Mass., December 3.
Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India (69), pneumonia, London, England, May 6.
Edwards, Julian (54), American musical composer, heart disease, Yonkers, N. Y., September 5.
Entwistle, James N. (75), Rear Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), Chief Engineer with Dewey at Manila Bay, Paterson, N. J., March 23.
Evans, Dudley (72), President of Wells, Fargo & Co., financier, surgical operation, Englewood, N. J., March 27.
Everett, William (71), scholar and philosopher, former member of Congress, debility, Quincy, Mass, February 16.
Faust, Lotta (30), light opera singer, pneumonia, New York City, January 25.
Fedora, Princess of Schleswig-Holstein (36), youngest sister of Empress Auguste Victoria, heart disease, Karlsruhe, June 21.
Figueras, Jose M., Chief Justice Supreme Court, Porto Rico, San Juan, December 2.
Flower, Sarah M. (74), philanthropist, widow of Governor Flower, heart disease, Watertown, N. Y., August 23.
Ford, Stephen Van Rensselaer (74), author, composer and critic, debility, New York City, June 5.
Forester-Walker, General (66), Governor of Gibraltar, heart failure, Tenby, Wales, August 31.
Foss, Cyrus David (76), D.D.; Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, January 29.
Foulkrod, William Walter, Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, debility, Philadelphia, Pa., November 13.
Fowler, Frank (58), portrait painter and writer, heart failure, New Canaan, Ct., August 18.
Freeman, Joel Francis, oil magnate and financier, heart failure, East Orange, N. J., November 17.
French, Samuel Gibbs (92), Confederate Major-General, oldest living West Point graduate, Florala, Ala., April 20.
French, Winsor B. (78), Brigadier-General, U. S. V., debility, Saratoga, N. Y., March 10.
Furnival, Frederick J. (65), Shakespearian scholar and author, London, England, July 2.
Fuller, Melville W. (78), Chief Justice of United States Supreme Court, heart disease, Sorrento, Me., July 4.
Galle, Johann Gottfried (98), German astronomer, discoverer of planet Neptune, Potsdam, Prussia, July 10.
Gans, Joseph, former lightweight champion pugilist, consumption, Baltimore, Md., August 10.
Gebhard, Frederick (54), clubman, debility, New York City, September 8.
Giffen, Sir Robert (73), journalist, financial writer statistician, London, England, April 12.
Gilibert, Charles (44), grand opera baritone, mastoiditis, New York City, October 12.
Gillis, James H. (79), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N (retired), paralysis, Monmouth Beach, Fla., December 6.
Gilmore, Samuel Lewis (51), Representative in Congress from Louisiana, Abita Springs, La., July 18.
Gobin, John P. S. (73), former Commander-in-Chief G. A. R., paralysis, Lebanon, Pa., May 1.
Goddard, Ely (52), mining and railroad operator, New York City, October 19.
Graham, James F. (55), journalist and promoter, pneumonia, Brooklyn, N. Y., January 31.
Grant, Hugh J. (57), ex-Mayor of New York City, heart failure, New York City, November 3.
Griggs, James Matthew (49), Representative in Congress from Georgia, apoplexy, Dawson, Ga., January 6.
Groucher, John W. (77), Georgia's "Cornfield Poet," Dalton, Ga., September 20.
Gude, Ove, Norwegian Minister to the United States, apoplexy, White Sulphur, W. Va., July 1.
Hannay, James (50), Canadian historian, paralysis, St. John, N. B., January 12.
Harper, William St John (60), painter, etcher and illustrator, New York City, November 4.
Harris, Joseph S. (74), ex-President of Philadelpha and Reading Railroad, apoplexy, Germantowin Pa., June 2.
Hatzfeld-Wildenburg, Francis (Prince) (57), social leader, London, England, November 4.
Havemeyer, Frederick Christian (78), sugar refiner, patron of art, New York City, April 26.
Hawke, James Albert (69), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), debility, Washington, D. C., July 25.
Hawkins, Hamilton S. (76), Brigadier-General U. S. A. (retired), Governor of National Soldiers' Home Glen Springs, N. Y., March 27.
Hayman (Mrs.) Georgeian (81), original of Dickens' "Little Dorrit" and sister of "Tiny Tim," Southsea, England, September 24.
Heap, David Porter (68), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Pasadena, Cal., October 25.
Herter, Christian A. (45), professor of pharmacology and therapeutics, College of Physicians and Surgeons, pneumonia, New York City, December 5.
Hibbard, George A., ex-Mayor of Boston, heart disease, Dorchester, Mass., May 29.
Hichborn, Philip (71), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., retired, Chief Constructor of the Navy, arterio-sclerosis, Washington, D. C., May 1.
Hill, David Bennett (67), former Governor of New York and United States Senator, Bright's disease, Albany, N. Y., October 20.
Holman-Hunt, William (83), (O. M.) painter and cofounder of Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, London, England, September 7.
Homer, Winslow (74), painter, Scarboro, Me., September 30.
Horowitz, Moses (76), pioneer Yiddish playwright in America, debility, New York City, March 4.
Howe, Julia Ward (91), author, poet and reformer, old age, Newport, R. I., October 17.
Hoyt, Henry Martyn (54), Counsellor to United States State Department, peritonitis, Washington, D. C., November 20.
Hoyt, Wayland (D. D.) (72), Baptist preacher and lecturer, Salem, Mass., September 28.
Huggins, Sir William (86), astronomer, London, England, May 12.
Hurd, Charles Edwin (77), literary editor of the Boston *Transcript*, Boston, April 22.
Hutin, Maurice, former President of the New Panama Canal Company, Paris, March 16.
Huyler, John S. (80), candy manufacturer and philanthropist, stomach disease, Rye, N. Y., October 1
Inman, Hugh T. (63), Georgia financier, pneumonia, New York City, November 14.
James, Louis (66), Shakespearian actor, heart disease, Helena, Mont., March 5.
James, William (68), philosopher, Chocorna, N. H. August 27.
Jessup, Henry H. (78), veteran missionary and author, Beirut, Syria, April 28.
Jewett, Charles (71), physician, author, President of Medical Society of State of New York, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 6.

DEATH ROLL OF 1910—*Continued.*

Jones, Gilbert Edward (66), former owner of the New York *Times*, suicide, New York City, November 2.
Kasson, John A. (78), public official and diplomat, bronchitis, Washington, D. C., May 18.
Kendall, Ezra (49), comedian, apoplexy, Martinsville, Ind., January 24.
Ketchel, Stanley (27), champion middleweight pugilist and rancher, murdered at Conway, Mo., October 15.
Khiva, Khan of, Said Mahommed (65), paralysis of the heart, Khiva, August 29.
Kiersted, Andrew J. (77), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), apoplexy, Philadelphia, Pa., May 11.
King, Edward (81), Bishop of Lincoln, former Oxford theological professor, London, England, March 8.
Knaus, Ludwig (81), genre painter, Berlin, Germany, December 7.
Koch, Richard (76), Prussian financier, Berlin, Germany, October 15.
Koch, Robert (66), medical scientist, Baden Baden, Germany, May 27.
Lackland, Rufus J. (90), oldest bank president in St. Louis, multi-millionaire, catarrhal pneumonia, St. Louis, Mo., February 28.
La Farge, John (75), mural painter and stained glass artist, debility, Providence, R. I., November 14.
Lamporti, Giovanni (70), singing teacher, Berlin, Germany, March 18.
Latham, Earl of (65), one of England's largest landowners, en route Egypt to England, March 10.
Lee, Henry, actor, pneumonia, Chicago, Ill., November 10.
Letchworth, William Pryor (87), philanthropist, donor of Glen Iris Park to New York State, debility, Portage, N. Y., December 2.
Lewis, Frank N. (53), authority on eye, ear and throat diseases, New York City, November 14.
Longkorn, Chula (57), King of Siam, uraemic poisoning, Bangkok, October, 23.
Looker, Thomas Henry (81), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), arterial tension, Washington, D. C., July 25.
Lorillard, Louis L. (70), millionaire yachtsman and social leader, debility, Paris, France, October 21.
Lovering, William C. (75), Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, debility, Taunton, Mass., February 4.
Lueger, Karl (66), burgomaster of Vienna, anti-Semitic leader, Vienna, Austria, March 10.
Lupton, Frank M. (50), publisher, suicide, Brooklyn N. Y., October 5.
Macabee, William (107), oldest civil war veteran, old age, Philadelphia, Pa., October 6.
Mace, James (79), once champion heavyweight pugilist, debility, Jarrow-on-Tyne, England, November 30.
Maclagan, William Dairymple (Right Rev.) (84), former Archbishop of York and Primate of England, pneumonia, London, England, September 18.
Mac Naughton, Mrs. Allan ("Myra Kelly"), American educator and author, debility, Torquay, England, March 31.
McCalla, Bowman Hendry (66), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), apoplexy, Santa Barbara, Cal., May 6.
McEnery, Samuel Douglas (74), United States Senator from Louisiana, former Governor, acute indigestion, New Orleans, June 28.
McGrew, James Clark (98), oldest ex-Congressman in United States, Kingwood, W. Va., September 18
McVickar, William Neilson (67), Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Rhode Island, debility, Beverly, Mass., June 28.
Magruder, David Lynn (85), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Bryn Mawr, Pa., November 22
Mariocal, Ignacio (75), Mexican diplomat, pneumonia, Mexico City, April 16.
Marshall, James William (88), Postmaster-General in President Grant's Cabinet, debility, Washington, D. C., February 5.
Martin, James (47), journalist, Bright's disease, East Orange, N. J., March 15.
Maschin, Col., leader of regicides who slew King Alexander and Queen Draga, of Servia, Vienna, April 19.
Mead, Larkin Goldsmith (75), American sculptor, Florence, Italy, October 15.
Meade, Robert L. (69), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), Lexington, Mass., February 12.
Merritt, Wesley (74), Major-General, U. S. A. (retired), Natural Bridge, Va., December 3.
Meyer, Cord (56), financier and real estate operator, ptomaine poisoning, Great Neck, N. Y., October 15.
Mickey, John (65), former Governor of Nebraska, arterio-sclerosis, Osceola, Neb., June 2.
Mills, Darius Ogden (84), financier, angina pectoris, near San Francisco, Cal., January 3.
Montt, Pedro, President of Chile, heart failure, Bremen, Germany, August 16.
Moody, William Vaughn, author and playwright, Colorado Springs, Col., debility, October 17.
Morgan, Morris Hicky (51), philologist and Greek scholar, Newport, R. I., March 16.
Munger, Theodore T. (80), Congregational clergyman, author, apoplexy, New Haven, Ct., January 12.
Nabuco, Joaquim (61), Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, arterial rupture, Washington, D.C. January 17.
Neville, Henry (50), actor and dramatist, London, June 19.
Newnes, George (Sir, Bart.) (60), journalist, London, England, June 9.
Nightingale, Florence (90), nurse, "Angel of the Crimea," heart-failure, London, England, August 13.
Oakes, James (85), Major-General, U. S. A. (retired) heart failure, Washington, D. C., November 27.
Oates, William C. (75), former Governor of Alabama September 10.
Obaldia, Jose Domingo de (63), President of Panama, angina pectoris, Panama, March 1.
Ogilvie, John S. (67), book publisher, paralysis, Brooklyn, February 10.
Orchardson, Sir William Quiller, R. A. (75), portait and subject picture painter, London, April 13.
Overstreet, Jesse (50), ex-Congressman from Indiana, debility, Indianapolis, Ind., May 27.
Paine, Robert Treat (74), philanthropist, President of American Peace Society, paralysis, Boston, Mass., August 11.
Patterson, Robert Wilson (60), journalist, President of Chicago *Tribune* Company, Philadelphia, Pa., April 3.
Perkins, James Breck (63), Representative in Congress from New York, malignant intestinal disorder, Washington, D. C., March 11.
Platt, Thomas Collier (77), former United States Senator from New York, party leader, heart failure. New York City, March 6.
Porter, Charles T. (85), American mechanical engineer, Montclair, N. J., August 30.
Porter, William Sidney (43), story writer, known as "O. Henry," debility, New York City, June 5.
Randolph, Wallace F. (69), Major-General, U. S. A. (retired), Washington, D. C., suicide. December 9.
Rawson, Sir Harry Holdsworth (67), British Admiral, London, England, Nov. 3.
Read, John J. (68), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired) heart disease, Mount Holly, N. J., October 24.
Rhoades, Lewis A., professor of Germanic languages and literature in Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, August 30.
Rhodes, Rufus Napoleon (64), newspaper editor and publisher, Brigadier-General in National Guard of Alabama, Bright's disease, Birmingham, Ala., January 12.
Richards, William Rogers (57), Presbyterian clergyman, heart disease, New York City, January 7.
Riddle, George (59), Shakespearian reader and scholar, cerebral hemorrhages, Boston, November 26.
Ridgway, James W. (55), former District-Attorney of Kings County, N. Y., Bright's disease, Aix-les-Bains, France, July 28.
Robe, Charles Franklin (65), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), acute indigestion, San Diego, Cal., July 2.
Robertson, Beverly Holcombe (83), Confederate Brigadier-General, Washington, D. C., November 13.
Roelker, Charles R. (69), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), Washington, D. C., September 28.
Rolfe, William James (83), educator and Shakespearian scholar, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. July 7.

DEATH ROLL OF 1910—*Continued.*

Ronalds, George Lorillard (50), New York clubman, debility, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., October 12.

Rossiter, Edward V. W. (66), Vice-President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Flushing, N. Y., debility, December 11.

Rucker, Daniel H. (98), Major-General (retired), oldest retired officer of the United States Army, Washington, D. C., January 6.

Rublee, William A. (49), United States Consul-General at Hong Kong, peritonitis, Hong Kong, China April 15.

Sambourne, Linley (65), chief cartoonist of London *Punch*, debility, London, England, August 3.

Sanminiatelli, A. (Cardinal) (70), Rome, November 24.

Sanford, Samuel S. (60), professor of applied music at Yale University, Bright's disease, New York City, January 6.

Satolli, Francesco (Cardinal) (71), former Papal Delegate to the United States, nephritis, Rome, Italy, January 8.

Schiaparelli, Giovanni (75), astronomer, discoverer of Mars' "canals," Milan, Italy, July 5.

Scofield, Walter Keeler (71), Rear-Admiral, U. S. N. (retired), debility, Stamford, Ct., August 5.

Scovel, Sylvester F. (D. D.) (75) President American branch International Peace, Society, ex-President Wooster University, pneumonia, Wooster, Ohio, November 29.

Scribner, Gilbert Hilton (79) author, scientist, publicist, former Secretary of State of New York, pneumonia, Yonkers, N. Y., January 6.

Seckendorf, Count Goetz von (68), former German Court Marshal, Berlin Germany, March 2.

Seligman, William (87), banker, debility, Paris, France, January 6.

Seward, George F. (70), President Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company, former diplomat, New York City, November 29.

Shaefer, Jacob, champion billiardist, tuberculosis, Denver, Col., March 8.

Silliman, Horace B. (84), philanthropist and benefactor of colleges, Cohoes, N. Y., May 4.

Simmons, Joseph Edwards (69), New York banker, debility, Mohawk Lake, N. Y., August 5.

Spellmeyer, Henry W. (63), Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, heart disease, Atlantic City, N. J., March 12.

Spencer, Earl, J., Poyntz (75), British statesman, paralysis, London, England, August 13.

Smith, Goldwin (87), publicist and historian, debility, Toronto, Canada, June 7.

Smith, Lyman Cornelius (60), millionaire manufacturer, inventor and philanthropist, Syracuse, N. Y., November 5.

Stanley, W. E. (62), former Governor of Kansas, arterio-sclerosis, Wichita Kan., October 13.

Stern, Isaac (70), New York merchant, heart disease New York City, December 5.

Stevens, John Austin (83), founder and first President of Sons of the Revolution, author and historian, debility, New York City, June 16.

Stolberg-Wernigerode, Count Udo von (70), President of the German Reichstag, pneumonia, Berlin, Germany, February 19.

Studley, John B. (82), actor, old age, New York City, August 7.

Sumner, Alanson A. (80), multi-millionaire oil producer, debility, Stamford, Ct., December 3.

Sumner, William Graham (70), professor of political and social science at Yale University, Englewood, N. J., April 12.

Sully, Daniel (54), actor, Woodstock, N. Y., June 24.

Talleyrand-Perigord, Charles William Frederick de (78), paralysis, Paris, France, February 21.

Teck, Francis Joseph Leopold Frederick, Prince of (40), pleurisy, London, England, October 22.

Terrell, Edwin H. (62), former United States Minister to Belgium, lawyer, suicide, San Antonio, Tex., July 3.

Thorn, William K. (59), sportsman and clubman, found dead, Pau, France, November 16.

Tiernon, John Luke (69), Brigadier-General, U. S.A. (retired), Buffalo, N. Y., March 30.

Tirrell, Charles Q. (65), Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, hemorrhage of the brain, Natick, Mass., July 31.

Tolstoy, Leo, Count (82) Russian philosopher, social reformer and novelist, inflammation of lungs, Astapova, Russia, November 19.

Trask, Spencer (65), banker, killed in railway wreck, December 30, 1909.

Treat, Charles H. (68), ex-Treasurer of the United States, apoplexy, New York City, May 31.

Tree, Lambert (78), ex-Judge, former United States Minister to Belgium and later to Russia, heart failure, New York City, October 9.

Tremain, Henry E. (70), lawyer, Brigadier-General, U. S. V. in the civil war, New York City, heart failure, December 9.

Truax, Charles H. (64), former Judge of New York Supreme Count, grip, New York City, January 14

Turley, Thomas B. (65), former United States Senator from Tennessee, debility, Memphis, Tenn., July 1.

Twombly, Hamilton McKay (55), railroad magnate, neurasthenia, Florham Park, N. J., January 11.

Van Cleave, James Wallace (61), ex-President of National Association of Manufacturers, heart disease, St. Louis, Mo., May 15.

Vandal, Louis Jules Albert (57), French academician Paris, France, August 30.

Vezin, Hermann (81), actor, London, England, June 10.

Viardot-Garcia, Mme. Michelle Pauline (89), former opera singer, Paris, May 18.

Vickers, Edwin (96), oldest Odd Fellow in United States, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 24.

Vose, George Leonard (79), professor of civil engineering at Bowdoin College, heart disease, Brunswick, Me., March 30.

Von Leyden, Ernst (78), physician and scientist Berlin, Germany, October 5.

Van Lynden, Robert Melvil (Baron) (67), Dutch statesman, The Hague, April 27.

Waldemar, Princess (45), Copenhagen, Denmark, December 3.

Walsh, Thomas F. (59), multi-millionaire mine owner, Washington, D. C., April 8.

Walter, Arthur Fraser (64),former chief owner of the London *Times*, influenza, Bearwood, England, February 22.

Ward, John Quincy Adams (80), dean of American sculptors, heart trouble, New York City, May 1.

Ward, Leslie D. (55), Vice-President of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., pneumonia, London, Eng., July 13.

Warner, Adoniram J. (86), former Representative in Congress, civil war veteran, Marietta, Ohio, August 13.

Warren, Samuel D. (58), millionaire paper manufacturer, apoplexy, Dedham, Mass., February 21.

Webster, Sidney (82), lawyer, Newport, R. I., May 30.

Werts, George P., former Governor of New Jersey, pneumonia, Jersey City, N. J., January 17.

Wheelock, Joseph, Jr., actor, tuberculosis, Phoenix, Ariz., January 22.

Whitman, Charles O. (68), professor of zoology University of Chicago, pneumonia, Chicago, December 6.

Whitteredge, Worthington (90), American painter, apoplexy, Summit, N. J., February 26.

Whitney, Myron W. (74), bass singer, Sandwich, Mass., September 20.

Williams, Channing M. (Right Rev.) (82), Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Richmond, Va., December 2.

Williams, George H. (87), Attorney-General in President Grant's first Cabinet, ex-United States Senator, ex-Chief Justice of Oregon, Portland, Ore., April 4.

Wilson, Richard T. (82), banker and social leader, heart failure, New York City, November 26.

Winans, Samuel Ross (55), dean of Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., July 25.

Wirschind, Alois (79), inventor of stock ticker and New York City fire alarm system, debility, Brooklyn, N. Y., July 14.

Wood, Oliver E. (66), Brigadier-General, U. S. A. (retired), stomach disease, Baltimore, Md., December 4.

Woodward, James T. (70), President of Hanover National Bank, New York City, apoplexy, New York City, April 11.

Wurtz, Henry (83), chemist, author and scientist, debility, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 10.

Wyatt, Julia (87), actress, creator of "Topsy" in original "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company, old age, New Haven, Ct., November 30.

Zabriskie, Jeremiah Lott (76), microscopist, scientist, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 3.

The Annexation of Korea by Japan.

TEXT OF THE TREATY OF ANNEXATION.

THE treaty between Japan and Korea by which the latter was annexed as a sovereign part of Japan was made public at Washington August 28, 1910.

The Japanese Government made the following declaration respecting the annexation:

Notwithstanding the earnest and laborious work of reform in the administration of Korea, in which the Governments of Japan and Korea have been engaged for more than four years, since the conclusion of the agreement of 1905, the existing system of government in that country has not proved entirely equal to the duty of preserving public order and tranquillity, and, in addition, the spirit of suspicion and misgiving dominates the whole peninsula.

In order to maintain peace and stability in Korea, to promote the prosperity and welfare of the Koreans, and at the same time to insure the safety and repose of the foreign residents, it has been made abundantly clear that fundamental changes in the actual regime of government are absolutely essential. The Governments of Japan and Korea, being convinced of the urgent necessity of introducing reforms responsive to the requirements of the situation and of furnishing sufficient guarantee for the future, have, with the approval of his majesty the Emperor of Japan and his majesty the Emperor of Korea, concluded through their respective plenipotentiaries a treaty providing for the complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan.

By virtue of that important act, which shall take effect on its promulgation, on the 29th of August, 1910, the Imperial Government of Japan undertakes the entire government and administration of Korea, and it hereby declares that matters relating to foreigners and foreign trade in Korea shall be conducted in accordance with the following rules:

First—Treaties hitherto concluded by Korea with foreign powers ceasing to be operative, Japan's existing treaties will, so far as practicable, be applied to Korea. Foreigners resident in Korea will, so far as conditions permit, enjoy the same rights and immunities as in Japan proper, and the protection of their legally acquired rights, subject in all cases to the jurisdiction of Japan. The Imperial Government of Japan is ready to consent that the jurisdiction in respect of cases actually pending in any foreign consular courts in Korea at the time the treaty of annexation takes effect shall remain in such courts until final decision.

Second—Independently of any conventional engagements formerly existing on the subject, the Imperial Government of Japan will for a period of ten years levy upon goods imported into Korea from foreign countries or exported from Korea to foreign countries and upon foreign vessels entering any of the open ports of Korea the same import or export duties and the same tonnage dues as under the existing schedules. The same import or export duties and tonnage dues as those to be levied upon the aforesaid goods and vessels will also for a period of ten years be applied in respect of goods imported into Korea from Japan or exported from Korea to Japan and Japanese vessels entering any of the open ports of Korea.

Third—The Imperial Government of Japan will also permit for a period of ten years vessels under the flag of powers having treaties with Japan to engage in the coasting trade between the open ports of Korea and between those ports and any open ports of Japan.

Fourth—The existing open ports of Korea, with the exemption of Masampo, will be continued as open ports, and, in addition, Shinwiju will be newly opened, so that vessels, foreign as well as Japanese, will there be admitted, and goods may be imported into and exported from those ports.

The text of the treaty of annexation is as follows:

Treaty between Japan and Korea, signed on the 22d of August, 1910.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, having in view the special and close relations between their respective countries, desiring to promote the common weal of the two nations and to assure the permanent peace in the extreme East, and being convinced that these objects can be best attained by the annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan, have resolved to conclude a treaty of such annexation, and have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Viscount Masakata Terauchi, his resident general, and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, Ye-Wan-Yong, his minister President of State, who, upon mutual conference and deliberation, have agreed to the following articles:

Article 1.—His Majesty the Emperor of Korea makes the complete and permanent cession to his Majesty the Emperor of Japan of all rights of sovereignty over the whole of Korea.

Article 2.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan accepts the cession mentioned in the preceding article and consents to the complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan.

Article 3.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will accord to their majesties the Emperor and ex-Emperor and his Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Korea and their consorts and heirs such titles, dignity and honor as are appropriate to their respective ranks, and sufficient annual grants will be made for the maintenance of such titles, dignity and honor.

Article 4.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will also accord appropriate honor and treatment to the members of the Imperial House of Korea and their heirs other than those mentioned in the preceding article, and the funds necessary for the maintenance of such honor and treatment will be granted.

Article 5.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will confer peerage and monetary grants upon those Koreans who on account of meritorious services are regarded as deserving such special recognitions.

Article 6.—In consequence of the aforesaid annexation the Government of Japan assume the entire government and administration of Korea and undertake to afford full protection for the persons and property of Koreans obeying the laws there in force and to promote the welfare of all such Koreans.

Article 7.—The Government of Japan will, so far as circumstances permit, employ in the public service of Japan in Korea those Koreans who accept the new regime loyally and in good faith, and who are duly qualified for such service.

Article 8.—This treaty, having been approved by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, shall take effect from the date of its promulgation.

In faith whereof, etc., etc.

The Japanese Government makes this statement also respecting the effect of annexation upon certain rights enjoyed by foreigners in Korea:

The Imperial Government, in addition to the announcement which they have made respecting the annexation of Korea and the treatment, which, in view of the new conditions of things, is hereafter to be accorded in Korea to the subjects and citizens of foreign powers and to their commerce and navigation, have the honor to acquaint the United States Government that in consequence of such annexation, the laws of Japan concerning inventions, designs, trade-marks and copyrights are extended to Korea in place of the laws hitherto in force in Korea on the same subjects, and that the special office established in Korea to deal with such industrial and literary properties is abolished, and the duties heretofore performed by it are in the future to be undertaken by the appropriate governmental bureau in Tokio.

As a result of these measures, a single registration in Tokio and the payment of a single fee will hereafter be sufficient to secure due protection in Korea as well as in Japan proper. It is only necessary to add that rights now existing in Korea in virtue of registration already effected or applications already deposited in pursuance of the convention between Japan and the United States, dated May 19, 1908, will continue to be duly respected in Korea.

The Famous Old People of 1911.

Age. (Age at the last birthday is given. The list was made up for January 1, 1911.)

93. Sir Joseph Hooker, botanist; John Bigelow, journalist and diplomatist.
92. Bishop Thomas Bowman; Lord Wemyss, oldest British peer.
90. John Tenniel, cartoonist; Lord Strathcona.
89. Sir Charles Tupper, Clara Barton.
88. Prof. Alfred R. Wallace
87. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Rev. Dr Robert Collyer ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, ex-Confederate General Buckner.
86. Ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton.
85. Sir William Aitken, pathologist; Prof. March, philologist: Emile Ollivier, French academician; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.
84. Ex-Empress Eugenie.
83. Pere Hyacinthe, Lord Lister; Nehemiah D. Sperry, M. C.
82. Sir Henry James, lawyer; De Freycinet French statesman; ex-Senator Edmunds, ex-President Dwight, of Yale; James B. Angell.
81. General Booth, Salvation Army leader; Senator Cullom, Viscount Peel.
80. President Diaz, of Mexico. Emperor Francis Joseph; Salvini, tragedian; ex-Secretary Tracy, Bishop Doane, ex-Senator Jones, of Nevada; ex Senator Teller, Justin McCarthy, Henry M. Flagler, ex-Governor William Sprague, of Rhode Island.
79. Frederic Harrison, positivist; Henry Labouchère, journalist; Henri Rochefort, Senator Frye. Sir George Nares, Arctic explorer; Joseph H. Choate; Archbishop Ryan
78. Field Marshal Lord Roberts, British Army; Maggie Mitchell, actress; Professor Vambery, Andrew D. White, ex-Justice Shiras, Prof. William Crookes, G. W. Custis Lee.
77. Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Denman Thompson, actor; Justice Harlan, ex-Secretary Bliss, George W. Smalley, journalist; Col. J. S. Mosby, ex-Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio.
76. Senator Depew, ex-President Eliot, of Harvard University; Sir John Lubbock (Lord Avebury), Ludovic Halévy, Cardinal Gibbons, Lord Rothschild.
75. Pope Pius X., Rev. Lyman Abbott, Charles Francis Adams, Alfred Austin, poet; Richard Olney, ex-Vice-President Stevenson, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Prime Minister Combes, of France; Hetty Green, Andrew Carnegie, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Manton Marble, journalist.
74. Sir Edward J. Poynter, President of the Royal Academy; Prof. C F. Chandler, Alma-Tadema, painter; W. S. Gilbert, dramatist; Joseph Chamberlain, William Winter, dramatic critic; Lord Brassey, Edward Dicey, Sir Norman Lockyer, Speaker Joseph G Cannon, Senator Hale, Henry M. Alden.
73. Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Horace Porter, W. D. Howells, novelist; J Pierpont Morgan, Archbishop Ireland, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, John Burroughs, essayist; Miss Braddon, Admiral Dewey, Bishop Tuttle.
72. Ambassador Bryce, ex-Queen Liliuokalani, John Morley, John Wanamaker, ex-President Loubet, General Brooke, F. Hopkinson Smith, Senator Bacon.
71. Rear-Admiral Schley, Cardinal Logue, General Miles ex-Senator Clark, of Montana; Bishop Keane, Asa Bird Gardiner, John D. Rockefeller, King Charles of Roumania, Archbishop John Ireland.
70. Admiral Mahan, Henry Watterson, Clemenceau, Palmer Cox, Sir Hiram S. Maxim, Austin Dobson, poet; Thomas Hardy, novelist; General Kelly-Kenney, Lord Reay, President of the British Academy; Gen. S. B. M. Young, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut.
69. Senator Aldrich, Rear-Admiral Melville, James Gordon Bennett, Sir Wilfred Laurier, Sir Charles Wyndham, Mounet-Sully, William Rockefeller, President Fallieres, of France; Senator Elkins.
68. Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey; Anna Dickinson, General Chaffee, Cardinal Rampolla, Lord Alverstone, Flammarion, astronomer; Robert T. Lincoln, Joaquin Miller, Francois Coppée.
67. Justice McKenna, Christine Nilsson, Adelina Patti, Senators Dillingham and Nelson, Henry James, novelist; Sir Charles Dilke, Sereno E. Payne, King Frederick VIII. of Denmark.
66. Sarah Bernhardt, Queen Alexandra, General Greely, John Hare, comedian; King Peter of Servia, Clark Russell, novelist; Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, George W. Cable, Bishop Greer, Andrew Lang, Viscount Aoki, Japanese statesman.
65. King George of Greece, Justice White, U. S. Supreme Court; Kyrle Bellew, actor; William H. Crane, actor; Duke of Argyle, General MacArthur, Elihu Root, Rear Admiral Sigsbee.

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64. Rear-Admiral Evans, Lord Charles Beresford, Senator Wetmore, ex-Senator Foraker, Hamilton W. Mabie, Col. William F. Cody; Millet, painter; Charles H. Taylor, journalist; George Westinghouse, Julian Hawthorne, Princess Christian of England, Elbert H. Gary, Lord Rosebery.
63. Thomas A. Edison, Senator Tillman, Lotta Crabtree, Oscar Hammerstein, Rear Admiral Goodrich, Bishop Hall, of Vermont; John D. Archbold, Arthur J. Balfour, statesman; Kate Claxton, King William of Wurtemberg, King Otto of Bavaria, Alexander Graham Bell.
62. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author; William T. Stead, journalist; William Waldorf Astor, Senator Stone, of Missouri; Ellen Terry, actress; Louis F. Tiffany, artist.
61. Max Nordau, author; Bishops White, of Indiana, and Kinsolving, of Texas; Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel, Henry C. Frick, steel manufacturer; Associate Justice Day of the Supreme Court; Thomas A. Janvier, author.
60. Champ Clark, Duke of Connaught, Senators Lodge, Rayner and Taylor; Rose Coghlan, Pierre Loti, Seth Low, Bishop Cheshire of North Carolina.

At what age does one become "old"? Five centuries ago a man was old at fifty. But the hale and hearty gentleman of to-day who has just turned sixty would probably protest against being classed among old people, even if famous. That his susceptibilities may not be wounded, therefore, a separating dash has been discreetly introduced after age sixty-five.

The American Multi-Millionaires.

THE VANDERBILTS.

DESCENDANTS OF COMMODORE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Born on Staten Island, N. Y., 1794; married, 1st, Sophia Johnson, 1813; 2d, Frances Crawford, 1869; died 1877.

Children	Grandchildren	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Phebe Jane Vanderbilt, b. 1815, m. James M. Cross, 1841; d. 1853.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt Cross, b. 1834; m Emma Eldert, d 1902		
	2. Ethelinda Cross, m Burrett Wilson Horton		
	3. Norman Cross, b. 1842; d. 1907.		
2. Ethelinda Vanderbilt, b. 1818; m. Daniel B. Allen, 1839; d. 1889.	1. Vanderbilt Allen, b 1840, m. 1st. Helena Mount, 1861. 2d, Edith De Silvier, 1873, 3d, Edith Mott, 1890, d. 1898	1. Marie Fatimeh Allen, b 1870; m. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., 1892.	
		2 Ethel Gladys De Silvier Allen, b. 1875.	
	2. William Barton Allen, b 1844; m. Mary Sutton, d 1890.	1 W. S. Vanderbilt Allen, b. 1861	
		2 Ethelinda Allen, b. 1863, m. James H Ward, 1892, d. 1899	1 Vanderbilt B. Ward, b. 1893. 2 Mildred S. Ward, b. 1896.
	3. Franklin Allen, d. 1909		
	4. Harry Allen, d. 1899, m Annie Odell, div. 1894.	1 Margaret B. Allen; m Arthur C. Ketcham.	
		2. Annie May Allen, b. 1873.	
		3. Edith Bruce Allen.	
	5 Annie Allen, b. 1869, m. 1888, John Wallace, d. (killed) 1896.	1. Allen Wallace, b. 1889.	
3. William Henry Vanderbilt, b 1821; m. Maria Louise Kissam, 1840, d. 1885.	1 Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1843; m. Alice Gwynne 1867, d 1899.	1. William H. Vanderbilt, b. 1871, d. 1892	
		2. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1873; m. Grace Wilson, 1896.	1. Cornelius Vanderbilt, b. 1898. 2. Grace Vanderbilt, b 1899
		3 Gertrude Vanderbilt, b. 1876, m Harry Payne Whitney, 1896.	1 Flora Payne Vanderbilt Whitney, b. 1897. 2. Vanderbilt Whitney, b. 1899
		4 Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, b. 1877; m Elsie French, Jan. 11, 1901; div. 1908.	1. William Henry Vanderbilt, b Nov 24, 1901.
		5. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, b. 1880, m Cathleen G. Neilson, 1903	1. Kathleen, b 1904.
		6. Gladys M Vanderbilt, b. 1885; m Count Laszlo Szechenyi, 1908	1. A daughter, b. Oct 27, 1908.
	2. Margaret Louisa Vanderbilt, m. Elliot F Shepard, 1870	1. Maria Louisa Shepard, b 1870, m William Jay Schieffelin, 1891.	1. William Jay Schieffelin, Jr., b. 1891 2 Margaret Louisa Schieffelin, b. 1893 3. Mary Jay Schieffelin II., b. 1896 4 John Jay Schieffelin, b 1897. 5 Louise Vanderbilt Schieffelin, b. 1901.
		2. Edith Shepard, b. 1872; m Ernesto G. Fabbri, 1896.	1 Teresa Fabbri, b 1897. 2. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Jr., b. 1900.
		3. Margaret Shepard, b. 1875; d. 1892.	
		4 Alice Shepard, b 1874, m. Dave Hennen Morris, 1895.	1 Dave H. Morris, Jr., b. 1900. 2. Louise Morris, b. 1901.
		5. Elliot F. Shepard, b. 1877, m Mrs Esther Potter, 1897	
	3. William K. Vanderbilt, b. 1849, m. Alva Murray Smith, 1874 (now Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont); 2d, 1903, Mrs. Ann Harriman (Sands) Rutherfurd.	1. Consuelo Vanderbilt, b. 1877; m. Duke of Marlborough, 1895.	1. John, Marquis of Blandford, b. 1897 2 Lord Ivor Charles Spencer-Churchill, b. 1898
		2. William K Vanderbilt, b. 1878, m Virginia Fair, 1899.	1. Muriel Vanderbilt, b. 1900. 2. Consuelo Vanderbilt, b 1903. 3. A son, b 1907
		3 Harold S. Vanderbilt, b. 1884.	
	4. Emily T. Vanderbilt, m William D. Sloane, 1874.	1 Florence A. Sloane, b. 1875, m James A Burden, Jr., 1895.	1 James A. Burden, b. 1897.
		2 Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, b 1877, m J. H. Hammond	
		3. Lila Vanderbilt Sloane, b. 1879, m. Wm. B. Osgood Field, 1902	
		4 Malcolm D Sloane, b. 1883	

NOTE.—In the pedigrees of the Vanderbilts and Astors the dates in some instances, particularly of the older branches and of branches residing abroad are subject to correction. The above table and that of the Astors were submitted to members of the respective families and were revised by them to the best of their knowledge.

THE VANDERBILTS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
3. William Henry Vanderbilt, (Continued).	5. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, b. 1856; m. Mrs. Alfred Torrance (nee Anthony), 1880.		
	6. Florence Adele Vanderbilt; m. H. McKown Twombly, 1877; he d. 1910.	1. Ruth Twombly, b. 1878; d.	
		2. Florence Twombly, b. 1880, m. William A. M. Burden, 1904.	
		3. H. McKown Twombly, b. 1883, d. 1906.	
		4. Alice Twombly, b. 1886, d. '96	
	7. Eliza Osgood Vanderbilt; m. William Seward Webb, 1881.	1. James Watson Webb, b. 1884; m. Electra Havemeyer, 1910.	Daughter b. 1910.
		2. William Seward Webb, b. 1887.	
		3. Frederica Webb, m. Ralph Pulitzer, 1905.	
		4. Vanderbilt Webb.	
	8. George Washington Vanderbilt, b. 1862; m. Edith Stuyvesant Dresser, 1898.	1. Cornelia Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, b. 1900.	
4. Emily Vanderbilt, b. 1823; m. William K. Thorn, 1849; d. 1896.	1. William K. Thorn, b. 1851.		
	2. Emily Thorn, b. 1853; m. 1st, Daniel King, 1869; 2d, James C. Parrish, 1873.	1. Louise Alice King, b. 1870; m. Alexander Baring.	
		2. Helen Parrish, m. Archibald Brown, 1903.	
		3. James C. Parrish, Jr.; m. Charlotte K. Palmer, 1910.	
	3. —— Thorn, b. 1858; m. Gustav E. Kissel, 1881.	1. Dorothy Kissel.	
		2. Jeannette Kissel.	
5. Cornelius Jeremiah Vanderbilt, b. 1825; d. 1882.			
6. Eliza Vanderbilt, b. 1828; m. George A. Osgood, 1849; d. 1895.			
7. Sophia Vanderbilt, b. 1830; m. Daniel Torrance, 1849.	1. Alfred Torrance, b. 1850; m. Bertha Anthony, 1872; d. 1885. She married Frederick W. Vanderbilt.		
	2. Marie Torrance, b. 1852; m. John Haddeu, Jr., 1873.	1. John Haddeu, b. 1874.	
8. Maria Alicia Vanderbilt, b. 1831; m. 1st, Nicholas La Bau, 1847.	1. Bertha V. La Bau; m. George M. Browne.		
	2. Edith La Bau; m. Tiffany Dyer.		
	3. Lillian La Bau; m. 1st, Eugene Blois; 2d, Jose Aymar, 1897.		
9. Catherine Vanderbilt, b. 1834; m. 1st, Smith Barker, 1850; 2d, Gustave Lafitte, 1861; d. 1887.	1. Clarence Johnson Barker, b. 1853; d. 1896.		
	2. Catherine Barker, b. 1857.		
	3. Morris Lafitte, b. 1863.		
10. Marie Louise Vanderbilt, b. 1835; m. 1st, Horace Clark, 1851; 2d, Robert Niven, 1860; d. 1891.	1. Louise Clark, b. 1853; m. 1st, Clarence L. Collins, 1874; 2d, Capt. Barty Midford; 3d, Count M. L. Suberville, d. 1895.	1. Edith Lyman Collins, b. 1876; m. Count Czaykowski (Rechid Bey), 1897.	
	2. Charlotte E. Niven; m. Count de Sers.		
11. Frances Vanderbilt, b. 1836; d. 1866.			
12. George W. Vanderbilt, b. 1841; d. 1866.			

THE GOULDS.

DESCENDANTS OF JAY GOULD.—Born May 27, 1836; married Helen Day Miller, 1863; died 1892.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. George Jay Gould, b. 1864; m. Edith Kingdon, 1886.	1. Kingdon Gould, b. 1887.		
	2. Jay Gould, b. 1888.		
	3. Marjorie Gwynne Gould, b. 1890; m. Anthony Drexel, 1910.		
	4. Helen Vivian Gould, b. 1892.		
	5. George Jay Gould, b. 1896.		
	6. Edith K. Gould, b. 1901.		
	7. Gloria Anna, b. Mar. 31, 1906.		
2. Edwin Gould, b. 1866; m. Sarah Shrady, 1892.	1. Edwin Gould, b. 1893.		
	2. Frank Miller Gould, b. 1899.		
3. Helen Miller Gould, b. 1868.			
4. Howard Gould, b. 1871; m. Katherine Clemmons, 1898; separated 1909.			
5. Anna Gould, b. 1875; m. Count Paul Marie Boniface de Castellane, 1895; div. 1906; m. Prince de Sagan, 1908.	1. Boniface de Castellane, b. 1897.		
	2. George de Castellane, b. 1898.		
	3. Jay de Castellane, b. 1902.		
	4. Son, b. 1909.		

THE GOULDS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
6. Frank Jay Gould, b. 1877; m. Helen Margaret Kelly, 1901; div. 1909; m. 2d, Edith Kelly 1910.	1. Helen Margaret Gould, b. 1902.		
	2. Dorothy Gould, b. 1904.		

THE ASTORS.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

Born at Waldorf, Germany, 1763; married Sarah Todd, cousin of Henry Brevoort, in New York, 1785; died 1848.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Magdalen Astor, b. 1786; m. 1st, Gov. Adrien B. Bentzen, of Santa Cruz, 1807; 2d, Rev John Bristed, 1819; d. 1854.	1. Charles Astor Bristed, b. October 6, 1820; m. 1st, Laura Brevoort, 1847; 2d, Grace A. Sedgwick, 1867; d. January 15, 1874.	1. John Jacob Astor Bristed, b. 1848; d. 1880.	
		2. Charles Astor Bristed, b. 1869; m. Mary Rosa Donnelly, 1894.	1. Mary Symphorosa Bristed 2. Katharine Elizabeth Grace Bristed
2. John Jacob Astor, b. 1788; d. 1834.			
3. Eliza Astor, b. 1790; m. Count Rumpff, 1825; d. 1836.			
4. William Backhouse Astor, b. 1792; m. Margaret Alida Armstrong, 1818; d. 1875.	1. Emily Astor, b. 1819; m. Samuel Ward, 1838; d. 1841.	1. Margaret Astor Ward, b. 1838; m. John Winthrop Chanler, 1856; d. 1875.	1 John Armstrong Chaloner, b. 1892, m. Amelie Rives, 1888. Div. 1895. 2 Winthrop Astor Chanler, b. 1863; m. Margaret Terry, 1882, and had issue: 1. Laura Astor Chanler; 2. John Winthrop Chanler, d. 1894; 3. Margaret Astor Chanler; 4. Beatrice Chanler, b. 1891; 5. Hester Chanler; 6, a son; 7. Theo. Ward, b 1902. 3. Elizabeth Astor Chanler m. John J. Chapman, 1898, and had issue: Chanler Chapman, b. 1901. 4. Wm. Astor Chanler, b. 1867; m. Minnie Ashley, 1903; issue 1904 Wm. Astor Chanler, Jr. 5. Robert Winthrop Chanler; m. Julia Remington Chamberlain, 1893, and had issue: Julia Chanler, b 1898; Dorothy Chanler, b. 1904; m. 2d Lina Cavalieri, 1910. 6. Margaret Livingston Chanler; m. Richard Aldrich, 1906; issue, a son, b. 1909. 7. Alida Beekman Chanler; m. Temple Emmet, 1896, and had issue: 1. Elizabeth Emmet; 2. Margaret Emmet; 3. Alida Emmet; 4. Temple Emmet, Jr. 8. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, b. 1869; m. Alice Chamberlain, 1890, had issue: 1. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Jr., b. 1891. 2. Alida Chanler, b. 1894; 3. Wm. Astor Chanler, b. 1895; 4. A daughter, 1907.
	2. John Jacob Astor, b. 1822; m. Charlotte Augusta Gibbes, 1846; d. 1890.	1. William Waldorf Astor, b. 1848; m. Mary Dahlgren Paul, 1878; she died 1895.	1. William Waldorf Astor, b. 1879; m. Nannie Langhorne Shaw, 1906; issue, 1907, son; daughter, 1909. 2 Pauline Astor, b. 1880; m. Capt. H. Spender Clay, 1904; issue 1905, a daughter; 1910, a daughter. 3. John Jacob Astor, b. 1886. 4. Gwendolin, b. 1889; d. 1902.
	3. Laura Astor, b. 1824; m. Franklin Delano, 1841; d. 1902.		
	4. Mary Alida Astor, b. 1826; m. John Carey, 1850; d. 1881.	1. Arthur Astor Carey; m. Agnes Whiteside, 1889.	1. Reginald Carey, b. 1890. 2. Arthur Graham Carey, b. 1892. 3. Alida Carey, b. 1893. 4. Frances, b. 1898.
		2. Henry Astor Carey; d. 1893.	
		3. Margaret Laura Carey; m. 1st, Baron de Steurs; 2d, Elliot Zborowsky. He was killed April 1, 1903.	1. Margaret Eugenia Victorine de Steurs. 2. John Herbert Eugene Francois de Steurs. 3. Hubert Victor Arthur de Steurs.

THE ASTORS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
4. William Backhouse Astor (Continued).	5. William Astor, b. 1830, d. 1892; m. Caroline Webster Schermerhorn, 1853; d. 1908.	1. Emily Astor, b. 1854; m. James J. Van Alen, 1876; d. 1881.	1. Mary Van Alen, b. 1876. 2. James Laurens Van Alen, b. 1878; m. 1900, Margaret Louise Post, and had issue: James Henry Van Alen, b. 1902; Louise Astor Van Alen, b. 1910. 3. Sarah Steward Van Alen, b. 1881; m. 1902, Robert J. F. Collier.
		2. Helen Astor, b. 1855; m. James Roosevelt Roosevelt, 1878; d. 1893.	1. James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Jr., b. 1879. 2. Helen Rebecca Roosevelt, b. 1881.
		3. Charlotte Augusta Astor, b. 1858; m. 1st, J. Coleman Drayton, 1879; 2d, George Ogilvy Haig, 1896.	1. Caroline Astor Drayton, b. 1880, m. William Phillips, 1910. 2. Henry Coleman Drayton, b. 1883; m. Constance Knower, Jan. 21, 1905. 3. Wm. Astor Drayton, b. 1888. 4. Alida Livingston Drayton, b. 1890; d. 1898.
		4. John Jacob Astor, b. 1865; m. Ava Lowle Willing, 1891; div. 1909.	1. William Vincent Astor, b. 1891. 2. Ava Alice Muriel Astor, b. 1902.
		5. Caroline Schermerhorn Astor, b. 1861; m. Marshall Orme Wilson, 1884.	1. Marshall Orme Wilson, Jr., b. 1885; m. Alice Borland, 1910. 2. Richard Thornton Wilson, b. 1886.
	6. Henry Astor, b. 1832; m. Malvina Dykeman, 1852.		
5. Henry Astor, b. 1794; d. 1808.			
6. Dorothea Astor, b. 1795; m. Walter Langdon, 1812; d. 1853.	1. Sarah Langdon, b. 1813; m. Francis R. Boreel, 1834; d. 1897.	1. William Walter Astor Boreel, b. 1838; m. Mary Emily Milbank; d. 1892.	1. Robert John Ralph Boreel; m. Miss Ives.
		2. Eliza Boreel; m. Baron H. W. Pallandt; d.	
		3. Alfred Boreel; m. daughter of Baron de Mydrecht.	
		4. Robert Boreel; d. 1896.	
		5. Daughter; m. Baron Otto Groenice.	
		6. Daughter, unmarried; d.	
	2. John J. A. Langdon, b. 1814; d. 1837.		
	3. Eliza Langdon, b. 1816; m. Matthew Wilks, 1842; d. 1899.	1. Eliza Wilks; m. Byam K. Stevens, 1869.	
		2. Alice Wilks, m. William N. Keefer, M. D.	1. Matthew Wilks Keefer. 2. Petrena Keefer. 3. Eliza Christine Keefer.
		3. Langdon Wilks, b. 1855; m. Pauline Kingsmill, 1891.	
		4. Matthew Astor Wilks, b. 1844; m. Sylvia Green, 1909.	
		5. Katherine Langdon Wilks.	
	4. Louisa Langdon, b. 1819; m. Delancey Kane, 1841.	1. Walter Langdon Kane; b. 1851; m. Mary Hunter, 1877; d. 1896.	1. Carolyn Hunter Kane, b. 1880; m. Edgar Morris Phelps, 1900, and had issue. 1. Walter Kane Phelps, b. 1901; 2. Henry Delafield Phelps, b. 1902. 2. Helen Dorothy Kane.
		2. Delancey Astor Kane, b. 1844; m. Eleanor Iselin, 1872	1. Delancey Iselin Kane.
		3. John Innes Kane, b. 1855; m. Annie Schermerhorn, 1878.	
		4. Louisa Langdon Kane.	
		5. Emily Astor Kane; m. Augustus Jay, 1876.	1. Delancey Kane Jay. 2. Peter Augustus.
		6. Sybil Kent Kane.	
		7. Woodbury Kane; m. Mrs. Sallie Hargous Elliott, 1905; d. 1905.	
		8. Samuel Nicholson Kane, d. 1906.	
	5. Walter Langdon, b. 1821; m. Catherine Livingston, 1847; d. 1893.	1. A son; d.	

THE ASTORS.—Continued

Children.	Grandchildren	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great Grandchildren
6. Dorothy Astor—(Continued)	6. Woodbury Langdon, b 1824; m. Helen Colford Jones 1847; d. 1892.	1. Woodbury Gersdorf Langdon, b. 1850, m. Sophie E Montgomery, 1882.	1 Sophie E. Langdon, b 1883. 2 Woodbury G Langdon, Jr. 3 } 4. } Three younger children. 5. }
	7. Cecelia Langdon, b. 1827, m. Jean de Notbeck 1849	1. Eugenia de Notbeck, b 1852 2. Cecelia de Notbeck, b 1856. 3. A daughter 4 A son	
	8. Eugene Langdon, b 1832, m. Harriet Lowndes, 1859. d. 1868	1 Marion Langdon, b. 1864, m. Royal Phelps Carroll, 1891	1. Marion Dorothea Carroll
		2. Anne L. Langdon, b 1865, m Howard Townsend 1894	1. Sophie W Townsend. 2. Anne Langdon Townsend 3. Howard Van Rensselaer Townsend 4. Eugene Langdon Townsend.

THE ROCKEFELLERS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM A. ROCKEFELLER*

Born 1810; married Eliza Davison.

Children	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. John D Rockefeller, b. 1839, m. Laura C. Spelman, 1864.	1. Elizabeth Rockefeller, b 1866, m. Prof. Charles A Strong 1889, d 1906		
	2. Alta Rockefeller, b. 1871, m. 1901, E. Parmalee Prentice.	1. John R. Prentice, b. 1902	
		2. Mary Adelina Prentice b Nov. 29, 1907	
	3. Edith Rockefeller, b 1872, m. Harold F. McCormick, 1895.	1 John Rockefeller McCormick b 1897; d. 1901	
		2. Harold Fowler McCormick, b. 1898.	
		3 Muriel McCormick, b. 1902.	
		4 Edith McCormick, b. 1903	
	4. John D Rockefeller, Jr., b. 1874, m. Abby Greene Aldrich 1901.	1. Babette Rockefeller, b. 1903.	
		2 John D Rockefeller, 3d, b 1906.	
		3 Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, b 1908	
		4. A son, b 1910.	
2. William Rockefeller, b. 1841; m Almira Geraldine Goodsell, 1864.	1. William G Rockefeller, b. 1870, m. Elsie Stillman, 1896.		
	2. Emma Rockefeller, b 1868, m Dr. David Hunter McAlpin, 1896.		
	3. Percy Avery Rockefeller, b. 1878, m Isabel G. Stillman 1901.	1 Isabel Rockefeller, b 1902	
		2. Avery Rockefeller, b. 1904	
		3. Winifred Rockefeller, b. 1905	
		4 Faith Rockefeller, b 1909.	
		5. Gladys Rockefeller, b 1910	
	4. Ethel Geraldine Rockefeller, b. 1882; m. 1907, Marcellus Hartley Dodge.		

THE MORGANS.

DESCENDANTS OF JUNIUS SPENCER MORGAN.

Born 1813; married, 1836, Juliet Pierpont; died 1890.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren
1. John Pierpont Morgan, b 1837; m. 1st, Amelia Sturges, 2d, 1865, Frances Louise Tracy.	1. Louisa Pierpont Morgan, b. 1866, m. 1900, Herbert Livingston Satterlee.	1. Mabel Morgan Satterlee. 2. Eleanor Morgan Satterlee.	
	2. John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., b 1867, m. 1890, Jane Norton Grew.	1. Junius Spencer Morgan, b 1892. 2. Jane Norton Morgan 3. Frances Tracy Morgan. 4. Henry Sturgis Morgan	
	3. Juliet Pierpont Morgan, b. 1870, m. 1894, William Pierson Hamilton.	1. Helen Morgan Hamilton. 2 Pierpont Morgan Hamilton 3. Laurens Morgan Hamilton. 4 Alexander Hamilton	
	4. Anne Tracy Morgan, b. 1873		

* Previous ancestors.—John Rockefeller born in Germany in 1634 Johann Peter, his son, born in Germany in 1682 This man emigrated to America with his cousin Diell, and from these two all the Rockefellers in the country are descended Peter Rockefeller, his son, born in Segendorf, Germany, in 1711. He married Mary Bellis William their son, born in Amwell, N. J., in 1750 He married Christina Rockefeller, who was a daughter of Simona, who was a grand-daughter of Diell, the other emigrant This marriage makes all the descendants of both Diell and Johann Peter related to the present John D Godfrey, their son, born in Germantown, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1783. He married Lucy Avery.

THE MORGANS.—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
2. Sarah Spencer Morgan, b. 1839; m. 1866, George Hale Morgan; d. 1896.	1. Junius Spencer Morgan; m. Josephine Adams Perry.	1. Sarah Spencer Morgan.	
	2. Caroline Lucy Morgan.	2. Alexander Perry Morgan.	
	3. George D. Morgan; m. Yuki Kato, Jan. 21, 1904.		
3. Mary Lyman Morgan, b. 1844; m. 1867, Walter Haynes Burns; he died 1897.	1. William Burns; died an infant.		
4. Junius Spencer Morgan, b. 1846; d. 1858; unmarried.	2. Walter Spencer Morgan Burns.		
	3. Mary Burns; m. 1901, Lewis Vernon Harcourt.	1. Doris Vernon Harcourt.	
		2. Olivia Harcourt.	
		3. Daughter.	
5. Juliet Pierpont Morgan, b. 1847; m. 1867, Rev. John B. Morgan.	1. Ursula Junius Morgan.		
	2. John Junius Morgan.		

THE MACKAYS.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN W. MACKAY.

Born at Dublin, Ireland, 1831; m. Marie Louise Hungerford-Bryant (w.) 1867; died July 20, 1902.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
Eva Bryant Mackay (adopted); m. 1883 Poince de Galatro-Colonna (afterward Prince di Stigliano).	1. Andrea Galatro-Colonna.		
	2. Bianca Galatro-Colonna.		
	3. Marco Galatro-Colonna.		
1. John W. Mackay, Jr., b. Aug. 12, 1870; d. Paris, Oct. 18, 1895 (unmarried).			
2. Clarence H. Mackay; b. April 17, 1874; m. 1898 Katherine Duer.	1. Katherine Duer Mackay, b. 1900.		
	2. Ellin Duer Mackay, b. 1903.		
	3. John Wm. Mackay, b. 1907.		

THE HAVEMEYERS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM FREDERICK HAVEMEYER.

Born in New York, 1804; married Sarah Agnes Craig, 1828; died November 30, 1874.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. William Havemeyer, b. 18—; d. 1834.			
2. Sarah Chandler Havemeyer; m. Hector Armstrong, 1856.	1. William F. H. Armstrong; m. Jennie Herrman.		
3. John Craig Havemeyer, b. New York, 1833; m. Alice Alide Francis, 1872.	1. Harriet Francis Havemeyer.		
	2. John Francis Havemeyer; m. Mary Hayward Mitchell, 1899.	1. Helen Mitchell Havemeyer.	
		2. John Francis Havemeyer.	
	3. Alice Louise Havemeyer.	3. M. Thos. L. Moore, 1910.	
4. Henry Havemeyer, b. ——; m. Mary J. Moller, 1864; d. 1886.	1. William Moller Havemeyer; d. 1900.		
	2. William F. Havemeyer 2d. d. 1904.		
	3. J. Blanche Havemeyer; m. Adair Campbell.	Living in Scotland.	
	4. Edythe Havemeyer.	Living in Scotland.	
	5. Agnes J. Havemeyer; m. —— Burnham; d. 1893.		
	6. Harry Havemeyer; d. ——.		
5. Hector Craig Havemeyer; d. December, 1889.			
6. James Havemeyer; m. Delia Conklin, 1870.	1. James Craig Havemeyer; m. Adah Bryant.		
	2. Agnes Havemeyer; m. John V. A. Cattus.		
7. Laura Amelia Havemeyer; m. Nov. 30, 1869, Isaac Walker Maclay. He died 1909.	1. Julia Havemeyer Maclay; m. Charles Ward Hall.	1. Charles W. Hall.	
		2. Archibald Maclay Hall.	
		3. Hector Craig Hall.	
	2. Agnes Craig Maclay.		
	3. Wm. F. Havemeyer Maclay. m. May Yourtee.		
	4. Henry Havemeyer Maclay.		
	5. Archibald Maclay.		
	6. Laura Grace Maclay.		
8. Charles W. Havemeyer; m. Julia Loomis, 1874; d. 1895	1. Julia Loomis Havemeyer.		
	2. Loomis Havemeyer.		

THE HAVEMEYERS—Continued

Children	Grandchildren	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
9 William Frederick Havemeyer, b March 31, 1850 m Josephine Harmon, 1871 She died 1898.	1. Hector H Havemeyer, b. 1878, m. Ray M Russell, 1902	1 child.	
	2. Martha J Havemeyer, b. 1879, m William R Willcox, 1903	1 child.	
	3. Arthur Havemeyer, b. 1882.	1 child	
	4 Raymond Havemeyer b 1884.		

THE HAVEMEYERS.

DESCENDANTS OF FREDERICK CHRISTIAN HAVEMEYER.

Born in New York, February 5, 1807; married Sarah L. Henderson, 1831; died July 28, 1891

Children	Grandchildren	Great-Grandchildren	Great-Great-Grandchildren
1 Frederick Christian Havemeyer, b. 1832, married 1862, Josephine Hewlett, d. 1910.			
2 Mary O Havemeyer, b 1834, m. 1858, J. L. Elder; d 1865			
3 Charles B Havemeyer died in infancy	1 Frederick H. Elder, b 1859, died unmarried, 1885.		
	2 Mary H Elder, b. 1861; m. 1881 McCoskey Butt	1 Robert McCoskey Butt, b. 1882	
		2 Laurence H Butt, b 1886	
4. George W Havemeyer, b. 1837; d. 1861, unmarried			
5 Theodore Augustus Havemeyer, b. New York, May 17, 1839; m October 12, 1863, Emily De Loosey; d. April 28, 1897.	1 Natalie Ida Blanche Havemeyer, b New York, 1864, m. John Mayer August 1884, d Mahwah, N. J. 1900	1. Emily A Mayer, b. 1885 m M. G Willis, 1906	1 Jos S Willis Jr. b. 1907
		2. John Ed Mayer, b 1887 m 1907, Natalie Foote	1. John Mayer 3d b 1908.
		3 Rowland Mayer, b 1892	
		4 Joseph Mayer, b Rome, Italy, 1900	
	2 Emily Blanche Havemeyer, b Westchester, N. Y., 1865; m. Ed. Clarkson Potter, January, 1885.	1 Ed C Potter, Jr., b December, 1885; m Lisa B Marshall, 1905	1 Catharine Potter b May 17, 1906 2 Edward C. Potter, 3d. 1909.
		2 Dorothea Havemeyer Potter, b 1887; m Wm G Coogan, 1907.	1 Wm G Coogan, b. 1908 2 Theo. H Coogan, b. 1909
		3 Emily De Loosey Potter, b 1889	
		4. Thomas Wyndeart Potter b. 1891	
		5 Marie Blanche Potter, b 1892.	
		6. Theodore Havemeyer Potter, b. 1893	
		7. Charles Robert Potter, b. 1895	
		8 Julia Blachford Potter, b. 1896	
		9. Lillian Fredericka Potter b 1899.	
		10 Richard Milford B Potter, b 1900.	
		11 Eleanor May Potter, b 1902.	
	3. Charles Frederick Havemeyer, b New York 1867; m. Camilla Moss 1890, d 1898.	1 Theodore A Havemeyer, 3d b. 1892.	
		2. Charles Frederick Havemeyer, b 1898.	
	4 Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., b 1868, m Katherine Aymer Sands, 1893.		
	5 Blanche Maximilian Havemeyer, b Vienna, 1871; m William Butler Duncan, Jr, 1891.	1. Natalie Duncan, b. 1892.	
		2 David Duncan, b 1893.	
		3 Dorothy Duncan, b 1901	
		4. William B Duncan, 3d, b 1903	
	6 Marie Ida Pauline Havemeyer, b 1872, m. Perry Tiffany 1894.	1 Marion Tiffany, b 1895.	
		2. Theodore Perry Tiffany, b 1897; m H F Godfrey, 1906	
	7 Henry Osborne Havemeyer, Jr., b. 1876; m Charlotte Whiting, 1900.	1 Carlotta Havemeyer, b 1901	
		2. Henry Osborn Havemeyer 3d b 1903	
		3 Florence Havemeyer, b 1905	
		4. Frederick Christian Havemeyer, 4th; b. 1908.	

THE HAVEMEYERS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren
	8. Theodora Havemeyer, b. 1878; m. Lieut-Com. Cameron McCrea Winslow, U. S. N., 1899.	1. Natalie Emily Winslow, b. 1900.	
		2. Henry Cameron McCrea Winslow, b. 1901.	
		3. Theodora Winslow, b. 1903.	
		4. Emily Winslow, b. 1904.	
		5. John Winslow, b. 1908.	
	9. Frederick Christian Havemeyer, 3d, b. 1879; m. Lillie Harriman Travis, 1906.		
6. Kate B. Havemeyer; b. 1843; m. Louis J. Belloni, Jr., 1863.	1. Mary Louise H. Belloni; b. 1864; d. 1905.		
	2. Kate H. Belloni; m. Laurence Griffith.	1. Louie Belloni Griffith.	
		2. Catherine H. Griffith.	
	3. Sadie H. Belloni.		
	4. George (Miss) H. Belloni; m. Dr. George E. McLaughlin.	1. Katherine Havemeyer McLaughlin.	
7. Thos. J. Havemeyer, b. 1845; d. 1899.			
8. Henry O. Havemeyer, b. New York, Oct. 18, 1847; d. 1908, m. Mary L. Elder, 1870; 2d, Louisine Waldron Elder, 1883, d. Dec. 4, 1907.	1. Adaline Havemeyer, b. 1884; m. P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, 1907.		Son, b. 1909.
	2. Horace Havemeyer, b. 1886.		
	3. Electra Havemeyer, b. 1888; m. James Watson Webb, 1910.	Daughter b. 1910.	
9. Sarah Louise Havemeyer; b. 1849; m. Frederick Wendell Jackson, 1884.	1. Charles F. H. Jackson, b. 1885.		
	2. Louise A. Jackson, b. 1887.		
10. Warren H. Havemeyer, b. 1849; d. 1851.			

THE FIELDS.

DESCENDANTS OF MARSHALL FIELD.

Born in Conway, Mass., 1835; m. 1st, Nannie D. Scott, 1863; 2d, Delia Spencer-Caton, 1905, d. 1906.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Marshall Field, Jr., b. 1868; m. 1890, Albertine Huck; d. Nov. 27, 1905.	1. Marshall Field III., b. 1893.		
	2. Henry Field, b. 1895.		
	3. Gwendolyn Field, b. 1902.		
2. Ethel Field, b. 1873; m. 1st, Arthur Tree, 1891; 2d, Capt. David Beatty, D. S. O., 1901.	1. Ronald Lambert Field Tree, b. 1897.		
	2. David Field Beatty, b. 1905.		

THE BELMONTS.

DESCENDANTS OF AUGUST BELMONT.

Born at Alzey, Germany, Dec. 8, 1816; married, 1849, Caroline Slidell Perry; died Nov. 24, 1890.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Perry Belmont, b. 1850; m. 1899, Jessie Robbins.			
2. August Belmont, b. 1853; m. 1st, 1881, Elizabeth Hamilton Morgan; she died 1898; m. 2d, Eleanor Robson, 1910.	1. August Belmont, Jr., b. 1882; m. Alice W. de Goicouria, 1906	1. Bessie Morgan Belmont, b. 1907.	
		2. August Belmont III., b. 1909.	
		3. Alice de Goicouria Belmont, b. 1910.	
	2. Raymond Belmont, b. 1888.		
	3. Morgan Belmont, b. 1892.		
3. Oliver H. P. Belmont, b. 1858; d. 1908; m. 1st, Sara Swan Whiting, 1883; 2d, Alva E. Smith (Vanderbilt), 1896.	1. Natica, b. 1884; m. Wm. Proudfit Burden, April 17, 1907; d. Feb. 21, 1908.		
4. Frederika, b. 1854; m. 1877, Samuel S. Howland; d. 1902.			
5. Raymond Belmont, b. 1866; d. 1887.			
6. Jane P. Belmont; b. 1856; d. 1875.			

THE WHITNEYS.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY.

Born in Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., July 5, 1841; married, 1st, 1869, Flora B. Payne, daughter of Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, who died Feb. 4, 1893; 2d, Sept. 28, 1896, Mrs. Edith Sybil Randolph, who died May 6, 1899. He died Feb. 2, 1904.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Harry Payne Whitney, b. in New York, April 29, 1872; m. Gertrude Vanderbilt, 1896.	1. Flora Payne Whitney, b. 1897.		
	2. Cornelius V. Whitney, b. 1899.		
	3. Barbara Whitney, b. 1903.		
2. Pauline Whitney; m. Almeric Hugh Paget, 1895.	2. Olive Cecilia Paget.		
	3. Dorothy Windham Paget.		
3. Payne Whitney; m. Helen Hay, 1902.	1. Joan Whitney, b. Feb. 5, 1903.		
4. Dorothy Payne Whitney.	2. John Hay Whitney, b. Aug. 17, 1904.		
5. Child; d. Feb. 3, 1883.			

THE LEITERS.

DESCENDANTS OF LEVI ZEIGLER LEITER.

Born at Leitersberg, Washington Co., Md., 1834; married Mary Theresa Carver, October 18, 1866; died at Bar Harbor, Me., June 6, 1904.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Joseph Leiter, b. in Chicago, December 4, 1868; m. June 10, 1908, Juliette Williams.	1. Son, b. 1909; died 1909.		
	2. Son, b. July, 1910.		
2. Mary Victoria Leiter, b. May 27, 1870; m. April 22, 1895, Rt. Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, now Lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-Viceroy of India; d. 1906.	1. Mary Irene Curzon.		
	2. Cynthia Blanche Curzon.		
	3. Alexandria N. Curzon.		
3. Nancy Lathrop Carver Leiter; m. November 29, 1904, Major Colin Powys Campbell.	1. Colin Campbell, b. 1907.		
	2. Mary Campbell, b. 1908.		
	3. John Campbell, b. 1909.		
4. Marguerite Hyde Leiter; m. Dec. 26, 1904, Henry Molyneux Paget Howard, Earl of Suffolk	1. Charles Henry George Howard, Lord Andover, b. 1906.		
	2. Cecil, b. 1908.		
	3. Greville Howard, b. 1909.		

THE GOELETS.

DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT GOELET.

Born in New York, 1809; married Sarah Ogden; died 1879.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Robert Goelet, b. New York, Sept. 29, 1841; m. Henrietta Louise Warren, 1879; d. April 27, 1899.	1. Robert Walton Goelet, b. March 19, 1880.		
	2. Beatrice Goelet; d. 1897.		
2. Ogden Goelet, b. June 11, 1846; m. May R. Wilson, 1877; d. Aug. 27, 1897.	1. Robert Goelet; m. Elsie Whelen, 1904.	Ogden Goelet, b. Jan. 17, 1907.	
	2. May Goelet; m. the Duke of Roxburghe, 1903.		

THE LORILLARDS.

DESCENDANTS OF PETER LORILLARD.

Born March 17, 1796; married Catherine Griswold; died 1867.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
1. Pierre Lorillard, b. 1833; m. Emily Taylor, 1858; d. 1901.	1. Emily Lorillard, b. 1858; m. William Kent, 1881.	1. William Kent, Jr., b. April 14, 1882.	
		2. Emily L. Kent, b. Oct. 23, 1884.	
		3. Peter L. Kent, b. March 3, 1887.	
		4. Richard Kent, b. Feb. 5, 1904.	
	2. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., b. 1860; m. Caroline J. Hamilton, 1881. She died March 25, 1909.	1. Pierre Lorillard, 3d, b. March 10, 1882.	
		2. Griswold Lorillard, b. June, 1885.	
	3. Griswold N. Lorillard, b. 1863; d. 1888, unmarried.		
	4. Maude Louise Lorillard, b. 1873; m. Thomas Suffern Tailer, 1893; 2d, Cecil Baring, London, England, Nov. 8, 1902.	1. Lorillard Tailer, b. Dec. 25, 1897.	
		2. Daphne Baring, b. Feb., 1904.	
		3. Daughter b. Oct., 1905.	

THE AMERICAN MULTI-MILLIONAIRES—*Continued.*

THE LORILLARDS—Continued.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great Grandchildren.
2. George L. Lorillard, married.	No issue.		
3. Louis L. Lorillard; m. Katherine Beekman; d. 1910.	1. Louis L. Lorillard, Jr.		
	2. George L. Lorillard.		
	3. Beekman Lorillard; m. 1903, Kathleen Doyle.		
4. Jacob Lorillard; m. Frances A. Uhlhorn.	1. Augusta Lorillard; m. William H. Sands.	1. Harold A. Sands.	
		2. Anita L. Sands.	
	2. Ernest E. Lorillard; m. Elizabeth K. Screven.	1 Mary V. R. Lorillard.	
	3. Jacob Lorillard, Jr.		
5. Eva Lorillard; m. Col. Lawrence Kip, 1867.	1. Lorillard Kip; d. 1896.		
	2. Eva Maria Kip; d. 1870.		
	3. Edith Kip; m. Richard McCreery; div. 1904, m. 2d, Henry T. Coventry, 1907.	1. Lawrence McCreery, 1898	
		2. Victor H. Coventry. 1909.	
6. Mary Lorillard; m. Henry I. Barbey.	1. Henry G. Barbey.		
	2. Mary L. Barbey, m. Alfred Seton, Jr.	1. Marie Seton.	
		2. Helen Seton.	
		3. Henry Seton.	
	3. Ethel Lynde Barbey; m. 1895, A. Lanfear Norrie.	1. Lanfear Norrie.	
		2. Emily Rita Norrie.	
		3. Valerie Norrie.	
	4. Helene Barbey, m. Count Hermann de Pourtales.	1. Irene Pourtales.	
		2. Alex. Pourtales.	
		3. Jacquelin Pourtales.	
	5. Eva Barbey, m. Baron Andre de Neuflize.	1. Marie Madeline de Neuflize.	
	6. Rita Barbey.		
	7. Pierre L. Barbey.		
7. Catherine Lorillard, m. James P. Kernochan.	1. James Lorillard Kernochan; m. Eloise Stevenson; d. 1903.		
	2. Catherine Lorillard Kernochan; m. Herbert C. Pell.	1. Herbert C. Pell, Jr.	
		2. Clarence C. Pell.	

THE CARNEGIES.

DESCENDANT OF ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Born at Dumfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1835; married, 1887, Louise Whitfield.

Children.	Grandchildren.	Great-Grandchildren.	Great-Great-Grandchildren.
Margaret Carnegie, b. 1897.			

There are relatives of Mr. Carnegie residing in the United States, including the family of his late brother Thomas at Pittsburgh, Pa., but Andrew Carnegie is alone the founder of the American multi-millionaire family.

The American Bonapartes.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte (King of Westphalia), born Ajaccio, Corsica, November 15, 1784; died at Ville Genis, near Paris, June 24, 1860. Married, first, at Baltimore, Md., December 24, 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of William Patterson, Esq. She was born at Baltimore February 6, 1785, and died in that city April 4, 1879. The issue of the marriage was:

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Camberwell, England, July 7, 1805; died at Baltimore, Md., June 17, 1870. Married, November 3, 1829, Susan May, daughter of Benjamin Williams, of Roxbury, Mass. She was born April 2, 1812, and died September 15, 1881. The issue of the marriage was:

(1) Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Baltimore, Md., November 5, 1830; died at Beverly, Mass., September 3, 1893. He was educated at and graduated from West Point Military Academy, and served as a colonel in the French army in the Franco-Prussian war. He was married September 7, 1871, to Catherine Le Roy, daughter of Samuel Appleton and widow of Newbold Edgar. The issue of the marriage was:

(1) Louise Eugenie Bonaparte, born February 7, 1873. Married December 29, 1896, Comte Adam de Moltke-Huitfeldt, of Denmark, and has issue: (1) Marie Louise Caroline, born November 7, 1897; (2) Leon Charles Joseph, born November 14, 1898; (3) Jerome Eugene Otto, born January 14, 1902; (4) Adam Nicolas, born May 17, 1908.

(2) Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born Paris, France, February 26, 1878, Harvard B. A. and Georgetown University. A banker in Washington, D. C. Unmarried.

(2) Charles Joseph Bonaparte, born at Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1851. Married September 1, 1875, Ellen Channing, daughter of Thomas Mills Day, of Newport, R. I., No issue. Mr. Bonaparte is a Harvard B. A., 1871; LL. B., 1878; a lawyer; was Secretary of the Navy 1905-07, and Attorney-General of the United States, 1907-09.

The Panama Canal.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK IN 1910.

THE present composition of the Isthmian Canal Commission is as follows: Chairman and Chief Engineer, Col. George W. Goethals; Assistant Chief Engineer, Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hodges; Civil Engineer, U. S. N., assistant to the Chief Engineer; H. H. Rousseau, Division Engineer, Central Division; Lieut.-Col. D. D. Gaillard, Division Engineer, Atlantic Division; Lieut.-Col. William L. Sibert, Chief Quartermaster; Lieut.-Col. C. A. Devol; Chief Sanitary Officer, Col. W. C. Gorgas; Hon. Maurice H. Thatcher, in charge of the Department of Civil Administration. The members of the Commission receive salaries of $14 000 per annum, except the Chairman, who receives $15 000.

TYPE OF CANAL.

The Canal will have a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea, to be reached by a flight of three locks located at Gatun, on the Atlantic side, and by one lock at Pedro Miguel, and a flight of two at Miraflores on the Pacific side, all these locks to be in duplicate—that is, to have two chambers, side by side. Each lock will have a usable length of 1,000 feet and a width of 110 feet. The summit level extending from Gatun to Pedro Miguel, a distance of about 31.5 miles, is to be regulated between 82 and 87 feet above sea level by means of the spillway in the dam at Gatun. The Gatun Lake which will have an area of 164.23 square miles, will be maintained by earth dams at Gatun and Pedro Miguel. The Chagres River and other streams will empty into this lake. A small lake, about two square miles in area, with a surface elevation of 55 feet, will be formed between Pedro Miguel and Miraflores, the valley of the Rio Grande being closed by an earth dam on the west side and a concrete dam with spillway on the east side at Miraflores.

The approaches from deep water to the Gatun locks on the Atlantic side, and from deep water to the locks at Miraflores on the Pacific side, will be sea level channels about seven and eight miles in length, respectively, and each 500 feet wide.

LENGTH, WIDTH AND DEPTH OF CANAL.

The Canal is to be about 50 miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean. The distance from deep water to the shore line in Limon Bay is about 4½ miles, and from the Pacific shore line to deep water is about 5 miles; hence the length of the Canal from shore to shore will be approximately 40½ miles.

The channel from mile 0 in the Caribbean to mile 6.70 will be 500 feet wide; from the south end of Gatun locks to mile 23.50, not less than 1,000 feet wide; from mile 23.50 to mile 26.50, 800 feet wide; from mile 26.50 to mile 27.00, 700 feet wide; from mile 27.00 to mile 31.25, 500 feet wide; from mile 31.25 to Pedro Miguel lock, (mile 39.36), 300 feet wide, and from Pedro Miguel lock to Miraflores locks and from Miraflores locks to deep water in Panama Bay, 500 feet wide.

The average bottom width of the channel in this project is 649 feet, and the minimum width is 300 feet.

The Canal will have a minimum depth of 41 feet.

GATUN DAM.

The Gatun dam along the crest will be 9.040 feet long, including the spillway, or about 1.8 miles, and 1,900 feet wide at its greatest width.

The crest of the dam will be at an elevation of 115 feet above sea level, or 30 feet above the level of Gatun Lake, and 100 feet wide. The width of the dam at the normal water level of the lake, *i. e.*, 85 feet above sea level, will be 375 feet.

The central part of the dam will be filled by hydraulic process protected by rock toes on both sides of the dam. The upper slope on the lake side of the dam will be further protected by 10 feet thickness of rock. The other parts of the dam will be filled with available material from Canal excavation.

LINE OF CANAL.

In entering the Canal from the Atlantic side a ship will proceed from deep water in Limon Bay to Gatun locks, a distance of about seven miles, through a channel 500 feet wide; passing into the locks, 6-10 of a mile in length, the ship will be carried up to an elevation of 85 feet above sea level in three lifts to the level of the water in Gatun Lake; thence for a distance of nearly 16 miles the channel will be 1,000 feet or more in width to San Pablo; from San Pablo to Juan Grande, 3.8 miles, the channel will be 800 feet wide; from Juan Grande to Obispo, 3.7 miles, the channel will be 500 feet wide; from Obispo to Pedro Miguel locks, through the Culebra cut, a distance of about 8.2 miles, the channel will be 300 feet wide. Going through the Pedro Miguel lock and approaches, nearly 3-10 of a mile in total length, the vessel will be lowered to the level of Miraflores Lake, 55 feet above mean tide, through which there will be a channel 500 feet wide and 1.4 miles long to the Miraflores locks; thence through the two Miraflores locks, of a total length, including approach walls, of over 9-10 of a mile, the vessel will be lowered to tide level and proceed through a channel 500 feet wide and 8 miles long to deep water in the Pacific. It is estimated that the time required for the passage of a ship of medium size through the entire length of the Canal would be from 9½ to 10 hours, and for larger vessels from 10½ to 11 hours.

EXCAVATION BY THE FRENCH.

The amount of material taken out by the Old and New Panama Canal Companies was 78,146,960 cubic yards, of which it is estimated 29,908,000 cubic yards will be utilized in the adopted plan of canal.

TOTAL AMOUNT EXCAVATION.

The following is the estimated excavation required, May 4, 1904, based on the present plans for the lock canal:

	Prism.	Diversions, etc.	Locks.	Dams.	Total.
Atlantic Division	36,485,159	1,732,882	5,139,304	....	43,357,345
Central Division	95,875,018	1,250,000	....	....	97,125,018
Pacific Division	36 795,211	....	5 015.459	244,733	42 055,403
	169,155,388	2,982,882	10 154.763	244.733	182,537,766

COMPARISON BETWEEN LOCK AND SEA LEVEL PROJECTS.

For the purpose of comparison, it may be stated that an estimate has been made from the latest available data which shows that the excavation required in the Canal prism for a sea level canal as of May 4, 1904, would be 319,146,000 cubic yards.

This estimate is for a sea level canal from the —41-foot contour in Limon Bay to the —45-foot contour in the Bay of Panama; the channel in Colon Harbor from the seaward end to Boca Mindi to be 500 feet wide on the bottom, and 41 feet deep; from Boca Mindi to near the Sosa tide lock, 150 feet wide on the

THE PANAMA CANAL—*Continued*

bottom and 40 feet deep in earth and 200 feet wide on the bottom and 40 feet deep in rock; approach to the tide lock to be 300 feet wide and the channel from the tide lock to the —45-foot contour in Panama Bay, 300 feet wide. This plan includes a concrete dam at Gamboa and a twin tide lock at Sosa, with chambers 110 feet by 1,000 feet. The average width of channel in this project would be 218 feet and the minimum width 150 feet.

ESTIMATED COST OF LOCK CANAL UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The cost estimated by the present Commission for completing the Canal is $325,201,000, which includes $20,053,000 for sanitation and $7,382,000 for civil administration.

These figures do not include the $50,000,000 paid to the New French Canal Company and to the Republic of Panama for property and franchises. Hence, it is estimated that the total cost of the Canal to the United States will approximate $375,000,000.

TIME OF COMPLETION.

It is announced that the construction of the Canal will be completed by December 1, 1913.

MATERIAL EXCAVATED BY THE UNITED STATES.

The amount of material excavated since the Americans took control on May 4, 1904, is as follows:

	Cubic Yards.	Monthly Average
May 4 to December 31, 1904	243,472	30,434
January 1 to December 31, 1905	1,799,227	149,936
January 1 to December 31, 1906	4,948,497	412,375
January 1 to December 31, 1907	15,765,290	1,313,774
January 1 to December 31, 1908	37,116,735	3,093,061
January 1 to December 31, 1909	35,096,166	2,924,680

Year and Month.	Atlantic Division.		* Central Division.	Pacific Division.		Total.
	Steam Shovels.	Dredges.	Steam Shovels.	Steam Shovels.	Dredges.	
Total to December 31, 1909.	CubicYds. 6,412 024	CubicYds. 16,158,740	CubicYds. 49 240.587	CubicYds. 2,562,331	CubicYds. 20,595,705	CubicYds. 94,969.387
1910.						
January	125,011	510,055	1,499,495	58,799	518,936	2,712,296
February	123,738	493,443	1,545,482	34,870	285,791	2,483.329
March	132,007	412,325	1,994,574	47,828	462,588	3,049,322
April	103,243	190,574	1,717,622	55,586	534,322	2,601,347
May	82,958	447,578	1,348,253	51,619	484,509	2,414.917
June	88,088	458,021	1,469.530	41,900	475,486	2,533.025
July	95,503	423,092	1,319,916	17,290	515,782	2,371.583
August	99,737	508.829	1,612,118	30.337	506,969	2,757,990
September	103,040	451,873	1.574,238	18 995	473.585	2,621,731
Grand total	7,365,349	20,054,535	63,321,815	2.919,555	24,853,673	118,514,927

*Includes Culebra Cut.

Note: Of the above total of 118,514,927 cubic yards excavated up to October 1, 1910, 31,342.869 cubic yards were excavated in the last twelve months.

	Cubic Yards.
Estimated French excavation usable in present plan	29,908,000
Estimated amount of excavation required May 4, 1904	182.537,766
Total amount excavation to complete Canal under present plan	212,445,766

	Cubic Yards.	
Amount taken out by French prior to May 4, 1904	29,908,000	
Amount taken out by Americans to October 1, 1910	118,514.927	148,422 927
Amount remaining to be excavated October 1, 1910		64,022.839

PROGRESS OF WORK ON LOCKS AND DAMS.

It is estimated that about 2,300,000 cubic yards of concrete will be placed in Gatun locks and spillway. The Pedro Miguel locks and dams and the Miraflores locks, dam and spillway will require in all about the same amount.

CONCRETE IN LOCKS, DAMS AND SPILLWAY.

	Gatun Locks.	Pedro Miguel Locks.	Miraflores Locks.	Gatun Spillway.	Miraflores Dam.
	Cubic Yards.	Cubic Yards.	Cubic Yards.	Cubic Yards.	Cubic Yards.
In place Aug. 31, 1910..	683,490	259,597	11,907	90,785	321
Work in Sept. 1910....	76,721	50,702	18,133	4,421	...
Total to Oct. 1, 1910..	760,211	310,299	30,040	95.206	321

FILL PLACED IN DAMS.

	Gatun.		Pedro Miguel	Miraflores.*
	Hydraulic Fill.	Dry Fill.	Dry Fill.	Dry Fill.
	Cubic Yards.	Cubic Yards.	Cubic Yards.	Cubic Yards.
In place August 31, 1910	4,521,920	5,244.579	260,852	536,089
Work in September, 1910	457,637	228,638	.....	11,220
Total to October 1, 1910	4,979,557	5.473,217	260,852	547,309

*138,587 cubic yards of wet fill were placed in Miraflores dam up to October 1, 1910.

The construction of Gatun dam is being carried on by first building two lines of rock, composed of

THE PANAMA CANAL—*Continued*

spoil from the Canal and lock excavation, about 1,200 feet apart and parallel to the centre line of the dam The south or upstream pile or "toe" as it is called has a height of about 60 feet and the downstream toe about 30 feet These rock toes confine the body of the dam between them which is to be mainly of impervious material pumped in by pipe-line dredges. At the bottom this impermeable core will have a width of about 860 feet, outside of which the body of the dam will consist of spoil, which can be placed with the least expense. Outside of the toes are the waste piles for the spoil of neighboring excavation. These piles will slope down gradually and extend indefinitely, so far as material is available.

UNIT COSTS OF CANAL WORK.

(Including Plant Arbitrary Charges.)

The average cost of dry excavation in the Central Division (including the Culebra Cut) for the six months ending June 30, 1910, was 63.73 cents for direct charges and 4.61 cents for general administration expenses of the Isthmian Canal Commission, making the total average cost 68.34 cents per cubic yard.

The average cost of dredging in the Atlantic end of the Canal for the six months ending June 30, 1910, was 24 96 cents for direct charges, and 3 35 cents for general administration expenses of the Isthmian Canal Commission, making the total average cost 28.31 cents per cubic yard.

The average cost of dredging in the Pacific end of the Canal for the six months ending June 30, 1910, was 29.29 cents for direct charges and 2 45 cents for general administration expenses of the Isthmian Canal Commission, making the total average cost 31.74 cents per cubic yard.

STEAM SHOVEL AND DREDGE EQUIPMENT

There are now on the Isthmus 100 steam shovels of different capacities, and 18 dredges, the latter being classified as 7 ladder, 3 dipper, 6 pipe line suction, and 2 sea-going suction dredges.

FORCE EMPLOYED.

In the month of July, 1910, there were approximately 45,000 employés on the Isthmus on the rolls of the Commission and of the Panama Railroad, about 5,000 of whom were Americans There were actually at work on August 31, 1910, 35,867 men, 29,950 for the Commission and 5 917 for the Panama Railroad Company. Of the 29,950 men working for the Commission, 4 445 were on the gold roll which comprises those paid in United States currency, and 25,505 men on the silver roll, which comprises those paid on the basis of Panaman currency or its equivalent. Those on the gold roll include mechanics skilled artisans of all classes, clerks, and higher officials, most of whom are Americans; those on the silver roll include principally the common laborers, who are practically all foreigners. Of the 5,917 Panama Railroad employés, 857 were on the gold roll.

FINANCES OF THE CANAL.

Appropriations and expenditures to June 30, 1910:

RECEIPTS.

Appropriations by Congress:		
Purchase of Canal rights, June 28, 1902		$40,000,000 00
Purchase of Canal Zone rights, April 28, 1904		10,000,000.00
Construction of Canal, June 28, 1902		10,000,000 00
Construction of Canal, December 21, 1905		11,000,000.00
Construction of Canal, February 27, 1906		5,990,786.00
Construction of Canal, June 30, 1906		25,456,415.08
Expenses in the United States	$368,242 69	
Construction, Engineering and Administration	21,018,537.24	
Civil Administration	968,200.00	
Sanitation and Hospitals	2,101,435.15	
Re-equipment of Panama Railroad	1,000 000.00	
Construction of Canal, March 4, 1907		$27,161,367.50
Expenses in the United States	$253,000 00	
Construction, Engineering and Administration	20,366,000 00	
Civil Administration	825,000.00	
Sanitation and Hospitals	2,034,000.00	
Re-equipment of Panama Railroad	1,385,000.00	
Purchase of Panama Railroad Bonds	2,298,367.50	
Construction of Canal, February 15, 1908		$12,178,900.00
Expenses in the United States	$18,400 00	
Construction, Engineering and Administration	11,990,400.00	
Sanitation and Hospitals	169,900.00	
Construction of Canal, May 27, 1908		$29,187,000.00
Expenses in the United States	$176 000.00	
Construction, Engineering and Administration	23,450,000 00	
Civic Administration	241,000.00	
Sanitation and Hospitals	1,575,000 00	
Re-equipment of Panama Railroad	1,100,000.00	
Purchase of two ships for Panama Railroad Company	1,550,000.00	
Relocation of Panama Railroad	1,085,000.00	
Payment of P. B. Banton for injuries	10,000.00	
Construction of Canal, March 4, 1909—		
Construction, Engineering and Administration		$5,458,000.00
Construction of Canal, March 4, 1909		33,638,000.00
Expenses in the United States	$225,000.00	
Construction, Engineering and Administration	27,388,000.00	
Civil Administration	630,000.00	
Sanitation and Hospitals	1,915,000.00	
Re-equipment of Panama Railroad	700,000 00	
Relocation of Panama Railroad	1,980,000.00	
Sanitation in Cities of Panama and Colon	800,000.00	
Construction of Canal, February 25, 1910—		
Civil Administration		$76,000.00
Total appropriations to June 30, 1910		$210,146,468 58

THE PANAMA CANAL—*Continued*

Miscellaneous—		
Water rentals, Panama and Colon		414,681 05
Collections account sale of Government property etc		5,369,049 57
Collections due individuals and companies		15 048 92
Total receipts		$215,945,248 12

Note.—By an act of June 25, 1910, additional appropriations were made to continue the construction of the Isthmian Canal, during the fiscal year 1911, available for expenditures July 1, 1910, as follows:

Expenses in the United States	$210,000 00
Construction, Engineering and Administration	33 300 000 00
Civil Administration	795,000 00
Sanitation and Hospitals	1,550 000 00
Relocation of Panama Railroad	2 000 000.00
Total	$37 855 000 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Classified Expenditures			$191,258,113.93
Department of Civil Administration		$4,136 441 66	
Department of Sanitation		11,476,580 23	
Hospitals and Asylums	$5,701 618.49		
Sanitation	4 731,793.72		
Construction and Repair of Buildings	1,043,168.02		
Department of Construction and Engineering		$95,922,728.47	
Atlantic Division	$22,675 155 81		
Central Division	58,240 248.14		
Pacific Division	15,007 324 52		
General Items		79,722,363 57	
General Items	$80 885 694 93		
Less value of French Material Sold or Used in Construction	1,163,331 36		
Paid into United States Treasury for Sale of Government Property, etc			5 369,049 57
Services Rendered and Material Sold Individuals and Companies			4 078,171 27
Unclassified Expenditures			5,780 825 10
Material and Supplies		$5 525 773 33	
Other Unclassified Items		255 051 77	
Bills Collectible Outstanding			487 398 06
Total			$206 973 557 93
Less Amounts Included in Above but Unpaid on June 30, 1910			1 828 003 39
Salaries and Wages Unpaid on Rolls to June 1, 1910		$214 356 83	
Pay Rolls for the month of June, 1910		1 613 646 56	
Net Disbursements			$205 145 554 54
Balance Available June 30, 1910			$10 799.693.54
Congressional Appropriations		$10 681.154 75	
Miscellaneous Receipts of United States Funds		115 156 64	
Collections Account of Individuals and Companies		3 342.19	
Due Individuals and Companies	$15,048 92		
Less Duty on Scrap Repaid Appropriations and due to Panama Railroad Company	11.706 73		
Total			$215 945 248.12

Army Pay Table.

Grade.	Pay of Officers in Active Service. Yearly Pay. First 5 years' Service.	After 5 years' Service.	After 10 years' Service.	After 15 years' Service.	After 20 years' Service.	Pay of Retired Officers. Yearly Pay. First 5 years' Service.	After 5 years' Service.	After 10 years' Service.	After 15 years' Service.	After 20 years' Service.
		10 p. c	20 p. c	30 p. c	40 p. c. *a*					
Lieutenant-General	$11.000	....	....	....	....	$8.250	.....	....	....	....
Major-General	8 000	....	....	....	....	6 000	.....	....	.....	....
Brigadier General	6.000					4 500				
Colonel (*b*)	4.000	$4.400	$4.800	$5 000	$5.000	3 000	$3.300 00	$3.600	$3.750 00	$3 750
Lieutenant-Colonel (*b*)	3.500	3,850	4.200	4.500	4.500	2.625	2.887 50	3.150	3 375 00	3 375
Major (*b*)	3.000	3,300	3,600	3 900	4 000	2 250	2,475 00	2.700	2 924 40	3 000
Captain	2 400	2 640	2.880	3.120	3 360	1.800	1.980 00	2.160	2 340.00	2.520
First Lieutenant	2 000	2 200	2 400	2.600	2.800	1.500	1 650 00	1 800	1.950.00	2 100
Second Lieutenant	1.700	1,870	2,040	2.210	2.380	1.275	1,402 50	1,530	1 657.44	1,785

Chaplains have the rank and pay of major, captain and first lieutenant, respectively.

(*a*) Service increase of pay of officers below rank of brigadier-general cannot exceed 40 p. c. in all.

(*b*) The maximum pay of a colonel is $5,000, of a lieutenant-colonel $4,500, and of a major $4,000.

The pay of non commissioned officers is from $21 to $99 per month, and of privates from $15 to $25 per month.

Service outside the United States, except in Porto Rico and Hawaii, 10 per cent. additional for officers and 20 per cent. for enlisted men.

The total amount appropriated by Congress for the United States Military establishment not including construction of fortifications and including the Military Academy, for the current fiscal year is $100 330,181, and for the Naval establishment, not including construction at Navy Yards and stations and including the Naval Academy $125,159 716.

Insular Possessions of the United States.

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE Philippine group, lying off the southern coast of Asia, between longitude 120 and 130 and latitude 5 and 20 approximately, number about 2,000 islands, great and small, in a land and sea area of 1,200 miles of latitude and 2,400 miles of longitude. The actual land area is about 140,000 miles. The six New England States, New York, and New Jersey have about an equivalent area. The island of Luzon, on which the capital city (Manila) is situated, is the largest member of the group, being about the size of the State of New York. Mindanao is nearly as large, but its population is very much smaller. The latest estimates of areas of the largest islands are: Luzon, 44,400; Mindanao, 34,000, Samar, 4,800; Panay, 4,700; Mindoro, 4,000; Leyte, 3,800; Negros, 3,300; Cebu, 2,400.

A census of the Philippines was taken by the United States Government in 1903 under the auspices of the Census Office. The population returned was 7,635,426. Of this number almost seven million are more or less civilized. The wild tribes form about 9 per cent. of the entire population. Racially the inhabitants are principally Malays. The civilized tribes are practically all adherents of the Catholic Church, the religion being that introduced into the country by the Spaniards when they took possession of the islands in 1565. The Church has since then been a strong ruling power and the priesthood is numerous. The Moros are Mohammedans and the other wild peoples have no recognized religious beliefs. The total number of non-Christian peoples is 647,740.

The density of population in the Philippines is 67 per square mile. In Continental United States it is 26 per square mile. Foreigners number about 50,000, of whom nearly three-fourths are Chinese. Exclusive of the Army there are 8,135 Americans in the islands, nearly one-half being located in the municipalities. There are thirty different races in the islands, all speaking distinct dialects, the largest tribe being the Visayans, who form nearly one-fourth of the entire civilized population. The Tagalogs, occupying the provinces in the vicinity of Manila, rank second in numbers, and the Ilocanos the third. Education has been practically reorganized by the Americans. The number of persons attending school is 811,715. Six thousand teachers are employed, four-fifths of whom are Filipinos. English is very generally taught, and the next generation of Filipinos will probably speak that tongue. Pauperism is almost unknown in the islands. In 1902 there were only 1,668 paupers maintained at public charge. The average normal death rate in the Philippines is 32 per thousand. The birth rate is 48 per thousand. There were in 1902 41 newspapers published, 12 being in English, 24 in Spanish, 4 in native dialects, and 1 in Chinese. The estimated real estate property value is 469,527,058 pesos, and the personal property 152,718,661 pesos. The reported value of church buildings, mostly Catholic, is 41,698,710 pesos. While there are four towns with more than 10,000 population Manila is the only incorporated city. Its inhabitants numbered 219,928 in 1902. There were 723 miles of railway in January, 1909.

The climate is one of the best in the tropics. The islands extend from 5° to 21° north latitude, and Manila is in 14° 35′. The thermometer during July and August rarely goes below 79° or above 85°. The extreme ranges in a year are said to be 61° and 97°, and the annual mean 81°.

AGRICULTURE.

Although agriculture is the chief occupation of the Filipinos, yet only one-ninth of the surface is under cultivation. The soil is very fertile, and even after deducting the mountainous areas it is probable that the area of cultivation can be very largely extended and that the islands can support population equal to that of Japan (42,000,000).

The chief products are hemp, rice, corn, sugar, tobacco, cocoanuts, and cacao, hemp being the most important commercial product and constituting two-thirds of the value of all exports. Coffee and cotton were formerly produced in large quantities—the former for export and the latter for home consumption; but the coffee plant has been almost exterminated by insects and the home-made cotton cloths have been driven out by the competition of those imported from England. The rice and corn are principally produced in Luzon and Mindoro and are consumed in the islands. The cacao is raised in the southern islands, the best quality of it at Mindanao. The sugar cane is raised in the Visayas. The hemp is produced in Southern Luzon, Mindoro, the Visayas, and Mindanao. It is nearly all exported in bales. Tobacco is raised in all the islands.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

In the year ending June 30, 1910, the exports of merchandise from the United States to the Philippines were $16,768,909, and the total imports from the Philippines for the same period were $17,317,897.

The imports of merchandise from foreign countries, year ending June 30, 1909, were $23,100,627, and the exports were $20,778,232. The principal foreign countries trading with the Philippines are Great Britain, French East Indies, China, and Spain.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

On July 1, 1902, Congress passed (chapter 1369) "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands and for other purposes." Under this act complete civil government was established in the Archipelago and the office of Military Governor was terminated. Wm. H. Taft was appointed Governor by the President. Governor Taft was succeeded by Luke E. Wright in Dec., 1903, by Henry Clay Ide in 1905, James F. Smith in 1906, and W. Cameron Forbes, the present Governor, in 1909. The government was composed of a civil Governor and seven commissioners, of whom four were Americans and three Filipinos. By act of Congress approved May 11, 1908, the Commission was increased by one member, to be appointed by the President, making the Commission nine members in all, including the Governor. There were four executive departments -Interior Finance, and Justice, Commerce and Police, and Public Instruction. There are thirty-nine provinces, each with a Governor, a Supreme Court with seven judges, and fourteen judicial districts. In March, 1907, the President, in accordance with the act of Congress, directed the Commission to call a general election of delegates to a Philippine Assembly. The new Assembly was chosen July 20, and was opened October 16 by Secretary of War Taft. It was politically divided as follows: Nacionalists, 31; Progresistas, 16; Independents, 19; Immediatistas, 7; Independistas, 4; Nacional Independiente, 1; Catolico, 1. The total vote recorded at the election for delegates was 947,803, which is only 1.4 per cent. of the population. At the first session of the Sixty-first Congress an act was passed and approved August 5, 1909, readjusting the customs duties on imports from all countries, including the United States, on the basis generally of reductions.

PORTO RICO.

The island of Porto Rico, over which the flag of the United States was raised in token of formal possession on October 18, 1898, is the most eastern of the Greater Antilles in the West Indies and is separated on the east from the Danish island of St. Thomas by a distance of about fifty miles, and from Haiti on the west by the Mona passage, seventy miles wide. Distances from San Juan, the capital, to important points are as follows: New York, 1,411 miles; Charleston, S. C., 1,200 miles; Key West, Fla., 1,050 miles; Havana, 1,000 miles.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

The island is a parallelogram in general outline, 108 miles from the east to the west and from 37 to 43 miles across, the area being about 3,600 square miles, or somewhat less than half that of the State of New Jersey (Delaware has 2,050 square miles and Connecticut 4,990 square miles). The population according to an enumeration made by the United States Government in 1900 showed a population of 953,243, of whom 589,426 are white and 363,817 are colored. The density was 26.4 to the square mile; 83.2 per cent. of the population cannot read. The population in 1910 is reported as 1,118,012.

Porto Rico is unusually fertile, and its dominant industries are agriculture and lumbering. In elevated regions the vegetation of the temperate zone is not unknown. There are more than 500 varieties of trees found in the forests, and the plains are full of palm, orange, and other trees. The principal crops are sugar, coffee, tobacco, and maize, but oranges, bananas, rice, pineapples and many other fruits are important products. The largest article of export from Porto Rico is sugar. The next largest is tobacco. The other exports in order of amount are coffee, fruits, molasses, cattle, timber, and hides.

The principal minerals found in Porto Rico are gold, carbonates, and sulphides of copper and magnetic oxide of iron in large quantities. Lignite is found at Utuado and Moca and also yellow amber. A large variety of marbles, limestones, and other building stones are deposited on the island but these resources are very undeveloped. There are salt works at Guanica and Salina on the south coast, and at Cape Rojo on the west, and these constitute the principal mineral industry in Porto Rico.

The principal cities are Mayaguez, with 15,187, Ponce, 27,952 inhabitants; and San Juan, the capital, with 32,048. The shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Porto Rico, year ending June 30, 1910, were $26,478,106. The exports of domestic merchandise to the United States were $32,095,788. The foreign trade, year ending June 30, 1910, was: Imports, $3,537,201; exports, $5,864,017.

An act providing for a civil government for Porto Rico was passed by the Fifty sixth Congress and received the assent of the President April 12, 1900. A statement of its provisions was printed in THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1901, pages 92 and 93. President Roosevelt in his message to Congress in December, 1906, recommended the granting of United States citizenship to the Porto Ricans.

Under this act a civil government was established, which went into effect May 1, 1900. There are two legislative chambers, the Executive Council, or "Upper House," composed of the Government Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner of the Interior, and Commissioner of Education, and five citizens appointed by the President, and the House of Delegates or "Lower House," consisting of 35 members, elected by the people. The island is represented near the Congress of the United States by a Resident Commissioner.

GUAM.

The island of Guam, the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone Archipelago, was ceded by Spain to the United States by Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris December 10, 1898. It lies in a direct line from San Francisco to the southern part of the Philippines, and is 5,200 miles from San Francisco and 900 miles from Manila. It is about 32 miles long and 100 miles in circumference, and has a population of about 8,661, of whom 5,249 are in Agana, the capital. The inhabitants are mostly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Philippines, the original race of the Ladrone Islands being extinct. The prevailing language is Spanish. Nine-tenths of the islanders can read and write. The island is thickly wooded, well watered, and fertile, and possesses an excellent harbor. The productions are tropical fruits, cacao, rice, corn, tobacco, and sugar cane.

Commander Taussig, of the United States gunboat Bennington, took possession of the island and raised the United States flag over Fort Santa Cruz on February 1, 1899.

TUTUILA.

Tutuila, the Samoan island which, with its attendant islets of Tau, Olesinga, and Ofu, became a possession of the United States by virtue of the tri-partite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in 1899, covers, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, fifty four square miles, and has 5,800 inhabitants. It possesses the most valuable island harbor, Pago-Pago, in the South Pacific, and perhaps in the entire Pacific Ocean. Commercially the island is unimportant at present, but is extremely valuable in its relations to the commerce of any nation desiring to cultivate transpacific commerce.

Ex-Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, says of Pago-Pago that "The harbor could hold the entire naval force of the United States, and is so perfectly arranged that only two vessels can enter at the same time. The coaling station, being surrounded by high bluffs, cannot be reached by shells from outside." The Government is increasing the capacity to 10,000 tons.

The Samoan Islands, in the South Pacific, are fourteen in number, and lie in a direct line drawn from San Francisco to Auckland, New Zealand. They are 4,000 miles from San Francisco, 2,200 miles from Hawaii, 1,900 miles from Auckland, 2,000 miles from Sydney, and 4,200 miles from Manila. Germany governs all the group except the part owned by the United States. The inhabitants are native Polynesians and Christians of different denominations.

WAKE AND OTHER ISLANDS.

The United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island in January, 1899, by Commander Taussig, of the Bennington, while proceeding to Guam. It is a small island in the direct route from Hawaii to Hong Kong, about 2,000 miles from the first and 3,000 miles from the second.

The United States possesses a number of scattered small islands in the Pacific Ocean, some hardly more than rocks or coral reefs, over which the flag has been hoisted from time to time. They are of little present value and mostly uninhabited. The largest are Christmas, Gallego, Starbuck, Penrhyn, Phœnix, Palmyra, Howland, Baker, Johnston, Gardner, Midway, Morell, and Marcus islands. The Midway Islands are occupied by a colony of telegraphers in charge of the relay in the cable line connecting the Philippines with the United States and a camp of United States marines, in all about forty persons.

The Santa Barbara group is a part of California and the Aleutian chain, extending from the peninsular of Kamchatka in Asiatic Russia to the promontory in North America which separates Behring Sea from the North Pacific, a part of Alaska.

HAWAII.

Hawaii was annexed to the United States by joint resolution of Congress July 7, 1898. A bill to create Hawaii a Territory of the United States was passed by Congress and approved April 30, 1900.

The area of the several islands of the Hawaiian group is as follows: Hawaii, 4,210 square miles; Maui, 760; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63. Total, 6,740 square miles.

At the time of the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook in 1778 the native population was about 200,000. This has steadily decreased, so that at the last census the natives numbered but 31,019,

INSULAR POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

which was less than that of the Japanese and Chinese immigrants settled in the islands. A census taken early in 1897 revealed a total population of 109,020, distributed according to race as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hawaiians	16,399	14,620	31,019
Part Hawaiians	4,249	4,236	8,485
Japanese	19,212	5,195	24,407
Chinese	19,167	2,449	21,616
Portuguese	8,202	6,898	15,100
Americans	1,975	1,111	3,086
British	1,406	844	2,250

The remainder were Germans, French, Norwegians, South Sea Islanders, and representatives of other nationalities. The American population was 2.73 per cent. of the whole. The American population has increased since annexation.

The first United States census of the islands was taken in 1900 with the following result: Hawaii Island, 46,843; Kauai Island, 20,562; Niihau Island, 172; Maui Island, 25,416; Molokai Island and Lanai Island, 2,504; Oahu Island, 58,504. Total of the Territory, 154,001. The population of the City of Honolulu was 39,306. An estimate of the population of Hawaii for June 1, 1909, made by the United States Census Bureau was 211,010.

The exports from Hawaii to the United States in the twelve months ending June 30, 1910, were valued at $46,161,288. The imports into Hawaii from the United States for the same period were valued at $17,338,417. The imports from foreign countries for the same period were $4,606,334, exports $306,763.

The new Territorial Government was inaugurated at Honolulu June 14, 1900, and the first Territorial Legislature began its sessions at Honolulu February 20, 1901. The Legislature is composed of two houses—the Senate of fifteen members, holding office four years, and the House of Representatives of thirty members, holding office two years. The Legislature meets biennially, and sessions are limited to sixty days.

The Executive power is lodged in a Governor, a Secretary, both appointed by the President, and hold office four years, and the following officials appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate of Hawaii. An Attorney-General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor and Deputy, Surveyor, High Sheriff, and members of the Boards of Health, Public Instruction, Prison Inspectors, etc. They hold office for four years, and must be citizens of Hawaii.

The Judiciary of the Territory is composed of the Supreme Court, with three Judges, the Circuit Court, and such inferior courts as the Legislature may establish. The Judges are appointed by the President. The Territory is a Federal Judicial District, with a District Judge, District-Attorney, and Marshal, all appointed by the President. The District Judge has all the powers of a Circuit Judge.

The Territory is represented in Congress by a delegate, who is elected biennially by the people.

Provision is made in the act creating the Territory for the residence of Chinese in the Territory, and prohibition as laborers to enter the United States.

Territorial Expansion of the United States.

THERE have been thirteen additions to the original territory of the Union, including Alaska, the Hawaiian, Philippine, and Samoan Islands and Guam, in the Pacific, and Porto Rico and Pine Islands, in the West Indies, and the Panama Canal zone; and the total area of the United States, including the noncontiguous territory, is now fully five times that of the original thirteen colonies.

The additions to the territory of the United States subsequent to the peace treaty with Great Britain of 1783 are shown by the following table, prepared by the United States General Land Office:

ADDITIONS TO THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1800 TO 1900.

Territorial Division.	Year.	Area Added.	Purchase Price.	Territorial Division.	Year.	Area Added.	Purchase Price.
		S. Miles.	Dollars.			S. Miles.	Dollars.
Louisiana purchase	1803	875,025	15,000,000	Porto Rico	1898	3,600	.....
Florida	1819	70,107	5,499,768	Pine Islands (W. Indies)	1898	882	.....
Texas	1845	389,795	.....	Guam	1898	175	.....
Oregon Territory	1846	288,689	.....	Philippine Islands	1899	143,000	20,000,000
Mexican cession	1848	523,802	*18,250,000	Samoan Islands	1899	73	.....
Purchase from Texas	1850	†	10,000,000	Additional Philippines	1901	68	100,000
Gadsden purchase	1853	36,211	10,000,000				
Alaska	1867	599,446	7,200,000	Total	..	2,937,613	87,039,768
Hawaiian Islands	1897	6,740	.....				

* Of which $3,250,000 was in payment of claims of American citizens against Mexico. † Area purchased from Texas amounting to 123,784 square miles is not included in the column of area added, because it became a part of the area of the United States with the admission of Texas.

ACQUISITION OF THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE IN 1904.

Article 2 of the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama, ratified by the United States Senate February 23, 1904, treaty in effect February 26, 1904, provided for the cession, in perpetuity, by Panama, of a strip of territory adjacent to the canal, as follows:

"The Republic of Panama grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of the zone of land and land under water for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of said canal of the width of ten miles, extending to the distance of five miles on each side of the centre line of the route of the canal to be constructed; the said zone beginning in the Caribbean Sea, three marine miles from mean low-water mark, and extending to and across the Isthmus of Panama into the Pacific Ocean to a distance of three marine miles from mean low-water mark, with the proviso that the cities of Panama and Colon and the harbors adjacent to said cities, which are included within the boundaries of the zone above described, shall not be included within this grant. The Republic of Panama further grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of any other lands and waters outside of the zone above described which may be necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the said canal or of any auxiliary canals or other work necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of the said enterprise. The Republic of Panama further grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of all islands within the limits of the zone above described, and in addition thereto the group of small islands in the Bay of Panama named Perico, Nacs, Culebra, and Flamingo."

Cuba.

THE Island of Cuba is 730 miles long, and its width varies from about 25 miles to 100 miles. Its area comprises 44 164 square miles or about that of Pennsylvania. It has numerous safe and commodious harbors, that of Havana being one of the largest and finest in the world Measuring from points of nearest approach to its neighbors, Cuba is about 100 miles from Key West, Fla., North; 54 miles from Hayti, East; 130 miles from Yucatan, West, and 85 miles from Jamaica, South.

The two principal agricultural staples of the island are sugar and tobacco. It also produces in considerable quantities fruits, vegetables, timber and metals, mainly iron, manganese and copper ore. The soil is adapted to coffee and cotton Prof Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey, says: "Cuba is the fairest and most fertile of the tropical lands. So far as wealth and lay of soil are concerned Cuba is superior to the rest of the tropical lands with the possible exception of Porto Rico. The whole island is mantled with rich soils, fertile calcareous loams, which, under constant humidity, yield in abundance every form of useful vegetation of the tropical and temperate climes."

The Government is Republican in form. The President, who is chosen by popular suffrage, serves four years and appoints his own Cabinet The Congress consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, one representative being chosen for every 25,000 inhabitants, as nearly as possible. The provinces, of which there are six, corresponding to the American States, elect their own Governors and control their own internal affairs.

POPULATION OF CUBA.

The following table shows the population according to each of the censuses and the average rate of increase per decade, and the number and percentages of the white and colored population, acording to each census:

YEARS	Population.	Rate of Increase per Decade. Per Cent.	[WHITES.		COLORED.	
			Number.	Percentage	Number.	Percentage.
1774	172,620	...	96.440	56.2	75.180	43.8
1792	272,301	31	153.559	56.4	118,741	43.6
1817	553 628	34	257.380	45.0	314.983	55.0
1827	704.487	27	311,051	44.2	393.435	55.8
1841	1,007,624	29	418.291	41.5	589.333	58.5
1861	1.396 530	18	793,484	56.8	603,046	43.2
1877	1.509.291	5	1.023 394	67.8	485.897	32.2
1887	1.621.687	8	1.102,889	67.6	528.798	32.4
1899	1.572 797	(a) 3	1.067,354	67.9	505,443	32.1
1907	2,048,980	30.3	1,369,476	69.7	620,804	30.3

(a) Decrease.

A census of Cuba was taken by the United States Provisional Government in 1907, under the direction of Victor H. Olmstead, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The results, of which the following is an abstract, were published in Spanish and English in 1909.

In 1907 Cuba had a population of 2.048.980, an increase from 1899 of 476,183, or 30.3 per cent. The population of the provinces of Cuba was as follows:

Habana	538.010	Pinar del Rio	240,372
Santa Clara	457 431	Matanzas	239,812
Oriente	455.086	Camaguey	118,269

Over half of the population lived in the rural districts, the 134 towns and cities containing 899,667 inhabitants, or 43.9 per cent. of the total. The population of the six large cities was as follows:

Habana	297,159	Cienfuegos	30,100
Santiago de Cuba	45.470	Camaguey	29,616
Matanzas	36.009	Cardenas	24,280

The density of population in 1907 was 46.4 per square mile.

Males were more numerous than females, the numbers being 1,074,882 and 974,098, respectively.

Of the total population, 1,369 476, or 66 8 per cent., were single or divorced; 423,537, or 20.7 per cent., were married; 176,509, or 8.6 per cent., were consensually married; and 79,458, or 3.9 per cent., were widowed. The average number of persons to a family was 4.8.

In 1907 over two-thirds 1,428,176, or 69.7 per cent., of the inhabitants were white. The colored population was composed of 274,272 negroes, 334,695 mixed, and 11,837 Chinese. Of the whites, 1,224,539 were native and 203,637 foreign born. Of the latter class, Spain contributed 185,393 and the United States 6.713

Of the total population, 1,780,628, or 86.9 per cent., were of Cuban and 228,138, or 11.1 per cent., of Spanish citizenship. Of the 551,639 males of voting age, 430.514 were Cuban citizens, and of these, 212,930, or less than one-half, were literate, while 217,584 were illiterate; among those of other citizenship the proportion of literates was much greater, 89.217 being literate and 31,908 illiterate. Among the white males of voting age the literates were in the majority, the numbers being 161.742 literates and 130,944 illiterates for Cuban citizens, and 84,937 literates and 23.056 illiterates for all the others.

Almost one-third, 171,017, or 31.6 per cent., of the children attended school; the corresponding percentage for 1899 was only 15 7. In the six large cities 55.336, or 49.9 per cent. of those of school age, attended school.

Of the population at least ten years of age, 837,958, or 56 6 per cent., could read. For the large cities the percentage was 82.6; for the rest of Cuba it was 47 9

In 1907, 772,502 persons were engaged in gainful occupations The 698,982 male breadwinners formed 65 per cent of all the males while the 73.520 females gainfully employed formed 7.5 per cent. of all the females. Of the wage-earners, 374,969, or 48 5 per cent., were engaged in agriculture, fishing, and mining; 136,419, or 17 6 per cent., in trade and transportation; 126,021, or 16 3 per cent., in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits; 122.288, or 16 per cent., in domestic and personal service; and 12.805, or 1.6 per cent., in professional service

The principal trade is with the United States, which takes practically all the exports of sugar, fruit, and minerals, and more than nine-tenths of the raw tobacco Trade with Spain has fallen off greatly.

In the calendar year 1909 the imports into Cuba from foreign countries were, including gold and silver, $95 307,495, of which $46 339.198 were received from the United States. The exports in the same period were $124,745 304, of which those to the United States were $109,441,848. The imports from Spain were $8,194.679, and the exports to Spain $865 519.

Progress of the United States

IN AREA, POPULATION AND MATERIAL INDUSTRIES.

(Compiled from a statement prepared by O P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

	1800	1850	1880.	1900	1910
Area *a*.....square miles	827.844	2,980,959	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population.....no.	5,308,483	23,191,876	50,155,783	76,303,387	‡89,912,353
Population per square mile *b*.... no	6 41	7 78	16 57	25 14	29.64
Wealth *b c*.....dols.	....	7,135,780,000	42,642,000,000	88,517,306,775	*d* 107,104,211,917
Wealth, per capita *b c*.....dols.	....	307.69	850 20	1,164.79	*d* 1.310.11
Public debt, less cash in Treasury *e*.....dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1.919 326.748	1,107,711,258	1.046.449.185
Public debt, per capita.....dols.	15.63	2 74	38.27	14 52	11.58
Interest bearing debt *f*.....dols.	82,976.294	63.452,774	1,723.993.100	1,023.478.860	913,317,490
Annual interest charge.....dols.	3,402,601	3.782,393	79,633.981	33,545,130	21,275,602
Interest per capita.....dols.	0 64	0.16	1.59	0.44	0.24
Gold coined.....dols.	317.760	31,981.739	62.308,279	99,272 943	*t* 88.776.908
Silver coined.....dols.	224.296	1,866,100	27.411 694	36 345.321	*t* 8.087.853
Gold in circulation *g h*.....dols	16,000,000	147,395 456	225.695,779	610.806 472	592.547.340
Silver in circulation *g h*.....dols			68 622.345	142.050.334	217,239,937
Gold certificates in circulation, dols.	....	....	7,963,900	200,733.019	806,286,359
Silver certificates in circulat'n, dols.	....	....	5 789 569	408,465,574	478.999,024
United States notes outstanding.....dols.	....	....	327.895.457	313 971,545	336 185,081
National bank notes outstanding.....dols.	....	....	337,415 178	300,115 112	684,841,975
Miscellaneous currency in circulation *i*.....dols.	10,500,000	131,366,526	....	79.008.942	3.663,530
Total circulation of money....dols	26,500,000	278,761,982	973.382.228	2,055.150,998	3.119.753,246
Per capita.....dols.	5.00	12 02	19 41	26.94	34.52
National banks.....no.	....	....	2,076	3,732	7.145
Capital.....dols.	....	....	455.909,565	621.536,461	989.567.114
Bank clearings, New York.....dols.	....	....	37,182.128.621	51,964.588.564	*t* 99.257.662,400
Total United States.....dols	....	....	....	84.582.450.081	*t* 158.559.487.500
Deposits in National banks....dols	....	....	833,701.034	2.458.092,758	5.287,216,312
Deposits in savings banks.....dols.	....	43,431.130	819,106,973	2.389,719,954	*t* 3.713.405.710
Depositors in savings banks.....no.	....	251.354	2.335.582	6,107.083	*t* 2,466,958,666
Farms and farm property *b*....dols.	....	3,967,343,580	12,180.501.538	20,514.001,838	....
Farm products, value.....dols.	....	....	2.212,540,927	3,764,177,706	*t* 8,760.000,000
Manufacturing establishments *b*.....no.	....	123.025	253,852	512,339	*d k* 216,262
Value of products *b*.....dols.	....	1,019,106,616	5,369,579,191	13,014.287,498	*dk* 14.802,147.087
United States Government receipts—net ordinary *l*.....dols	10,848,749	43,592.889	333,526,501	567.240,852	669.064,780
Customs.....dols.	9.080.933	39,668,686	186.522.065	233,164,871	332.785.323
Internal revenue.....dols.	809,397	....	124.009,374	295,327.927	285.185,830
United States Government expenditures, net ordinary *m*...dols.	7,411,370	37,165,990	169,090,062	447,553,458	659,662.343
War.....dols.	2,560,879	9,687,025	38,116.916	134,774,768	157,004,608
Navy.....dols.	3,448.716	7,904.725	13.536 985	55.953,078	123.114,547
Pensions.....dols.	64,131	1,866.886	56,777,174	140,877,316	160,733,839
Interest on public debt....dols.	3.402.601	3,782,393	95,757,575	40,160,333	21 342,984
Imports of merchandise,.....dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	667,954,746	849,941,184	1.557,819,988
Per capita.....dols	17.19	7.48	12.51	10.88	17.33
Exports of merchandise.....dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	835.638.658	1,394,483,082	1,710,083.988
Per capita.....dols.	13.37	6.23	16.43	17.96	19.04
Imports, silk, raw.....lbs.	....	....	2.562.236	13,073.718	23 457 223
Rubber, crude.....lbs.	....	....	16,826,099	49,377,138	101.044,681
Tin plates.....lbs.	....	....	379,902,880	147,963,804	154,566.599
Iron, steel and manufacturers of.....dols.	....	20,145,067	71.266,699	20,478,728	38,502.457
Domestic exports, iron, steel, and manufactures of.....dols	52,144	1,953,702	14,716,524	121,913,548	179,133,186
Domestic exports, all manufactures of.....dols.	....	23.223.106	121.818.298	484,846,235	*t* 671,416.014
Farm animals, value.....dols.	....	544,180.516	1,576.917.556	2,228.123,134	5,138.486,000
Cattle.....no.	....	17.778.907	33.258.000	43,902,414	69.080.000
Horses.....no.	....	4.336.719	11,201.800	13,537.524	21.040.000
Sheep.....no.	....	21.773 220	40.765 900	41.883.065	57.216,000
Mules.....no.	....	559,331	1.729,500	2,086,027	4,122,000
Swine.....no	....	30,354,213	34,034.100	37,079,356	47.782,000
Production of gold.....dols	....	50,000,000	36,000.000	79.171,000	99.232,300
Silver, commercial value....dols	....	50,900	34,717,000	35.741.100	28,010,100
Coal.....tons	....	6,266.233	63,822.830	240.789.310	*y* 371,288,123
Petroleum.....gals.	....	....	1,104,017.166	2,672,062.218	*s* 6,976,044,070
Pigiron.....tons	....	563,755	3,835.191	13,789,242	*t* 25.795,471
Steel.....tons	....	....	1,247,335	10.188.329	*y* 14,023,247
Tin plates.....lbs.	....	.....	....	677,969,600	*s* 1,153,096,000
Copper.....tons	....	650	27.000	270,588	*t* 420,791
Wool.....lbs.	....	52,516.959	232.500.000	288,636.621	*t* 328.110.749
Wheat.....bush.	.....	100,485,944	498,549,868	522,229,505	*t* 737.189,000

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

	1800.	1850.	1880.	1900	1910.
Corn.....bush.	....	592,071,104	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	2.772 376.000
Cotton.....bales	155,556	2,333,718	5,761,252	9,436,416	10.386,209
Cane sugar.....lbs.	....	297,092,400	178,872,000	322,549 011	828 800.000
Sugar consumed.....lbs.	....	....	1,979,221,478	4,477,174,441	*p* 6 575,590.991
Cotton taken by mills.....bales	....	595,000	1,795,000	3.644,000	*s* 4 493.028
Domestic cotton exported.....lbs.	....	635,381,604	1,822,061,114	3,100,583 188	3,206,708,226
Railways operated.....miles	....	9,021	93,267	194,262	*y* 240,839
Passengers carried.....no.	....	....	....	584,695,935	*y* 890,009,574
Freight carried 1 mile.....tons.	....	....	....	141,162,109,413	*y* 218,381,554,802
Revenue, ton per mile.....cents	....	....	....	72.9	*y* 75.4
Passenger cars.....no.	....	....	12 788	26,786	*y* 45,292
Freight and other cars.....no.	....	....	554,185	1,358,467	*y* 2,199.065
American vessels built.....tons	106,261	279,255	157.409	393,790	238 090
Trading domestic, etc.....tons.	301,919	1,949,743	2,715,224	4,338,145	*t* 6.501,250
Trading foreign.....tons.	669,921	1,585,711	1,352,810	826,694	*t* 887 505
On Great Lakes.....tons.	....	198,266	605,102	1,565,587	*t* 2,782,481
Vessels passing through Sault Ste. Marie Canal.....tons.	....	....	1,734,890	22,315,834	*t* 46,751.717
Commercial failures.....no.	....	....	4,735	10,774	*t* 13 924
Amount of liabilities.....dols.	....	....	65,752,000	138,495,673	*t* 154,603,465
Post-Offices.....no.	903	18,417	42,989	76,688	*t* 60.144
Receipts of P. O. Department..dols.	280,804	5,499,985	33,315,479	102,354,579	*t* 203,562,383
Telegrams sent *w*.....no.	....	....	29,215,509	79,696,237	*a* 85 712.724
Newspapers, etc.*.....no.	....	2,526	9,723	20,806	22,725
Public schools, salaries.....dols.	....	....	55,942 972	137,687,746	*y* 219 780,123
Patents issued.....no.	....	993	13,947	26,499	*t* 37,420
Immigrants arrived †.....no.	....	369,980	457,257	448,572	1.041,570

a Exclusive of Alaska and islands belonging to the United States. *b* Census figures; those for intermediate years estimated. *c* True valuation of real and personal property. *d* 1904. *e* Total debt prior to 1855. *f* Figures for the years 1800 and 1850 include the total public debt. *g* Gold and silver cannot be stated separately prior to 1880. From 1862 to 1875, inclusive, gold and silver were not in circulation except on the Pacific Coast, where it is estimated that the average specie circulation was about $25,000,000, and this estimate is continued for the three following years under the head of gold. After that period gold was available for circulation. *h* Total specie in circulation; gold and silver not separately stated prior to 1880. *i* Includes notes of Bank of United States, State bank notes, demand notes of 1862 and 1863, fractional currency, 1863 to 1878, treasury notes of 1890, 1891 to date; and currency certificates, act of June, 8, 1872, 1892 to 1900. *k* Exclusive of neighborhood industries and hand trades, included in previous years. *l* "Net ordinary receipts" include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and "miscellaneous." *m* "Net ordinary expenses" include expenditures for war, navy, Indians, pensions, and "miscellaneous." *n* Imports for consumption after 1850. *o* Domestic exports only after 1850. *p r* Estimate of the Director of the Mint. *s* 1907. *t* 1909. *w* Western Union to 1880; includes Postal Telegraph after 1880. *x* Not including messages sent by Western Union over leased wires or under railroad contracts. *y* 1908. *z* Preliminary figures. * After 1850, from Rowell's Newspaper Directory. † 1850, includes aliens not immigrants; fifteen months ending December 31; after 1860, fiscal years. ‡ Estimated; subject to revision by census figures.

The Capitol at Washington.

THE Capitol is situated in latitude 38° 53′ 20″.4 north and longitude 77° 00′ 35″.7 west from Greenwich. It fronts east, and stands on a plateau eighty-eight feet above the level of the Potomac.

The entire length of the building from north to south is seven hundred and fifty-one feet four inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west three hundred and fifty feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet.

The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,900,200 pounds.

The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is nineteen feet, six inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modelled by Crawford. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is two hundred and eighty-seven feet five inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is two hundred and seventeen feet eleven inches. The greatest diameter at the base is one hundred and thirty-five feet five inches.

The rotunda is ninety-seven feet six inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is one hundred and eighty feet three inches.

The Senate Chamber is one hundred and thirteen feet three inches in length, by eighty feet three inches in width, and thirty six feet in height. The galleries will accommodate one thousand persons.

The Representatives' Hall is one hundred and thirty-nine feet in length, by ninety-three feet in width, and thirty-six feet in height.

The southeast corner-stone of the original building was laid September 18, 1793, by President Washington with Masonic ceremonies. The corner-stone of the extensions was laid July 4 1851, by President Fillmore.

The room now occupied by the Supreme Court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library

The American Peace and Arbitration League.

THE corporate purposes of the organization favor universal peace by conciliation and arbitration through a permanent international court, arbitration treaties between all nations, and adequate armament for national security. *Honorary Presidents*—William H Taft. Theodore Roosevelt and George Dewey. *President*—James B. McCreary, Kentucky. *Vice-Presidents*—William A. Clark, Richmond P. Hobson and Gen James Grant Wilson. *Treasurer*—Henry Clews. *General Secretary*—Andrew B. Humphrey. Headquarters, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

State Party Platforms of 1910 on National Issues.

THE following references to national questions appeared in the platforms of State conventions in 1910. In all the conventions purely State or local matters were also considered, and in many occupied more space than that devoted to national issues.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S ADMINISTRATION.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Arkansas—We express our high admiration for the ability and patriotism of our illustrious President William H Taft His broad statesmanship, his patient labors in the face of trying difficulties, and his studious fidelity to the pledges in the platform on which he was elected, commend him to the warm admiration of the Republicans of Arkansas, who pledge him their continued and united support. The beginning of the second year of his administration sees the nearing fruition of many party measures of vast importance to the country, and his achievements already accomplished toward expanding the national commerce, extending American influence abroad, and placing business at home on a settled basis point to a brilliant administration that will take its place in history as one of notable achievements.

California—The California Republican State Convention hereby declares the continued allegiance of the Republicans of California to the Republican party, and to the progressive Republican policies enunciated by President Roosevelt, and reaffirmed and already in part enacted into law, under the administration of President Taft. We commend President Taft in his efforts and announced intention further to carry out these policies, and look to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to co-operate with him to that end.

Colorado—We emphatically approve and commend the able, efficient and progressive administration of President William Howard Taft. He brought to his office the highest training and equipment for its duties He has been a faithful custodian of the Constitution. He has given the country a law-abiding, law-enforcing administration. The appointive power has been to him a sacred trust. Thanks chiefly to his tactful but resolute insistence the vital part of the reforms advocated by former President Roosevelt is now statute law. At once constructive and progressive, patient under misapprehension and detraction, William Howard Taft has set an example of official fidelity and pure patriotism to all his successors in the Presidency.

Connecticut—In William Howard Taft the American people have a good and great President—one of the greatest the White House has known. We take pride in the remembrance that Connecticut gave him all her votes in the nominating convention, and a plurality of 44,660 on election day. He brought to the Chief Magistracy a wonderful training and equipment for its duties. He had been a faithful custodian of the Constitution. He has given the country a law abiding, law-enforcing administration. The appointing power has been to him a sacred trust. Our exporters are indebted to him for the preservation of tariff peace with the whole trading world * * * At once conservative and progressive, patient under misrepresentation and detraction, William Howard Taft has set an example of official fidelity and pure patriotism to all his successors in the Presidency.

Delaware—We, the duly elected representatives of the Republicans of Delaware, in State Convention assembled emphatically indorse the wise and statesmanlike administration of William H. Taft, and greet him with as much heartiness as we did when he visited our State two years ago. * * * We congratulate the country upon having a Chief Magistrate who has the courage, the experience and the judicial temperament so important for the performance of the duties of his high office.

Idaho—We congratulate our party and the country upon the record made by our President, William H. Taft. Without ostentation or display, but with calm, dispassionate, and judicial action, he has proceeded to carry forward to fruition the mighty work started by his illustrious predecessor Theodore Roosevelt. He has succeeded in having enacted into law practically every great reform pledged by his party and approved by the people at the polls.

Illinois—We commend President Taft for his impartial and fearless administration of the Federal laws. He has brought to the bar of justice those implicated in sugar frauds against the Government, recovering millions of revenue due; successfully intervened to prevent arbitrary increases in freight rates; impartially enforced the Anti-Trust law; and enforced a policy of economy in governmental expenditures without crippling the public service.

Indiana—We recognize that no President in our history ever began his administration with such universal favor and good will as did William Howard Taft; few men have entered the Presidency with such extraordinary training As Collector of Internal Revenue, Prosecuting Attorney, Judge of a State Court, Solicitor General, Federal Judge, Governor of the Philippines, Secretary of War, builder of the Panama Canal, Regenerator of Cuba—each period of official activity immediately following another for his entire adult life—he brought to the discharge of the great duties of the Presidency broad executive experience and grasp of governmental affairs We indorse his administration and pledge to him our support in any efforts to secure the enactment of genuine progressive legislation.

Kansas—We the Republicans of Kansas, in party council, desiring to express our pride in the traditions of our party feel that respect and veneration for those traditions and for the history we have made may be most adequately and fittingly expressed by turning our faces forward rather than backward. Therefore, we bind ourselves to specific future performances rather than to ask for votes by reason of our past achievements, however great they are Our platform shall be a guarantee of performance, rather than a confession of faith. Yet we must congratulate President Taft as Republicans on the successful outcome of the progressive party measures in Congress, the Postal Savings Bank law, the Railroad law and the law providing for the publicity of campaign expenses.

Kentucky—We are justly proud of the splendid record made by President William H. Taft in the face of unparalleled difficulties He has advocated with loyalty and ability the great principles of the Republican party His courage and fidelity to the people in restraining the great corporations, the enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, the successful prosecution of the sugar frauds, the preservation of millions of acres of the public lands, the saving of nearly $1,000 000 per month in the expenses of the Post-Office Department and the masterly manner in which he has influenced important legislation, which has been and will be productive of untold value to the country, all of which is in line with pledges made by the Republican party, entitle him to the highest meed of praise.

Maine—The Republicans of Maine indorse the administration of President Taft as wise, progressive and safe, and commend it for continuing energetically and effectively the wise and necessary policies of President Roosevelt's administration.

Massachusetts—We cannot too warmly commend the administration of President Taft, and are glad to here express our appreciation of the commanding part he took in securing the enactment of so much wise legislation in the last session of Congress.

Michigan—We renew our faith in, and express our admiration for, the President of the United States.

whose leadership and personality strengthen the confidence of the American people in their institutions. William Howard Taft, jurist, diplomat, governor-general and cabinet officer in the administrations of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, has, as President, increased our prestige with foreign nations and vigorously dealt with international problems of vital interest to the country. His presidential career has been conspicuous and consistent in its labors for the people.

Minnesota—We commend the wise, conciliatory administration of President Taft and his persistent efforts to secure the passage of measures carrying out the pledges of the party and for the welfare of the people.

Missouri—We heartily indorse the wise and businesslike administration of President Taft and commend him for his success in securing, with the aid of a Republican Congress, the enactment of so many beneficial, constructive and remedial measures in accordance with the party pledges of the platform of 1908.

Nebraska—No political organization in any country can point to such a record of achievements during the last fifty years as the Republican party of America. From Lincoln to Garfield, and Garfield to McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, we can stand upon our record and challenge all comers to the lists. Yet it remains true that William H. Taft as President, during the last Congress, has brought forth more legislation for the benefit of the people than did any other President during the same period of time, during the last quarter of a century. By his impartial enforcement of the law; by the continued prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies; and by his more effective service in the regulation of the rates and service of transportation companies he has made good all that his predecessor had begun and proved himself true to the interests and welfare of the people.

New Hampshire—In national affairs, we commend the Republican achievements of the last Congress under the leadership of President Taft in carrying out in such a large measure the policies inaugurated by Theodore Roosevelt, and in enacting into law important legislative acts.

New Jersey—The Republican party heartily approves the administration of President William H. Taft, and we affirm our loyalty to the President, who has brought to the discharge of the duties of his great office the highest ability and loftiest patriotism.

New York—We enthusiastically indorse the progressive and statesmanlike leadership of William Howard Taft, and declare our pride in the achievements of his first eighteen months as President of the United States. Each succeeding month since his inauguration has confirmed the nation in its high esteem of his greatness of character, intellectual ability, sturdy common sense, extraordinary patience and perseverance, broad and statesmanlike comprehension of public questions and unfaltering and unswerving adherence to duty. He has strengthened our prestige with foreign nations and treated with vigor and wisdom important international problems, notably our tariff relations with Germany, France and Canada. Under his administration the prosecution of those implicated in the sugar and other customs frauds have been continued and convictions obtained; there have been impartial and energetic enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust act; a substantial reduction of governmental expenses; the establishment of better business methods, which will result in greater efficiency and real economy; remarkable progress in the construction of the Panama Canal, and the withdrawal from private entry of over 71,000,000 acres of the public domain, to preserve for public benefit valuable coal and other mineral deposits, timber land and water power sites. On his recommendation Congress has provided for a commission to investigate and report on the regulation of the issuance of stocks and bonds by public service corporations engaged in interstate commerce. He has advocated a new system of appropriations for river and harbor improvements, under which each item, after investigation by experts, shall be approved and carried to completion as a separate measure. This recommendation we heartily indorse.

North Carolina—We pledge our continued loyalty to William Howard Taft, President of the United States, and leader of our party. We heartily congratulate both him and the Republican majorities in the 61st Congress on the extraordinary number of wise measures which, in accordance with the promises of our national convention, have already been enacted into law. Our history hardly affords another instance in which the party in power has so promptly made good so many of its promises to the people.

Ohio—We, the Republicans of Ohio in State convention assembled, commend in highest terms the splendid administration of William H. Taft, are proud of the results he has already achieved in his seventeen months in office and pledge him our hearty and united support in his further efforts as Chief Executive of the nation. We renew our pledge of loyal support given him in 1908 and indorse him for renomination in 1912.

Pennsylvania—We heartily indorse and commend the administration of President William H. Taft, which, less than sixteen months old, is unique in its record of accomplishment. He has, in his own way, carried forward and developed the policies of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, while enforcing his own and those in favor of which the party has in national platform declared. With unwearying patience and gentleness of manner, but with great firmness of purpose and unyielding determination, he will, by the time the gavel falls at the close of the present session of Congress, have succeeded in securing the enactment into law of more important recommendations than any other President has ever secured within so brief a time after his inauguration.

Tennessee—We indorse the administration of President Taft. Unless it was during the abnormal days of the civil war, no President has recommended and had so promptly accepted by Congress and enacted into laws so many measures of vital importance to the country at large. These measures stamp him for all time as one of our country's greatest statesmen.

Texas—We commend President Taft for his advocacy of the policy of progress developed by his predecessors and himself and indorse his administration for the many substantial measures of reform it has written into our statutes and assure him of our approval and support in all efforts to secure further effective reforms in legislation and administration, and reaffirm our allegiance to the Republican national platform of 1908.

Utah—We emphatically approve the wise, able, patriotic and progressive administration of President William Howard Taft. He has stood firmly, but tactfully, for the great reforms advocated by Theodore Roosevelt and they have been written into the Federal statute books in the form of enduring laws. He has proven himself a faithful exponent and custodian of the Constitution. He has enforced the law fearlessly and faithfully. He has exercised the appointive power with wisdom. He has called to the discharge of his official duties patience and perseverance in the face of misunderstanding and misrepresentation, and has preserved in all respects the exalted character of the high office which he has so splendidly filled.

Washington—Every American should be, and every loyal Republican is, justly proud of the matchless administration of William H. Taft, which has not only been thoroughly Republican and truly American, but has resulted in the enactment of more vital legislation in the interests of all the people than ever was accomplished before in the same period of time.

Wyoming—We specially commend the fidelity of President Taft and his cabinet in adhering to the spirit and letter of the law and the Constitution in the performance of their executive duties, and we

Indorse the view of President Taft upon the question of conservation that "real conservation involves wise not wasteful use of natural resources in the present generation, with every possible preservation for future generations."

Democratic platform criticisms of the administration of President Taft appear principally in the tariff planks.

THE TARIFF AND PROTECTION.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS

Alabama—We are unalterably opposed to the present high tariff, for which the Republican party is responsible, and condemn it for its failure to revise the tariff downward, as pledged in its platform; we charge the present era of almost prohibitive high prices to the instrumentality of the tariff, and favor such substantial reduction and readjustment thereof as will relieve all classes from any unjust burden and from the effect of unjust discrimination which may tend to oppress the many for the benefit of the few; and we declare that the amount of public revenue raised by taxation should not exceed the requirements of an economical administration of the affairs of the Government and the proper development of such works of public improvement as may, under the Constitution of the United States, be properly undertaken by Federal authorities.

Colorado—We denounce the work of Senator Guggenheim and his Republican associates who, in violation of that party's platform pledges and the oft-repeated promises of its presidential candidate, revised the tariff upward and not downward, thereby imposing added burdens upon the toiling and consuming masses, in order that the smelting, manufacturing, oil-producing and other industrial agencies and combinations of the trusts might add millions to their already colossal fortunes, and thereby increasing the cost of living to such an extent that the law merits the universal condemnation which has followed its passage through Congress. And we urge a prompt and thorough revision of the tariff as demanded in the Denver platform of the national Democracy.

Connecticut—We accuse the Republican party of a breach of faith to the nation in enacting a tariff law, but not such as it promised, by which duties were to be measured by the difference in the cost of production, but such as was best calculated to build up great fortunes for a favored few. We believe that an extension of the free list and a reduction in many of the rates professedly framed to secure protection to American producers, but really granted as the price of political support, would advance the prosperity of the mass of our people, without leading to any injustice to invested capital, or any reduction in the wages of employés.

Delaware—We favor a revision and gradual reduction of the tariff, keeping in view the ultimate end of equality of burdens and equality of opportunity, and the constitutional purpose of raising the revenue by taxation, to wit, the support of the Federal Government in all its integrity and virility; and we denounce the action of the Republican party for its deliberate breach of its pledges to reduce the tariff. We condemn our Senators and Representatives in Congress for voting for the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill, whereby the already great burden of the wage-earner and consumer has been increased as is shown by the increased cost of living, and the only benefits conferred are upon the trusts and the already rich manufacturers.

Georgia—We denounce and condemn the recently enacted Payne-Aldrich Tariff law, by the operation of which the cost of living has been enormously increased and the burdens of the consuming masses made heavier. We condemn the Republican administration and the Republican Congress for its complete breach of faith with the American people. In the campaign of 1908 the Republican nominee for President and the Republican party in its platform promised the people tariff revision downward. In the law of 1909 the Republican party and its President gave to the people tariff revision upward. In 1908 relief from existing tariff burdens was promised. In 1909 increased tariff burdens were imposed. So monstrous a fraud has been practised on the American people that no further demonstration is needed of the fact that the Republican party can never be trusted to give relief from tariff burdens.

Idaho—We denounce the Payne-Aldrich Tariff law as unjust, unfair and oppressive and framed entirely in the interests of the trusts and monopolies of the United States. We call the attention of the people to the wilful failure of the Republican majority in Congress to carry into effect the promise made in the party's last national platform for the revision of the tariff. We favor a substantial reduction of the tariff on all the necessities of life, and contend that in no case should the tariff on any article exceed the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. The present excessive high cost of living is directly due to Republican policies, and we condemn the Republican majority in Congress for refusing to grant the people any relief.

Illinois—We denounce the Republican party for its failure to revise the tariff downward in accordance with the pledges contained in its platform, as was explained by President Taft in the last national campaign. We believe in a tariff for revenue, a tariff which in a period of rising prices will make the burden of the administration of the Government fall lightest upon those who are consumers principally of the necessities of life.

Indiana—We denounce the Payne-Aldrich Tariff act as a masterpiece of injustice, involving remorseless exactions from the many to enrich the few, through the trusts and monopolies which it fosters. Tariff taxation, like other taxatio· should be for public purposes only, and not for private profit; and should be so levied as not to discriminate against any section, class, industry or occupation, and limited to the actual necessities of the Government, economically administered.

Iowa—We denounce the Republican tariff act as a masterpiece of injustice, involving remorseless exactions from the many to enrich the few, through the trusts and monopolies which it fosters. Tariff taxation, like other taxation, should be for public purposes only and not for private profit, and should be so levied as not to discriminate against any section, class, industry or occupation and it should be limited to the actual necessities of the Government economically administered.

Kansas—We condemn the present Republican Tariff law, drawn by the few against the interest of the people. Statistics show that $1 out of every $5 expended for the necessities of life is paid in increased prices due to our tariff system, thus robbing every family of $100 a year, and we demand that all articles manufactured here and sold abroad for less than they are sold to the people of this country shall be placed upon the free list. We reaffirm the declaration of the national Democratic platform that private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable and must be destroyed through the power of taxation.

Massachusetts—We demand the removal of taxes upon food stuffs and other necessaries of life; a tariff low enough on all manufactured articles to prevent the control of our markets by the trusts and to impose the check of competition upon inordinate profits of capital.

Michigan—We denounce the Payne-Aldrich Tariff law as a deliberate betrayal of the American people and a repudiation of the promises made by the Republican party two years ago. Instead of lowering tariff taxation on the necessities of life it increases the burdens of the people. The shameful manipulation of certain schedules by so called "stand-pat" members of Congress in the interests of special privilege merits our severest condemnation. The new tariff law plunders the many to enrich the few; it fetters legitimate

business, corrupts the morals of the people, curtails the world's market for our products, burdens the consuming millions and robs labor of its honest reward. Sheltered and protected by it, foreign competition is destroyed and great trusts and combinations stifle domestic competition, control the output and fix the prices of the necessities of life.

Minnesota—We call upon the fair-minded people of this commonwealth to rebuke sternly the base and cynical deception practised upon them, in common with all the people of the United States, by the Republican party in causing the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff law, in defiance of the universally made promise of that party to revise the tariff downward. If the people will permit such political faithlessness to go unpunished our Government will become utterly irresponsible. We denounce the present tariff law as a repudiation of the principles of protection as laid down by the Republican national convention of 1908. Instead of its schedules imposing tariff taxes corresponding to the difference of the cost of production at home and abroad, hundreds of them impose a tax greater than the entire cost of production at home or abroad. These grinding taxes were raised or renewed at a time when the masses were staggering under an appalling increase in the cost of living, brought about largely by the malign influences of a long established protective tariff system. In addition to the excessive taxes levied through that system, it has corrupted the economy of the nation, encouraged and propagated graft and prolifically littered public and private extravagance and waste. We call upon the people of Minnesota to register this Fall their emphatic denunciation of a system fundamentally wrong, both morally and politically, which, as they now know by grievous experience will never be reformed by its friends. We deplore the weakness and timidity of President Taft, who, with his own campaign promises still fresh, but dominated by the predatory interests, weakly failed to use the tremendous forces of his high office to force a recreant Congressional majority to do its solemn duty of tariff reform. No subsequent effort to fulfil party promises can atone for this supreme failure or restore public confidence.

Missouri—We denounce the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill as a monstrous piece of class legislation, levying tribute upon the many for the benefit of the favored few. It is a bold defiance of the public will and an utter failure to redeem the ante-election Republican promises for a revision of the tariff downward, by which promises the Republicans won in 1908. The proper function of a tariff law is to raise revenue; and we favor a tariff limited to the needs of the Government economically administered, and so levied as not to discriminate against any industry, class or section, to the end that the burdens of taxation shall be distributed as equally as possible.

Nebraska—We see in the passage of the present tariff bill an example of subserviency of the Republican administration of the privileged interests in the country. We condemn the President for surrendering to Aldrich and Cannon the control of tariff revision and for using his patronage to force unwilling Congressmen of the Republican party to accept their dictations. We deplore the President's folly and weakness in surrounding himself with a cabinet of trust advisers. We condemn the President for retaining in his cabinet the close friend and former attorney for the powerful and unscrupulous syndicate caught in the very act of plunder.

New Hampshire—We demand the immediate downward revision of the tariff in the interests of the consumer.

New Jersey—In regard to the administration of the Federal Government, we charge that the Republican party, through the present unfair tariff, devised, not as a means of protection, but as a means of patronage, is largely responsible for the high cost of living now burdening our whole people, and we demand an intelligent revision downward of the present tariff in the interest of all the people.

New York—The Payne-Aldrich Tariff law, pronounced by President Taft to be "The best tariff that the Republican party ever passed," was a flagrant breach of faith by the Republican party. The bill even increased the exactions of former Republican tariffs and has placed great additional burdens upon the shoulders of the average man, thereby largely contributing to the present high cost of living, a cost out of all proportion to the earning capacity of the great mass of the people. We declare our belief that only by an honest revision downward of the tariff, with proper regard for the welfare of the American workingman, a reform which will be effected only by the Democratic party, can this excessive cost of living be lessened and the necessaries of life again be brought within reasonable reach of the people of the country. The time has come when special privileges to favored class should be abolished.

North Carolina—We condemn and denounce the tariff policy of the Republican party as enacted in the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill, and we declare the same to be the most iniquitous tariff burden ever placed upon the United States, formulated in behalf of sectional interests and fostering the trusts and combinations of the country at the expense of the great mass of the people, and in spite of the promises of the Republican party that prosperity would follow its adoption, we call attention to the present commercial condition of the country, its idle factories, industries and unemployed operatives. We denounce the extravagant and unbusinesslike administration of the affairs of the national Government by the Republican party whereby there has been a useless expenditure of $300,000,000 annually of the people's money. We call attention to the failure of the Republican party to revise the tariff in accordance with their pledges of its platform and its promises. We demand the enactment of a tariff for revenue only to meet the expenses of a government economically administered.

Ohio—We demand the revision of the revision of the present unjust and oppressive tariff, reducing rates so as to lower the prices imposed on the consumers; the need of revenue for the economical conduct of the Government must be the guiding principles instead of the demands of favored interests. And the chief burden of tariff taxation must be taken from articles of the cheaper grades where it was placed by the law of Payne, Aldrich, Smoot and Cannon, which the President approves. The gradual reductions in tariff to make it a means of raising revenue instead of an instrument of extortion cannot be safely left to the party of broken promises, but should be intrusted to the Democratic party, whose motto is justice to all without either favors or injury to any.

Oklahoma—We favor an honest revision of the tariff by reducing the duties to revenue basis, so as to raise the greatest amount of revenue with the least burden of taxation upon the masses of the American people, and so adjusting the rates of duty as to deal fairly with both producer and consumer with regard to the needs of the Government. We favor making the tariff as high as possible upon the luxuries of life and as low as possible upon the necessities. We favor placing lumber, leather goods, farm machinery, household tools and all trust-made goods upon the free list.

Pennsylvania—Under the mask of protection to American labor, the Republican party has taxed the necessaries of life for the benefit of corporate trusts. It has used the tariff, not with the constitutional object of raising revenue, but that the trusts may increase their profits and enlarge their dividends. By this unlawful abuse of tariff laws it has increased the cost of living and laid an oppressive and cruel burden upon the mass of the people, to whose cries for relief the present Republican Congress has turned a deaf ear. Pledged by its national platform, and by the explicit promise of the President to revise the tariff so as to reduce duties and lift from the daily need of the citizens the intolerable burden it has imposed, the Republican party has, at the dictation of the trusts, passed a tariff bill that not only fastened the existing iniquitous taxes on the necessaries of life, but in many instances augmented them and created new burdens.

Rhode Island—Indorsing what appears to be the almost unanimous verdict of the country, we

denounce the Aldrich Tariff as the most dishonest piece of tariff legislation ever enacted. It was purposely framed to yield unearned wealth to certain corporations and combinations of capitalists. It was conceived in deception practised upon the American people by the Republican party and brought forth in the infamy that has just fallen upon its sponsors.

South Dakota—We denounce this so-called Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill as a fraud upon the people, and we condemn our Representatives in Congress for supporting it. We demand an honest downward revision of the tariff in the interest of all the people, and that all goods which compete with trust-made articles in this country be admitted free of duty.

Tennessee—Trusts are the certain fruits of that system of tariff taxation called "Protection," a system that we condemn as oppressive and injurious; and in its stead we demand a system of tariff taxation wherein the tariff shall be laid primarily, not for protection, but revenue to defray the expenses of a Government, economically administered, and with such incidental protection as the higher standard of living of the American workingman demands and requires.

Texas—We reaffirm the tariff declarations of the Democratic State and national platforms of 1896 and we expressly condemn the proposition to remove all duties from the manufacturer's raw material so long as such duties remain on the manufacturer's finished product.

Utah—Tariff is tax paid by the consumer. The modern "Republican Tariff" was enacted from necessities for revenue during the great civil war and has been perpetuated by selfish and corrupt men for fifty years, until it threatens the very life of the country. Like all taxation, it should be for public purposes only and not for private profit and should be so levied as not to discriminate against any section, class, industry or occupation, and be limited to the actual needs of the Government, honestly and economically administered. To avoid injury to any legitimate industry through necessary tariff changes we favor the creation of a non-partisan tariff commission, empowered to investigate economic conditions and to report publicly to Congress. We denounce the Payne-Aldrich Tariff act as a masterpiece of injustice, dictated by special interests and making remorseless exactions to enrich a few at the expense of the many through trusts and monopolies, which it fosters, and the brazen violation of pledges made by the Republican party to the nation.

Vermont—We condemn the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill passed in 1909 as being unjust and illogical, and demand a speedy revision downward.

Wisconsin—We denounce the Payne-Aldrich Tariff act passed by the Republican party in flagrant violation of a solemn promise made by such party to the people as an indefensible masterpiece of injustice, legally authorizing remorseless extortions from the many to enrich the few through the operations of trusts and monopolies which it fosters. Tariff taxation, like other taxation, should be for revenue purposes only and not for private profit, and should be so levied as not to discriminate against, nor be in favor of any section, class, industry or corporation and limited to the actual necessities of Government, honestly and economically administered. We insist that any law enacted with the intention of enabling individuals, or corporations, to levy tribute upon the American people, or to guarantee a "reasonable profit" to any class, is in violation of the Constitution of the United States and is indefensible from either a legal or moral standpoint. We favor any honest, non-partisan investigation of the tariff by authorized experts to the end that the electors of the nation may be enlightened as to the iniquity of the present system of spoliation, established and maintained by the Republican party for the past fifty years; but we regard the creation of a Board of tariff experts by the last Congress and the appropriation of a quarter of a million of dollars to enable them to visit foreign countries, and then specifically limiting the report of their investigation to the President alone as a mere subterfuge satisfactory to the special interests, intended to deceive the American people, and deliberately proposed to indefinitely postpone a reduction of tariff taxation.

Wyoming—We denounce the Payne-Aldrich Tariff law.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Arkansas—We reaffirm our belief in the virtue of the protective principle which has continuously maintained business in this country at the highest prosperity mark. Notwithstanding the mass of diverging opinion, not only among members of other parties, but among Republican leaders, the Congress has succeeded in enacting a composite measure that has met the demands of business, heightened prosperity and, what was imperative, increased the national revenue. Its increase of income to the Government in its ten months of existence, approximately $55,000,000, demonstrating its virtue as a revenue producing measure. Notwithstanding the Treasury has advanced this year from current revenues $31,207,000 for the construction of the Panama Canal. In addition to the regular governmental expenses, so well is the tariff law operating that the current Treasury statement foreshadows a comfortable surplus at the end of the present fiscal year.

California—We declare our unswerving adherence to the Republican doctrine of protection, without which the American standard of living cannot be maintained. We hold that the true measure of protection is the difference in the cost of production and distribution at home and abroad. Less than this is unjust to the American laborer and producer; more is unjust to the American consumer.

Colorado—We reaffirm our adherence to the principles of a protective tariff as declared in the Republican national platform of 1908. We believe that the maintenance of this principle is necessary for the future prosperity of our country and its people. We point to our present tariff law as a substantial step in the direction of downward revision to which the Republican party is unqualifiedly committed. As a revenue measure it has proved an entire success, changing a large deficit into a substantial surplus, and this notwithstanding the fact that under it the duties on articles which enter the general consumption have been largely reduced, while increases where made were upon articles of luxury, the burden of which falls upon those most able to bear them. Inequalities will be found in any tariff law, and other reductions will be necessary. These changes should be made as speedily as possible and in such manner as to avoid the disturbance and derangement of business inevitably attending what is known as a general revision. Future revisions should be made only after careful investigation and upon full information and through laws applying to individual schedules. This is made possible by the establishment of a permanent tariff board which will go far to remove this question from party politics and the influence of special interests.

Delaware—We indorse and approve the bill revising the tariff, passed in 1909 and, while not a perfect measure we regard it as an earnest endeavor to fulfil, as far as was possible, the promises of the party. Of the 874 changes made by the new law, two-thirds were decreases, the great majority of the increases being upon luxuries and upon articles not in ordinary use. We brand as ridiculous the assertion that the present tariff is responsible for increase of price in the necessaries of life, for the reason that such increases, in almost every case, affect articles upon which there was no augmentation of tariff rates, or with respect to which the tariff duties were materially reduced.

Idaho—The Republican party believes in a protective tariff. It will put forth its efforts to retain this policy at all times, but that it may retain and secure its full benefit to American industries and American labor it is important that we neither permit its abuse nor shut our eyes to changed conditions. There should be an honest and continued effort to fix duties according to the rule heretofore announced by the Republican party, to wit: The difference between the cost of production at home and abroad. There should be as nearly as possible a scientific adjustment of the tariff upon this basis. In order that this may be done efficiently

and that the facts may be had for an intelligent application of the rule, we favor a tariff commission with ample power to gather data and facts to the end that while all abuses may be eliminated we may still preserve unimpaired the doctrine of protection as understood and defended by Hamilton, Clay, Lincoln, Garfield, Blaine and McKinley.

Illinois—Notwithstanding the general and manifest advantages of the present tariff law, criticism has been made regarding particular schedules. This was unavoidable and inevitable under present conditions, and has been our experience with every general revision of the tariff. The President himself has criticised the present tariff measure. The difficulty in framing an entirely satisfactory law lies in the lack of accurate and comprehensive information in regard to the comparative cost of production at home and abroad and the advantage which special interests may take of such a situation. President Taft wisely met this difficulty by taking the initiative and requesting Congress to create a tariff commission for the purpose of studying the difference in cost of production at home and abroad to furnish an intelligent basis for tariff revision in the future and create an enlightened public opinion in reference thereto. Should the investigations of this commission show the need of further revision of particular schedules, we favor such revision, schedule by schedule, and the adoption of a joint rule by the Senate and House of Representatives which will permit such mode of revision.

Indiana—We believe in a protective tariff, measured by the difference between the cost of production here and abroad. Less than this is unjust to American laborers; more is unjust to American consumers. That difference should be ascertained with the utmost speed, and the present law modified accordingly. We demand the immediate creation of a genuine, permanent, non-partisan tariff commission with ample powers and definite duties fixed in the law itself.

Iowa—The Republicans of Iowa especially emphasize their long and well settled faith in the Republican doctrine of protection. Its soundness and wisdom are beyond controversy and it ought to be accepted as the established policy of the nation. The last Republican national platform announced with clearness and precision the rules for its application to imports, and when so applied it safeguards equally the interests of labor and capital and promotes equally the welfare of the producer and the consumer. They do not recognize the revision of 1909 as a satisfactory fulfilment of the party promises. In order to bring the tariff law into a complete compliance with the rule of the platform, it is necessary that the difference between the cost of producing dutiable commodities at home and abroad should be correctly known. Therefore they favor the creation of an independent, non-partisan tariff commission, which shall be the instrumentality of Congress to ascertain the difference between the cost of production here and in other countries, and publish the facts so that not only Congress but the people shall be advised of the results of its investigations. Until such a commission is authorized they approve the effort of the President to secure the desired information through a board of experts employed for that purpose. They profoundly believe that when the tariff is again revised its schedules should be considered separately, so that each subject can be dealt with upon its own merits, and thus secure fair and impartial action upon the part of Congress.

Kansas—We pledge anew our loyalty to the Republican national platform of 1908, and bind ourselves to carry out its declarations, accepting the policy of protection as outlined in our party platform as the established policy of the nation, and binding our members of Congress in both houses to vote steadfastly and without reference to any other instructions for a revision of the tariff law of 1900, using as a basis for fixing duties the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad with a reasonable profit for American manufacturers. We do not recognize the revision of the tariff of 1909 as a satisfactory fulfilment of the tariff pledge of the Republican platform. We therefore pledge the people of Kansas and our Republican Senators and Congressmen to work and vote for legislation that will create an independent non-partisan tariff commission to ascertain accurately the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, and immediately to fix the duties on the basis of this information. We pledge our Senators and Representatives to vote for a joint resolution that will promote the revision of the tariff, one schedule at a time.

Kentucky—The law has fully demonstrated, in less than one year of its enforcement, that it will provide an amount of revenue necessary to be raised by duties on importations from foreign countries. The duties on necessaries and raw materials for manufacture have been largely reduced, or wholly abolished, while the duties upon luxuries, such as wines and liquors, and other products of foreign countries, used or consumed by the wealthy and extravagant class, have been advanced, and the list of articles admitted free of duty has been largely increased. The misrepresentations of the law by dissatisfied interests cannot mislead the people, for they will soon recognize its fairness as a revenue and protection measure, which President Taft has pronounced the best tariff bill ever passed by the Congress of the United States, in which we fully concur. The new tariff board provided by the Sixty-first Congress and clothed with full power to investigate the cost of production here and in foreign countries, will enable Congress to correct inequalities which may occur by reason of changing conditions. Therefore, the tariff law may be gradually perfected, in harmony with economic and scientific principles, without widespread disturbance of the business interests of the country.

Maine—The tariff question has been adjusted by legislation which in its broad and general features, as is being shown by its practical application, meets to an eminent degree the demands and expectations of the American people; and by a provision for such further scientific investigation as may be needed in the details of future adjustments. And we condemn the efforts of the Democratic party to precipitate another general revision, with the consequent disturbance of business conditions.

Massachusetts—We believe that permanency in our tariff law is of great importance to our business interests and to the workingmen who depend upon such interests for steady employment. No tariff rate should be changed until the necessity for such change is demonstrated. When, however, the Commission reports facts which show the tariff to be wrong in any particular, we believe that Congress should, after a proper hearing, amend the tariff in that particular. The Payne Tariff law has been in operation a little more than a year. An examination of the schedules establishes the fact that it is a downward revision. Generally speaking, it reduces the duties on 654 articles, for the most part necessities, and increases the duties on 220 articles, for the most part luxuries. Hides were put upon the free list, and the duties on many raw materials largely used in New England were very much reduced. The charge that the present tariff is responsible for increases in the prices of necessities has been demonstrated to be false, both in the report of the United States Senate Committee, of which the senior Senator from Massachusetts was chairman, and in the report of the Massachusetts Commission on the Cost of Living, of which the presiding officer of this convention was chairman. That no other conclusion could have been reached is evident from the fact that upon all food products the duties have either been reduced or remain unchanged in the Payne bill.

Michigan—We commend Congress for the beneficent legislation which it has enacted. In no other Congress have more and better laws been enacted for the welfare of our people. Under the leadership of the President, Congress promptly passed a tariff law giving especial attention to the preservation of the wage-scale of our workingmen from injurious foreign competition, to the protection of American industries and to the financial necessities of the Government.

Minnesota—The Republicans of Minnesota renew their adherence to the policy of protection to American industries and American labor as defined and declared by the Republican national platform of 1908. We especially commend the provision of tariff legislation of the Sixty-first Congress, which provides for a

minimum and maximum tariff rate whereby the President, by proclamation, has been able to remove all discrimination against the importations of American products into foreign countries and at the same time apply the minimum rate of duty fixed by such law on the products of all foreign countries admitted to our markets.

Missouri—We renew our fidelity to the principle of protection as stated in the national platform of 1908. And we indorse the tariff law of 1909, reducing, as it does, the duty on the necessities of life and making increases on luxuries. It upholds the principle of protection to American labor and American industry and has turned a Treasury deficit into a surplus, at the same time reducing the average rate of all duties. And we especially indorse the provisions of the tariff law providing for a tariff commission whereby information can be secured on which, without disturbing general business conditions changes in specific tariff schedules may be made from time to time, so as to provide such measure of protection as will equal the difference in cost of production at home and abroad with a reasonable profit added.

New Hampshire—We are in favor of a tariff to conform to the national Republican platform of 1908, which is the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, with a fair profit to the producer. We therefore urge the appointment of a non-partisan tariff commission with full powers to ascertain the information required in order that the tariff, in accordance with the suggestion of President Taft, may be scientifically revised, schedule by schedule, at the earliest possible date. We favor such reciprocal tariff relations with the Dominion of Canada as shall promote increased trade between the two countries, without unduly sacrificing the interests of our own people.

New Jersey—We especially commend the protective tariff; it has changed a deficit of $58 000,000 into a surplus of $28,000,000. We indorse the action of President Taft and a Republican Congress in providing an expert and impartial permanent tariff board to investigate tariff schedules.

New York—The Payne Tariff law reduced the average rate of all duties 11 per cent. By increasing the duties on some luxuries and articles not of ordinary use, making, however, no increase on any common food product, it turned a national deficit into a surplus. Under its first year of operation the value of imports free of duty was the greatest in our history by $109,000,000, and the average rate of duty was less than under the Wilson law. Unlike the Democratic law, its great reductions of duty have not stopped industry nor deprived labor of any part of its hire. It gives free trade with the Philippine Islands and it establishes a Customs Court. Its maximum and minimum rates give us for the first time equality of opportunity with other nations in our foreign trade. In providing, upon the suggestion of President Taft, for a tariff board, it affords the means of still more accurately determining the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. A Republican Congress is necessary to provide needed appropriations for thi board and to assure business and labor that changes in rates will be made only to equalize the difference in cost of production and not to reduce rates to the free trade or purely revenue basis favored by the Democratic party. To avoid disturbance of business we urge the adoption by the Congress of the joint rule of the two houses recommended by the President and leaders in Congress, by which the two houses could consider a single schedule or a single paragraph of the tariff without the necessity for amendment which would lead to a general revision. Advances in the cost of living are only the local reflection of a tendency that is world-wide and cannot be truthfully said to be due to the present tariff.

North Carolina—We renew our allegiance to the Republican policy of protection. The Southern States and North Carolina in particular, have profited by the policy in the past, and have every reason to expect increased benefits from it in the future.

Ohio—The tariff has been revised in accordance with the Republican doctrine of protecting home industries and American labor. It did not raise the rate of duty on a single common food product. The increases made were on luxuries and articles not of ordinary use. It affords no more than adequate protection to the industries of the nation, and is fair alike to consumers, laborers and producers. No tariff bill was ever more unjustly assailed. It has justified the expectations of its friends by turning a national deficit into a surplus, while at the same time reducing the average rate of all duties. Its maximum and minimum rates have operated to give us for the time equality of opportunity with other nations in our foreign trade.

Pennsylvania—We believe that the tariff bill recently enacted is in accord with the Republican policy expressed in its last national platform "to preserve, without excessive duties, the market against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage-workers of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system." Since the passage of that bill the wages of employés in this country have been increased more than five hundred millions of dollars per annum. In a few instances the tariff on luxuries was increased, but on other articles the revision was downward. No increase in the price of the common necessities of life can honestly be attributed to the tariff, for the duties upon them were not raised. We agree with President Taft that it "is the best tariff bill the Republican party ever passed."

Utah—We again proclaim our adherence to the common-sense policy of protection to American industrial interests and labor. We affirm that tariff protection is necessary and vital to our local industries, and assert that without this protection not one lead, copper or coal mine could be profitably operated in Utah, and that our ranges would be despoiled of their flocks. Our Government has expanded so vastly that great revenue is needed to carry on its administrative and constructive work. Without the revenue raised from a protective tariff our country could not have commenced the construction of the Panama Canal, built up its great navy, pushed forward its great reclamation policy, aided in the establishment of agricultural colleges, established rural free delivery and extended the postal system, and above all, could not continue the payment of pensions to our veterans, without issuing bonds, or increasing domestic taxation. Our country must have revenue, and we believe in collecting, as far as possible, from the foreigner who seeks to sell in our markets in competition with our home labor and products, and not by increasing the financial burdens of our own citizens.

Vermont—We again announce our faith in the principle of protection for American industries, and we regard the Payne bill with favor. Under its wise provisions the revenues of the Government have been greatly increased, labor is being fully and amply employed everywhere and the farmer is enjoying prosperity unparalleled in all history. We therefore most cordially approve the course of our Senators and Representatives in Congress in voting for the measure.

Washington—The principle of protection is an essential part of Republicanism. The American market should and must be preserved for American producers. The late revision of the tariff was made by a Republican Congress in sympathy with this established Republican doctrine. The new tariff, is in our judgment, a practical fulfilment of the pledge of 1908. This law has substantially reduced the tax on many of the necessities of life and it raised them on nothing but luxuries. It has converted a deficit in the national revenues into a surplus. It has been placed on our statutes without disturbing the business of the country, and causing a loss of employment to any laboring man. We believe in the revision of the tariff, from time to time, as conditions change. We believe that the wisdom of entrusting revision of the tariff to its friends has been fully justified by the Payne-Aldrich law.

Wisconsin—The Payne-Aldrich Tariff is not a compliance with the pledge of the Republican party made in its national platform. The true basis of a protective tariff is the difference between the cost of

production at home and abroad, and we hold that any increased cost of production, due to higher wages and standard of living of American labor, should be accompanied by compensatory tariff duties. This principle was not recognized. The present tariff board has no power of investigation and is not required to report to Congress. We favor the creation of a non-partisan tariff commission empowered to ascertain the cost of production in this and other countries and required to make frequent reports of the information gained to Congress. Upon the information so obtained Congress should proceed to revise the different schedules independently of each other according to protective principles.

Wyoming—The Payne Tariff law has proven to be the best revenue producer ever placed upon the statute books, and under it the industries of the country have been generally prosperous. We oppose any change in this law until it has been fairly tested.

TRUSTS.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Illinois—All trusts and combinations, formed in restraint of trade and to stifle competition, are wrong in principle and contrary to the law. We favor an honest and vigorous enforcement of all existing laws against unlawful trusts and combinations; and we favor the passage of new laws, from time to time, which may become necessary to dissolve all such unlawful trusts and combinations as well as to prevent the formation of new ones. Railroads have materially aided in the progress and prosperity of our country. They are entitled to a fair return upon the money actually invested in them, but they are not entitled to receive extortionate prices for services rendered in order to pay interest and fixed charges upon watered stock and inflated bond issues. We are opposed to the confiscation of private property, but we believe in proper and just regulation and control of common carriers. We believe the actual valuation of the property of such carriers should be made, and that all transportation rates should be fixed by some lawfully constituted Federal authority, based upon such actual valuation.

Iowa—Illegal trusts and combinations are intolerable. They are fostered by Republican tariff regulation. We favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials. We believe the true method of enforcing the criminal statutes of the United States is by the prosecution of the individual guilty of wrong. The assessment of a fine against a corporation is inoperative and inspires only contempt for the law.

Michigan—We believe that the trusts and combines that wrote the schedules of the tariff, through the control of the Cannon-Aldrich machine, must be driven from power and that the dictation of governmental policies by these interests must cease; that the system called "Cannonism" can only be destroyed by the election of a Democratic Congress. In brief, we demand the dissolution of the existing partnership between rotten politics and rotten business.

Missouri—A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States.

Pennsylvania—We declare that trusts and monopolies should be abolished or controlled by the supervision and management of their business by legislation which defines and forbids those acts and practices and those methods which have proved destructive to free competition and detrimental to the people's welfare, and by visiting penalties upon individuals controlling such combinations, rather than upon the corporations themselves. And we favor imposition of fines and penalties upon managers of such organizations for the violation of such remedial legislation.

Tennessee—The modern business combinations called trusts are menaces to the republic, in that they increase the cost of living, extract from the consumer, are hostile to opportunity and tend to suppress "independent individual efforts."

Utah—We call attention to the rapid growth of trusts, monopolies and organizations in restraint of trade and to dangerous conditions which threaten the industrial and economic life of the people as a direct result of Republican rule, both in nation and State, and hold the present administration responsible therefor.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Colorado—We call attention to the success attending the prosecution of those combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade by concerns engaged in interstate commerce under the Sherman Anti-Trust law. There are, however, many such illegal combinations which cannot be reached through Federal action. We declare ourselves in favor of the enactment of a law through which these combinations commonly known as trusts can be reached and effectively prosecuted.

Kansas—We demand the strictest enforcement of the anti-trust laws and enactment of a law providing a jail sentence for wilful violation of the anti-trust laws.

Wisconsin—Under the pretense of equal treatment of capital and labor, the farmer and the laborer, whose capital is their labor and their savings from their labor, have been compelled to pay toll to those whose capital is their power to withhold money and credit from the commerce and industry of the country. We favor such separate classification of unions, associations, monopolies and trusts, as shall abolish this pretense and shall establish real equality before the law. Where monopoly is inevitable, we favor complete Government regulation. Except as herein stated, we are opposed to any change in the laws against trusts and monopolies until the people have regained control of Government and have been able to assert complete control over all questions of monopoly affecting the public interest, and this control should include the fullest exercise of the power of the Federal and State Governments to protect *bona fide* investors of savings from the frauds and wrongdoing of corporate officials and promoters and financial speculators.

SPEAKER CANNON.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Delaware—The Democrats of Delaware as well as the progressive Republicans have been misrepresented by Congressman Heald in his persistent and unwavering support of Speaker Cannon in all of the Speaker's measures to dominate and control the action of the House of Representatives according to his individual will.

Minnesota—We declare that those members of the delegation who so faithfully supported Cannon and "Cannonism" knowingly misrepresented their constituents and should be retired from Congress by the action of their own partisans, as failing which, they will inevitably be by the people.

Missouri—We congratulate the people that at last they have determined to destroy the despotism which has stifled the voices of the Representatives in Congress. We commend the Missouri Democrats in Congress for the leading part they have taken in this contest. We regret that President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt did not see proper to throw the weight of their great influence against "Cannonism" until after it had been repudiated by the country.

New Hampshire—We demand the elimination of one-man control of Congress as expressed by "Cannonism."

Rhode Island—We denounce the conditions prevailing in our national House of Representatives which are fittingly described by the term "Cannonism" and we challenge the Republican candidates for Congress in this State to say whether if elected they will support or oppose Speaker Cannon and "Cannonism."

Vermont—We condemn that despotism on the part of the Speaker of the House of Representatives known as "Cannonism." To prevent this form of tyranny we favor an amendment to the United States Constitution, if necessary, which will render this method of overriding the rights of the citizens absolutely impossible. We lament the fact that the Vermont delegation in Congress were not found voting with those who have been successful in ridding of the country, for a while at least, of the abuse known as "Cannonism."

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Delaware—As the undue power heretofore enjoyed by the Speaker of the national House of Representatives enabled him in practice to control legislation we approve and indorse the recent changes in its rules made by the House of Representatives which enables committees to be discharged and measures approved by a majority of the members to be brought to a vote.

Iowa—The Republicans of Iowa commend the action of the House of Representatives in revising its rules giving to the individual member a greater form of expression and initiative in the discharge of his duty and they indorse the contributions of Iowa's Representatives to this most important reform.

Kansas—We pledge our Republican members of the lower house of Congress to support and vote for a rule that will make the membership of the more important House committees elective instead of appointive.

Massachusetts—We believe that such changes should be made in the rules of the House of Representatives and of the Senate of the United States as may be necessary to make practicable the amendment of the tariff, one schedule at a time.

New Hampshire—We commend the recent changes in the rules of the National House of Representatives, and we favor such further changes as may be necessary to make it impossible for any man or small group of men to prevent the consideration of legislation.

Wisconsin—We indorse and commend the services of progressive Republicans from Wisconsin in the House of Representatives who consistently fought to fulfil the promises of the Republican party and their efforts to amend the rules in order that the House may again become a representative body. Wisconsin is to be congratulated upon having representatives in the Senate and House who remained true to the people and to the National platform of the party, notwithstanding the efforts to punish them for so doing by withdrawal of Federal patronage.

CONSERVATION OF NATIONAL RESOURCES.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Colorado—We are in favor of the development and conservation of all the natural resources of the State without waste of the substance or affording opportunity for a monopoly of the use. We believe that the control of the irrigation resources of Colorado should continue to be left with the people of the State under the local laws, customs and decisions of courts. The right to appropriate the waters of the non-navigable streams has been dedicated by the Government to the use of the people, and we believe that no further or other regulation is required to develop, promote or conserve this resource.

Illinois—We are in favor of the conservation of the nation's natural resources. We are opposed to the gobbling up of the mines, the forests, the oil fields and the water power sites of the country by the greedy representatives of big business. The bounties of the earth belong to the people thereof.

Indiana—We favor the conservation of our natural resources and demand the withdrawal from entry of our remaining timber, oil, coal and iron lands and water power sites. The Republican course of favoritism and the countenancing of fraud in relation to these matters have become a national scandal. The remnants of our resources should be preserved in the Government for the benefit of the people. We favor the improvement of interior waterways and urge appropriations for such purpose.

Iowa—We favor the conservation of our natural resources. The Democratic party has always opposed gifts of public property to private individuals. We demand the withdrawal from entry of our remaining timber oil, coal and iron lands and water sites. The Republican course of favoritism and the countenancing of fraud in relation thereto have become a national scandal. The remnants of our resources should be preserved in the Government for the benefit of the people. We favor the improvement of interior waterways and urge appropriation for such purposes.

Kansas—We pledge our Congressional candidates to the policy of conserving all natural resources.

Michigan—We believe in a strict conservation of our natural resources not already absorbed by private corporations, and demand the reclamation of the lands and rights that have been illegally disposed of.

Minnesota—We condemn the national administration for its initial effort to prevent the conservation of natural resources, and have nothing but contempt for its insincere efforts to appear to support conservation after public disapproval of its course was manifested. The appointment and retention of Ballinger, the attorney for the raiders of public property, as Secretary of the department charged with the administration of that property, is a national scandal. The discharge of Gifford Pinchot, the faithful guardian of that property, is a national crime.

Nebraska—We favor the conservation of the natural resources of the country, condemn the policy under which favored capitalists and political syndicates secured control of water power, coal mines and other sources of the nation's wealth in the States and Alaska, unrestrained and apparently favored by the present national administration.

New York—The benefit of public lands and water powers should be preserved to the people at large and as the value of these natural resources and returns from them increase, whether from development or otherwise the State would benefit in the largest possible measure consistent with the honest enterprise of the present generation.

Ohio—We believe in the conservation of our natural resources and we denounce the administration, and especially Secretary Ballinger, for dismissing from the public service tried and true officers, whose only aim was the preservation to the people of such resources.

Pennsylvania—The public lands, the forests, the water power, the mineral resources of the Territories of the United States which have not passed out of governmental control, must be safeguarded by thorough legislation from exploitation of any kind that will render them private property and take them out of the control of the Government or involve their use without full payment for their privilege into the public Treasury. The profit and use of them should accrue to the nation. The present national administration has been convicted in the eyes of the world of being in league with favored corporations and

capitalists who seek selfishly to grasp the rich natural resources of our distant possessions in order that they may increase their already swollen and dangerous wealth and tighten their control of the comforts and living of the people The scandal of the disposition of the Friars' lands in the Philippines and the ore and mineral wealth of Alaska is a national disgrace for which the Republican administration is directly responsible. The retention by the President of his incumbent Secretary of the Interior is an affront to the honesty and moral sense of the nation.

Rhode Island—We commend the movement to conserve the public domain for the benefit of all the people but cannot put trust in the sincerity of an administration which leaves the control of this movement in the hands of the present Secretary of the Interior.

Wisconsin—The Democratic party favors the conservation of all the natural resources of the State for the benefit of the many instead of the few. We believe that the resources of the State are the heritage of all and should be conserved for the benefit of all

Wyoming—We favor the conservation of all our natural resources for the benefit of all the people. but hold that the State authorities instead of the national Government should have charge of these interests.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

California—We indorse and heartily approve the admirable policies of national conservation initiated by President Roosevelt and organized by Gifford Pinchot We recommend the enactment by the Legislature of laws which, without conflicting with national conservation. shall apply similar standards to the conservation of such natural resources as come under the jurisdiction of the State.

Idaho—We earnestly favor such a policy of conservation as will safeguard and protect our natural resources from waste, extravagance and monopoly Conservation does not mean non-use or non-development. It does not mean the tying up of the natural resources of our State It means the utilization of those resources under such regulation and control as will prevent waste. extravagance and monopoly and at the same time not merely permit but encourage such use and development as will serve the uses of the people generally. We believe that the national Government and the State Government should co-operate in the carrying on of this important work, and that such rights and powers as belong to the national Government should be by it exercised and that such rights and powers as belong to the State Government should be maintained, preserved and exercised by it. In other words, that we should accept the plain terms of the Constitution as our guide and proceed in good faith to protect, preserve and dedicate these natural resources to the use of the people.

Illinois—We commend President Taft for the steps he has taken to advance the cause of conservation and to conserve for the public benefit our great wealth of natural resources. We favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the State and nation.

Indiana—We demand comprehensive laws for the conservation of our natural resources.and especially that the coal deposits of Alaska shall be kept the property of the nation, to be developed only under lease and payment of just royalties to the Government.

Kansas—We pledge our Kansas Republican Congressmen and Senators to vote on all measures concerning the conservation of our natural resources along the lines advocated by former President Roosevelt as opposed to the lines laid down by those who are hiding behind outworn doctrine of State's rights, and we demand that every possible effort be made to prevent private interests from obtaining unrestricted ownership or unchecked control over the vast mineral and water and timber resources

Massachusetts—The conservation of natural resources is a policy originated by the Republican party, which receives our unqualified approval We commend our Senators and Congressmen for their support of the bill for national forest reserves in the Appalachian Mountains. The author and untiring champion of this measure of benefit alike to South and North is a Massachusetts Republican Congressman, John W. Weeks.

Minnesota—We are unqualifiedly in favor of the conservation of our national and State resources along the line suggested by Theodore Roosevelt and begun by him during his administration. We especially commend the efforts of the national administration and of the officials of our own State furthering this movement.

Missouri—We favor that policy of conservation of our public domain and natural resources as established by President Roosevelt and continued by President Taft, including the improvement of our great inland waterways for the purposes of navigation and also for the purpose of reclaiming the swamped and flooded lands which are now impaired for the purpose of cultivation.

New Hampshire—We demand the effective conservation of the natural resources of the nation, and favor the retention of title to water power sites and coal and timber lands now owned by the Federal Government, allowing their use under such form of lease as shall protect the interests of the public in the same and prevent monopoly We urge that the bill for the creation of forest reserves in the Appalachian system shall be passed in order that the forests and water powers of this State shall be preserved for the benefit not only of New Hampshire but also of the nation.

New Jersey—We approve the policy of conservation announced by the President. and, we believe, in so far as it is possible, the principles which govern that policy for the administration of the nation should apply to the State.

New York—In the interests of the growth and prosperity of the State we favor the conservation, development and utilization of all our natural resources, under conditions, however, which will protect and safeguard the rights of the State We favor such regulation of our rivers by storage reservoirs, or otherwise, as will multiply and equalize the hydraulic power, give relief to thousands of wage earners who are now regularly deprived of work during the Summer months, prevent needless loss of profits to manufacturing and mercantile communities, stimulate the upbuilding of our industries, eliminate the annual destruction of property by floods and improve unsanitary conditions, and we pledge ourselves to the prompt adoption of such constitutional and statutory enactments as will accomplish these ends.

North Carolina—We commend also the vigorous measures already taken to conserve our national resources for all the people

Ohio—We indorse the principle of conservation of our natural resources and cordially indorse the action of the present Congress in enacting and of President Taft in approving legislation along this line We refer particularly, first, to the act of Congress conferring upon the President express power to withdraw public lands from entry and settlement whenever the public welfare demands; and, second, to the act separating the surface from the coal and authorizing agricultural homestead entries on lands heretofore withdrawn from entry or settlement under coal land classification Under this act millions of acres of the public domain can be entered by homesteaders and limited patent to the surface granted, reserving the title to the coal in the Federal Government for future disposition in accordance with law.

Utah—We unqualifiedly indorse the conservation policy commenced by the Republican party.

We believe the great mineral, water and forestry interests should be preserved and utilized for the benefit of the whole people.

Washington—We believe in a sane and sensible policy of conservation of natural resources therefore utilization without waste should be the governing principle. Monopoly of water power should be instantly suppressed, but the progress of our people should not be dwarfed by unreasonable and unjust withdrawals from public entry of the Government domain. Common sense and progress should prevail over sentiment and hysteria. We believe that the interests of those States most affected should be first consulted, therefore the interests of public land States whose development and progress are deeply concerned should prevail over the sentimentalists and alarmists of the East, who have appointed themselves the conservators and guardians of the West. A wise and beneficent progress is better than a blind and unreasoning conservation. We call attention to the fact that nearly a third of the landed area of this State is now in forest and Indian reserves, national parks and other unsurveyed and unoccupied lands withdrawn from entry. We believe that lands most suitable for agricultural purposes in the forest reserves should be restored to entry, that homes may be established and civilization extended wherever possible and that the development of our mineral resources should be encouraged. We commend the selection by President Taft, as a member of his Cabinet, of that distinguished citizen of this State, the Hon. Richard Ballinger, in whose judgment, wisdom and integrity and patriotism we have unbounded confidence.

Wisconsin—The conservation of the natural resources of soil, forest, mine and water power and the settlement of the uncultivated lands suitable for agriculture are the foundation of the prosperity of the State. We pledge legislation that shall encourage the earliest and highest development of these resources, while retaining all the rights of the people in them. A general law should be passed, outlining a comprehensive plan for the development and operation of water power plants and providing proper restrictions under which water power franchises may be obtained, to the end that all persons holding water power rights may be made subject to the same general law. Private monopoly should be controlled by the leasing of water power on limited permits subject to regulation, valuation and reasonable compensation. Prompt action should be taken to complete our forest reserves as soon as practicable and to preserve our forests from destruction by fire.

THE INCOME TAX AMENDMENT.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Connecticut—We favor the ratification of the income tax amendment to the Constitution.

Georgia—We commend the action of the last legislature in approving the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the imposition of an income tax.

Idaho—We favor the ratification by the State Legislature of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for an income tax.

Illinois—We favor an income tax law to the end that the rich shall be required to bear their just share of the expenses of government. The burden of taxation should in justice be laid upon the ability of the individual to pay.

Indiana—We most heartily favor the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to levy an income tax.

Iowa—We favor an income tax and we most heartily favor the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the levy of such tax.

Kansas—We favor an income tax law by means of which the vastly rich shall be required to bear their just share of the expenses of government.

Maine—We indorse the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the taxation of incomes.

Michigan—We congratulate the country upon the acceptance of the Democratic doctrine of income taxation as evidenced by the pending constitutional amendment.

Minnesota—We favor a Federal income tax law.

New Hampshire—We demand the adoption of the Federal income tax amendment.

New York—We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution to permit the imposition by Congress of an income tax, a tax which falls most evenly upon the people in proportion to their ability to share in the expense of government.

Ohio—We favor the ratification of the income tax amendment of the Federal Constitution, which was stifled by the present Republican Legislature.

Oklahoma—We favor an income and an inheritance tax.

Pennsylvania—Believing that all should pay proportionately for the protection and benefit of a popular government, we favor an income tax as a part of our revenue system and declare for a proposed constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to levy and collect a tax upon individual and corporate incomes, limited to certain amounts, to the end that wealth may bear its due share of the burdens of the government.

Rhode Island—We favor an amendment to the Constitution providing for an income tax, and we condemn the cowardly attitude of the Republican legislators of this State upon the income tax question.

Tennessee—We favor the proposed Federal income tax amendment.

Utah—We favor an income tax as being a just means of equitably distributing the burden of maintaining the Government, applicable alike to individuals and corporations.

Vermont—We demand the passage by the coming Legislature of Vermont of the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution giving Congress the power to levy an income tax.

Wisconsin—We favor the ratification of the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution, authorizing Congress to levy and collect a graduated income tax.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

California—We recommend our Representatives in the Legislature to work and vote for the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, recently submitted to the various legislatures by Congress, permitting an income tax to be levied.

Colorado—We highly indorse this amendment, and promise its ratification in case the Republicans shall control the next legislature of this State.

Idaho—The Republican party believes that the United States should have the unquestioned power to levy and collect a tax upon incomes, and it therefore urges the next Legislature of the State of Idaho to ratify the amendment to the Constitution now proposed upon that subject.

Indiana—In time of war, or any other emergency, when ordinary forms of taxation are not enough

for the needs of the Government, the nation should have the constitutional power to tax incomes We heartily favor an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress this power

Kansas—We pledge all Republicans in the Kansas Legislature to vote for the ratification of the amendment to the United States Constitution providing for a Federal tax on incomes

Maine—We favor the ratification by the next Legislature of the amendment to the Federal Constitution as proposed by Congress, relative to an income tax.

Michigan—We congratulate the President and Congress on the passage of an income tax amendment to the Constitution.

Ohio—We favor the ratification of the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Utah—We favor the ratification by the coming legislature of the proposed income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Wisconsin—We favor the immediate passage of a graduated income tax law, with reasonable exemptions, and the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution permitting a national income tax.

PENSIONS.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Indiana—We favor the immediate enactment of a pension law, by Congress, providing for a pension of not less than one dollar a day for all Union veterans of the civil war.

Ohio—We favor the immediate enactment of the dollar a day pension bill introduced and championed in both the Sixtieth and Sixty-first Congresses by that Democratic veteran, Gen. Isaac R Sherwood, of Ohio, and we condemn the arbitrary action of the Speaker of the House and the administration in refusing to allow this beneficent and patriotic measure to come to a vote in the House of Representatives.

Wisconsin—We favor the immediate enactment of the one dollar a day pens on bill introduced at and championed in both the Sixtieth and Sixty-first Congress by that Democratic veteran, Gen Issac R. Sherwood, of Ohio, and we condemn the arbitrary action of the Speaker of the House and the administration in refusing to allow this beneficent and patriotic measure to come to a vote in the House of Representatives.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Illinois—The Republican party always has stood for liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the nation We therefore recommend a prompt amendment to the age service pension law for soldiers and sailors by the enactment of the bill which, among other things, provides that at the age of 62 the rate shall be $15 a month, at the age of 65, $20 a month, at the age of 70, $30 a month, and at the age of 75 over $40 a month

Kentucky—We favor the enactment of additional legislation providing pensions for the soldiers and sailors of the republic.

Ohio—The survivors of the civil war, whose ranks are rapidly thinning, deserve the nation's gratitude and support in their declining years. We favor further generous pension legislation and liberal administration of all pension laws The Republican party has enacted all general pension legislation on the statute books and will not fail in continued recognition of the services rendered by these brave men who saved the Union: and we denounce the insincere declaration of the Ohio Democracy in its platform in favor of a certain dollar-a-day pension bill, alleged to have been introduced in the Sixtieth Congress by an Ohio Democratic member, whereas no such dollar-a-day bill was introduced by him.

Pennsylvania—Recognizing our deep and lasting obligation to the soldiers and sailors of our several wars, we most heartily urge our Senators and Representatives in Congress to support all pension measures necessary to secure them from want in their declining years and increasing infirmities.

Tennessee—We declare in favor of continuing liberal appropriations for Federal soldiers by the Federal Government; and to the Confederate soldiers by the State.

Utah—We approve the pension policy of our Government. The men who risked their lives to save the nation are entitled to and should receive in bounteous measure the substantial evidence of the nation's gratitude. We call attention to the splendid and patriotic work of our congressional delegation, in securing pensions for many of our veterans, and an increase for others.

LABOR.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Illinois—The Democratic party, always the stanch friend of the laboring man, favors the passage of all proper legislation conducive to his prosperity, his happiness, and his safety. We favor the passage by Congress and the General Assembly of this State of adequate and just workingmen's compensation acts. We favor a Federal and State Employers' Liability act, as well as safety appliance legislation calculated to protect the lives and persons of those who toil. We believe the laboring men have a legal and a moral right to form trades unions for the purpose of peaceably assuring concerted action in behalf of those things to which they are entitled and which without organization individuals cannot obtain. We therefore, favor an amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust law, providing that labor organizations and trades unions shall not come within the provisions of that law. We advocate and defend the right of workers in every branch of activity to organize for the purpose of securing shorter hours of labor and increased wages, and we favor such State and Federal legislation as will enable them to secure complete industrial and economic reform.

Kansas—The settlement of labor disputes concerns the general public together with the employer and the employed. The State should intervene either through receiverships or compulsory arbitration to compel the operation of the industry affected until a settlement is obtained

Massachusetts—We are in sympathy with all practicable measures for improving the conditions of labor. We demand in the interest of both employer and employé, an effective workingmen's compensation act. We demand a reform of injunction abuses, including provisions for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt We demand shorter working hours for women and children, and the enactment of the eight-hour bill twice vetoed by Governor Draper.

Minnesota—We pledge the working classes of Minnesota that if the Democratic party is placed in control of the government of this State we will correct the defects of existing laws which do not now adequately protect their health, their limbs and their lives. We will strengthen the child labor law so that it can be more easily enforced and we will enact such laws as will better protect all men and women wage-earners in following their daily tasks.

New York—We favor the enactment of laws establishing the right of laboring men in case of injury

to indemnity out of the fruits of their own industry and the enlargement and more efficient enforcement of legal restrictions upon child labor.

Utah—We favor exclusion of all "coolie" labor from competition with American labor.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

California—In the contest between the wage-worker and the capitalist we stand for the square deal for both and favor legislation by State and nation which will improve the conditions of labor and best conserve the source of all wealth—human life. We recognize that the wage-earner has the same right to organize for the improvement of the conditions under which he labors that the capitalists has to use his capital in corporate enterprises. Both forms of organization should be given equal opportunity before the law to carry out their legitimate aims.

Minnesota—The birth cause of Republicanism was the principle that all men were equal before the law. The Republican party of Minnesota, recognizing that the fundamental unit of nationality is the "man and not the dollar," has specially provided, cared for and protected the rights of workingmen and workingwomen, as reference to the laws enacted by Republican legislators fully testify, and the best thought and ability of the Republican party is pledged to the continuance of such policy. In pursuance thereof we recommend that the legislature enact suitable laws providing for the further protection of laboring men and women injured in industrial pursuits, in accordance with such recommendations as may be made by the commission appointed to investigate and report thereon pursuant to the legislation enacted at the last session of the legislature.

Wisconsin—Excessive hours of labor of children and women are a menace to the health, intelligence and industry of the State; adults working under wholesome conditions and excessive hours require the protection of the law; public employment should be made model employment; we favor such law and factory legislation, such thorough factory inspection, such provision for the health of workers, such enforcement of the truancy laws and such investigation of tenement house conditions as shall place Wisconsin on a level with the most progressive States or nations.

Wyoming—The Republican party has ever been the friend of labor and the champion of the workingman. It has legislated to reduce hours of labor, to prohibit child labor, to protect the lives, limbs and health of the workers, and under its administration labor has been continuously employed and better paid than at any other time or place in history. The party will continue to guard the interests of those who toil, and in recognition of the dignity of labor we recommend that Labor Day be made a legal holiday in this State, the abolition of the contract leasing system in our State prison, the enactment of a law that eight hours shall constitute a day's work on all State or county work, and the enactment of a law giving the wages or workers the same liens on property as the mechanic.

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Connecticut—We declare for the popular election of United States Senators.

Idaho—We favor the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people, and until such amendment to the Constitution of the United States be adopted we favor an amendment to the election laws of the State so as to provide for the nomination of United States Senators by the people and pledging legislative candidates to vote for the candidate for United States Senator who receives the highest number of votes at such election, regardless of party.

Indiana—We favor an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Iowa—We favor an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Maine—We demand the election of United States Senators by the people.

Massachusetts—Again we demand the nomination of United States Senators by the people and their direct election as soon as it can be secured by constitutional amendment.

Minnesota—We favor the direct election of United States Senators by the people.

New Hampshire—We demand the election of United States Senators by the people.

New Jersey—We insist * * * that our citizens should be given an opportunity forthwith to pass upon a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

New York—We favor the popular election of United States Senators.

Ohio—We demand an election of the United States Senators by direct vote of the people. To that end we pledge a Democratic Legislature to take the necessary action looking to a convention of the States to adopt the constitutional amendment required.

Oklahoma—We favor the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

Rhode Island—We favor and pledge our candidates for Congress to support an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

South Dakota—We favor the election of the United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Vermont—We demand the election of United States Senators and President by a direct vote of the people.

Wisconsin—We favor the amendment of the Constitution of the United States in such manner as to permit of the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

California—We recommend the enactment by the next legislature and transmission to Congress of an act or joint resolution favoring an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and pending the adoption of this Federal amendment such a revision of the primary law of the State as shall afford a State-at-large advisory vote as to the election of United States Senator.

Idaho—The Republican party of Idaho reiterates its demands for the election of United States Senators by direct vote.

Illinois—We favor an amendment to the Federal Constitution to enable electors to vote directly for United States Senators and request our representatives in Congress to do all within their power to bring about such constitutional amendment.

Indiana—We demand that United States Senators shall be elected by the direct vote of the people.

Kansas—We hereby bind our Kansas Republican members of Congress in both houses to make every effort to secure the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment that will provide for the direct election of United States Senators by the people.

Michigan—We declare in favor of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Wisconsin—Election of United States Senators by direct vote has long been demanded by an overwhelming majority of the people. The House of Representatives has five times, the last time by unanimous vote, adopted and transmitted to the Senate a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to that end. The Senate has refused to permit a vote upon these resolutions. We favor the election of Senators by direct vote and urge that Congress take immediate action accordingly.

SHIP SUBSIDIES.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Delaware—We favor the upbuilding of a merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury, and we denounce the efforts of the Republican party to pass the proposed Ship Subsidy bill, which is an iniquitous attempt to appropriate the public funds for private purposes, and a wasteful, illogical and useless attempt to overcome by subsidy the obstructions already raised by the Republican Legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the sea.

Indiana—We are opposed to all subsidies by the Government, and we especially condemn the present Ship Subsidy bill.

Missouri—We believe in the upbuilding of the American merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury.

Nebraska—We congratulate the country that Democratic opposition has thus far succeeded in defeating the iniquitous Ship Subsidy bill.

Oklahoma—We oppose a Ship Subsidy and a central bank.

Wisconsin—We are opposed to all subsidies by the Government, and we especially condemn the Ship Subsidy bill pending before Congress.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Ohio—We favor legislation which will revive our merchant marine.

Wisconsin—We are unequivocally opposed to the granting of shipping subsidies by the Federal Government in the form of ocean mail subvention or otherwise. We hold that an American merchant marine cannot be upbuilt by appropriations from the tax-contributed treasury of the people for the enrichment of a special interest.

THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Massachusetts—Without abandoning our representative Government, we advocate the use of the Initiative and the Referendum as a check upon machine domination.

Minnesota—We hold that all questions affecting the moral, political and economic welfare of the people should be directly subject to the conscience and will of the people. To this end we demand of the incoming State legislature, regardless of the political affiliations of its members, that it submit to the voters of this State at the next general election a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative, the referendum and the recall.

Nebraska—We favor an amendment to our Constitution providing for the initiative and referendum.

Utah—We declare in favor of necessary legislation to carry into effect provisions of State Constitution providing for initiative and referendum and the right of recall of any unfaithful or incompetent public servant, particularly in case of municipal officers.

Wisconsin—We favor the submission to the voters of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the initiative, the referendum and the recall.

Wyoming—We favor the initiative and referendum and recall.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Illinois—We favor an amendment to the Constitution providing for the initiative and referendum.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAWS.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Connecticut—The Connecticut Democracy favors the direct primary form of nominations in order that the people may select their own servants.

Idaho—We reaffirm our unfaltering allegiance to the principles of the direct primary and we demand such amendments to the existing law as recent experience has demonstrated are necessary to make it simple and effective.

Iowa—We believe in such amendment of the Primary law as will reduce enormous expense thereof and as will more effectually enable the people to actually control a nomination of their candidates for office.

Massachusetts—We advocate direct primaries and caucus reform. We favor the reform of the convention system wherever direct nominations can be obtained.

Michigan—We pledge the Democratic party to the perfection of the Primary Nominating law and the amendment of our election laws, so as to require the publication before the primary and also immediately preceding the election of all campaigns, contributions and expenditures from whatever source derived.

New York—We declare in favor of State-wide direct primaries to insure to the people the right to choose members of political committees and nominate candidates for public office.

Rhode Island—We favor a direct primary law.

South Dakota—We favor a primary election law, but the present primary law was evidently drawn by the Republican party bosses in control of our legislature for the purpose of perpetuating party government. We pledge the Democratic government to the enactment of amendments to said law, which will make it understood and leave the voter untrammeled in the selection of his choice for the candidates for office.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

California—The system of direct primary nominations has justified itself by results. It has eliminated log-rolling and trading, the stock resources of the political boss, and has substituted the directly expressed will of the party members.

Idaho—We compliment the citizens of Idaho upon the passage by a Republican Legislature of our

present Direct Primary law and while favoring changes in the same that recent election suggests, we affirm our allegiance to the principle of nomination of candidates by direct vote of the people.

Illinois—We favor a direct primary law and such amendment of the present law as experience may show to be necessary.

Minnesota—It has become notorious that the great expense attendant upon primary elections practically precludes men of moderate means from becoming candidates for important offices, and it has become a common thing for voters to vote for and help to secure the nomination of men of opposite political faith for whom they do not intend to vote at the election, and we declare that legislation is imperatively needed that will reduce the expense of conducting a primary campaign and to prevent voters from aiding in the nomination of candidates that they are seeking to defeat.

New Hampshire—The Direct Primary law has proved an unqualified success. The choice of delegates to national conventions should be brought under its provisions.

New Jersey—We favor such amendments in election and primary laws as will make the decision of the people at the elections and primaries easy of expression and sure of execution, and we favor the election of all delegates to conventions under the primary laws of the State.

New York—We believe that the same safeguards should surround primary elections as have been shown to be effective in preventing repeating and frauds at general elections. We therefore favor extending the signature law, as now applied to general elections, to primary elections. We demand the most rigid economy in every department of the State, always with due heed to the growing needs of a great commonwealth.

Utah—We declare in favor of the enactment of direct primary law by which all general officers including candidates for the United States Senate, may be chosen by vote of the whole people.

Wisconsin—We favor amendments to the primary election law which will simplify and make it as nearly as may be expressive of the free choice of the people.

Wyoming—We favor the enactment of a direct primary law and recommend the Oregon method of selecting United States Senators.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Connecticut—The Connecticut Democracy favors the enactment of a workmen's compensation law for injuries.

Delaware—We favor the enactment of a fair employers' liability act for the protection of the workingman of this State, so that in case of injury or death in the course of his employment, the whole loss shall not fall upon him or those dependent upon him

Michigan—The Democratic party, recognizing the vast changes in the industrial world, pledges itself to a careful investigation and an honest effort to bring about a correct and just solution of the problem arising out of the law of "fellow servant" "assumed risk and contributory negligence," in cases of personal injury to the employed, so that the worker and the employer shall both have exact justice done to them.

Minnesota—We stand committed to the enactment of a workingmen's compensation act that will justly and fairly compensate without delay every person injured in industry, irrespective of whether he assumed the risk, contributed to negligence, or suffered injury through the act of a fellow servant. It was the administration of the late Governor Johnson which inaugurated the movement of this kind of legislation, and we pledge our party to bring it to a successful termination, assuring both capital and labor of our desire to do each exact justice.

Missouri—We favor the enactment by the next legislature of a law that will provide an absolute and definite liability for injuries and deaths of employés in the dangerous occupations, to be secured and paid through insurance.

New Jersey—We favor * * * the enactment of an employers' liability act which will satisfy the just demands of labor and secure safety and efficient sanitation in all manufacturing processes and employments.

Oklahoma—We favor the extension of the adoption of the fellow servant rule to all others engaged in hazardous and dangerous pursuits besides those already exempt from that rule in this State.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

California—We demand an employers' liability act which shall put upon the industry the charges of its risks to human life and limb along the lines recommended by Theodore Roosevelt.

Illinois—We favor an employers' liability act and supplemental thereto a workmen's compensation act which in the event of accidental death or maiming of those employed by public service companies and industrial establishments shall, without expense to the public, secure to the victims or their dependent families a certain sum graduated in amount to the injury received, irrespective of the negligence of either party.

Kansas—We pledge the Republican members in the Kansas Legislature to vote and work for a measure creating a commission under the authority of the next Kansas Legislature which shall make inquiry into the practicability of a workingman's compensation law framed to meet labor conditions in Kansas

Massachusetts—We commend the action of the legislature in passing the resolution declaring that the public good requires a change in the present system of determining the compensation of employés for injuries sustained in industrial accidents, and that the commonwealth ought to provide different and more suitable relief, and in providing for the drafting of a law after a thorough investigation.

Missouri—We favor the enactment of a law changing the present rule establishing the liability of employers to employés injured in hazardous occupations, and the enactment of laws providing for the compensation of workmen injured in industrial pursuits. We approve the appointment of a commission for the investigation of this question and the submission of a bill to the next legislature.

New Jersey—We believe in the principle that an industry ought to bear the cost of personal injuries sustained in the business, and we pledge ourselves to the enactment of a statute in pursuance of these principles.

Ohio—We commend the action of Congress in the creation of a commission to investigate the question of employers' liability laws and workmen's compensation acts and to make recommendations to the President and to the Congress. We believe that industrial accidents to workmen should be treated as inevitable incidents to industrial operations and the compensation therefor as a part of the cost of production. The experience of other countries demonstrates that this principle can be applied to our industrial conditions without increasing the burdens of industry.

Tennessee—When the fellow-servants' doctrine was originally adopted by the courts fellow-employés labored side by side, and each had the opportunity of observing the work of his colaborer and of protecting himself against his negligence. In view of the development of the various industries and of transportation facilities and the complicated methods and mechanisms by which they are now prosecuted, we believe this doctrine, under many circumstances, deprives the employé of that protection

to which he is justly entitled, and we therefore recommend such a modification thereof by legislation as will meet the changed conditions under which the laborer toils.

Washington—We favor the passage of an employers' limited liability law which shall lay the burden of accidents accruing in industrial pursuits on such industries and not upon the shoulders of the helpless victims of such accidents.

Wisconsin—Losses occasioned by bodily injuries in industrial accidents should be borne by the industry in the first instance rather than by the disabled wage-earner or his dependents. We pledge immediate enactment of employers' liability laws, so framed as to meet the requirements of present conditions, and to the immediate creation of a system of workingmen's compensation. We favor a thorough investigation of the subject of occupational diseases with a view to the early enactment of suitable legislation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Delaware—The States, one and all—the smallest as well as the greatest—stand on the firm ground of their equal sovereignty as all being charter members of the great corporation of American liberty. It is with patriotic pride that we contemplate this inestimable birthright of the States and of the people to the continuance and protection of which our Federal Government is pledged by the organic law of its existence, and we declare ourselves to be unalterably opposed to any encroachment upon the rights inherent in our State, either by executive legislation or judicial action.

Georgia—This is the white man's country and should be a white man's government, participated in only by those races or representatives of races qualified for self-government. We strongly commend the administration, and the Legislature of 1907-8 for their best work in perpetuating Democratic government by submitting to the people a constitutional amendment disfranchising the ignorant and purchasable negro vote, and we rejoice that the people with practical unanimity ratified this amendment and made it part of our fundamental law. Under this wise constitutional enactment, for the first time in more than a generation, Georgia and every political division of the State is freed from the danger of domination by the ignorant and corruptible negro vote and who is incapable of self-government and unfit to participate in the government of white men.

Illinois—This nation can not be made truly great and influential by means of a great standing army and a big navy. For a big nation to play the bully with a weak nation is not greatness. This nation can be made truly great only by doing the acts of justice, only by being just and considerate to its national neighbors throughout the world.

Indiana—We are opposed to the indiscriminate use of the power of injunction by the courts without notice to the defendants and without a hearing, and we demand that the right of trial by jury in proceedings arising out of indirect contempt of such injunctions shall not be denied to a defendant in such cases.

Iowa—We are opposed to any legislation under which there may be established a central bank, and we condemn the Republican party for permitting in the establishment of the postal savings banks the funds to be withdrawn from the local community and sent to the large financial institutions of the East, and we recommend such legislation as shall prevent this discrimination against the people of the great West.

Kansas—We denounce the present so-called Postal Savings Bank law, enacted at the behest of President Taft, as a short cut for the savings of the Kansas people into banks of Wall Street, and demand its repeal and the enactment of a true Postal Savings law in the interests of the whole people—a law that will leave deposits in the community where savings are deposited.

Missouri—The constitutional provision that a navy shall be provided and maintained means an adequate navy, and we believe that the interests of this country would be best served by having a navy sufficient to defend the coasts of this country and protect American citizens wherever their rights may be in jeopardy.

New York—We again declare that all powers not specifically granted to the Federal Government belong to and of right must be exercised by the States in their sovereign capacity, and we reassert that the most efficient results in government are attained by the complete exercise by the States of these reserved sovereign powers. We are unalterably opposed to any usurpation by the Federal Government of the rights of the States.

Lastly, we solemnly declare our inflexible opposition to the so-called "new nationalism." Its inventor put this forward as if it were progressive, while in reality it is sheer reaction to tyrannical methods long ago shaken off by the free peoples of the world, oftentimes at cruel cost in treasure and blood. The settlers of our country fled from Europe to escape it. Whatever advance its adoption would bring is advance toward socialism. They would have to abandon freedom. They would reduce the States to prefectures governed from Washington. They would clothe the President with power to declare what is lawful—a power usurped by one President in the case of a giant corporation absorbing a competitor. Such a "new nationalism" would lay the meddling hand of a bureaucracy upon every industry, increasing the burdens of taxation, making the struggle for life still harder, and compelling every American workman to carry on his back a Federal inspector. Against all this exaltation of Federal centralization power to the destruction of home rule, against this despair of representative government, against this contemptuous impatience of the restraints of the law and of the decisions of the courts—we contend, in supreme confidence, that the people of this State and of this nation will not forget the noble heritage of their past, but upon that foundation will build the still nobler progress of their future.

We are opposed to unjust and oppressive sumptuary legislation which interferes with the personal rights of the citizen.

We recommend the extension and development of the parcels post so as to increase the weight and size of parcels which may be carried by United States mail.

Vermont—We condemn the present Federal Corporation Tax law and recommend its repeal.

Wisconsin—We denounce the Postal Savings Bank law passed by the Republican party, which forces the savings of the people from the localities where such moneys are needed for business purposes to the money centres of Wall Street, and specifically reaffirm the declaration contained in the last national Democratic platform in favor of guaranteed bank deposits and postal savings banks.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Arkansas—We most cordially welcome the return of Col. Theodore Roosevelt to his native land, which of itself is an inspiration for greater activity and enthusiastic co-operation with him in his wise and strenuous efforts in support of the present administration, which is so courageously carrying into effective legislation the policies which he so ably advocated for the universal uplift of the American people.

California—We declare our faith in the unswerving opposition of the people of California to the further admission of Oriental laborers, and we urge on Congress and the President the adoption of all necessary measures to guard against this evil.

We favor the submission to the judgment of the voters of California of a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage.

We favor the better definition and limitation of the rights of the courts in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, along the lines recommended by President Taft to the last national Republican convention.

Indiana—We favor such limitation of the powers of injunction as will not imperil the liberty of any man without notice and hearing.

Kansas—We send our greetings to Theodore Roosevelt, the new world's champion of the rights of man in the world-old contest between rising humanity and the encroachments of special privilege. And as Republicans we stand ready to enlist under his banner in the right for human rights.

Kentucky—We favor the continued enlargement and improvement of the navy as the surest method of preserving peace, until arbitration for national disputes has been adopted and accepted by the powerful nations of the world and universal disarmament is made possible.

Ohio—We favor a navy ample enough to protect all our interests home and abroad. We demand equal justice for all men without regard to race or color. We declare once more and without reservation for the enforcement in letter and spirit of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, which were designed for the protection and advancement of the negro, and we condemn all devices which have for their real aim his disfranchisement, and that for reason of color alone, as unfair, un-American and repugnant to the supreme law of the land.

Wisconsin—The high cost of living in cities compared with the prices received by farmers for their products requires our immediate attention; we denounce the suppression by special interests in Congress of the investigations of the country life commission, and we favor a thorough investigation of the conditions of country and city life, as an aid in bringing the wage-earner and farmer closer together, eliminating the wastes of distribution, promoting co-operative selling, buying, storage and warehousing, co-operative credit and knowledge of co-operative methods, collective bargaining and arbitration between employers and employés, and the encouragement of the ownership of homes by wage-earners and farmers.

The Missouri Democrats nominated Joseph W. Folk and the Texas Democrats Joseph W. Bailey for President in their respective State platforms.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, ADOPTED AT NEW YORK, JULY, 1908.

The Socialist Labor party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but, taught by experience, we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of their life, their liberty, and their happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again, taught by experience, we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tools with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty, and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of Democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes—the capitalist class and the working class; throws society into the convulsions of the class struggle, and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the capitalist class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class.

The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crisis on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage-workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights, and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of working-class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY ADOPTED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, JULY 16, 1908.

The Prohibition party of the United States, assembled in convention at Columbus, Ohio, July 15-16, 1908, expressing gratitude to almighty God for the victories of our principles in the past, for encouragement at present, and for confidence in early and triumphant success in the future, makes the following declaration of principles, and pledges their enactment into law when placed in power:

1. The submission by Congress of the several States, of an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation, or transportation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.
2. The immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in the District of Columbia, in the Territories and all places over which the national Government has jurisdiction; the repeal of the internal revenue tax on alcoholic liquors and the prohibition of interstate traffic therein.
3. The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.
4. Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.
5. The establishment of postal savings banks and the guaranty of deposits in banks.
6. The regulation of all corporations doing an interstate commerce business.
7. The creation of a permanent tariff commission.
8. The strict enforcement of law instead of official tolerance and practical license of the social evil which prevails in many of our cities, with its unspeakable traffic in girls.
9. Uniform marriage and divorce laws.
10. An equitable and constitutional employers' liability act.
11. Court review of Post-Office Department decisions.
12. The prohibition of child labor in mines, workshops and factories.
13. Legislation basing suffrage only upon intelligence and ability to read and write the English language.
14. The preservation of the mineral and forest resources of the country, and the improvement of the highways and waterways.

Believing in the righteousness of our cause and the final triumph of our principles, and convinced of

the unwillingness of the Republican and Democratic parties to deal with these issues, we invite to full party fellowship all citizens who are with us agreed.

PLATFORM OF THE NEW YORK SOCIALIST PARTY.

The Socialist party of the State of New York in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism and again indorses the platform of the Socialist party of the United States.

In entering upon the campaign of 1910, the Socialist party presents itself to the voters of the State of New York as the party of the workers.

The two dominant political parties pretend to stand for all the people; the so-called reform parties claim to speak for the good people; the Socialist party frankly acknowledges that it is concerned chiefly with the working people.

The State of New York is the citadel of American commerce and finance, the headquarters of the most powerful corporations and trusts, and the centre of the greatest wealth, but it is at the same time the home of the vilest slums, of most abject poverty and widespread misery.

The great fortunes of the wealthy come from the spoliation of the poor. Large profits for the manufacturers mean starvation wages for the workers; the princely revenues of the landlords are derived from excessive rents of the tenants, and the billions of watered stock and bonds crying for dividends and interest are a perpetual mortgage upon the work and lives of the people of all generations to come.

Every legislative act in favor of the wealthy is an assault upon the workers: every measure truly redounding to the benefit of the workers is an attack upon the wealthy. Every franchise, grant and privilege is a license to rob the people, while every effective law for the protection and welfare of labor places a limit upon the power of the capitalist to exploit the workers and curtails his profits.

No political party can honestly serve all the people of the State—those who prey and those who toil; those who rob and those who are robbed. The parties as well as the voters of this State must take their stand in the conflict of interests of the different classes of society—they must choose between the workers and their despoilers.

The Republican and Democratic parties alike always have been the tools of the dominating classes. They have been managed, supported and financed by the money powers of the State, and in turn they have conducted the legislatures, courts and executive offices of the State as accessories to the business interests of those classes. Under Democratic and Republican administration alike, the laws of our State have always been most generous to the possessing classes, and most backward in the field of labor legislation; the courts of our State have been most zealous in the protection of the "rights" of the wealthy and most ready to distort or nullify laws for the benefit of labor, while the executive powers of the State have regularly ranged themselves squarely on the side of the employer in all acute labor disputes.

Under alternating Republican and Democratic control, the administration of our State has been mainly characterized by servility to wealth and by graft and corruption in office.

These vices of our government are not accidental, but are deeply and firmly rooted in our industrial system. So long as we have a class of capitalists who own all social instruments of wealth and control all means of existence, and a class of wage-earners who own nothing but their right to work and live, so long will there be an irrepressible conflict of interests between these two classes. To maintain its supremacy in this conflict the dominating class must strive to control our Government and politics, and must influence and corrupt our public officials.

The two old political parties as well as the so-called reform parties of the middle classes, which spring up in New York politics from time to time, all stand for the continuance of that system, hence they are bound to perpetuate and to aggravate its inevitable evils. No individual in their councils or under their control can abolish or mitigate these evils, and the favorite slogan of "Good men in office" is only a blind on the part of the shrewd machine politicians and a sign of political immaturity on the part of the deluded voters. The pitiable failure of Governor Hughes' reform programme in this State, and the ludicrous collapse of the so-called Roosevelt policies in the national Government have once more demonstrated that the individual is powerless against the system.

The Socialist party advocates a radical change in the entire social scheme of modern society. It proclaims that the business of providing the people with the necessaries of their lives. The management of our main industries is a social function and not a subject for private enterprise. The Socialist party demands that all social instruments of production, such as land, mines, railroads, factories and modern machinery, and industries which have reached a state of monopoly, be owned by the people collectively, and used by them for the common good, thus doing away with all the evils of private ownership, monopolies, trusts, wage labor, competition, exploitation, corruption, class wars, poverty and destitution.

This is the ultimate aim of socialism. It will be realized when the workers of this State and of most other States of the Union, as the class directly and immediately interested in the change, will espouse the cause of the Socialist party and rally to its support. In the mean time the Socialist party and all its representatives who may be elected to public office in this State will support and work for every measure which will tend to better the material conditions of the workers, protect their lives and health, and increase their power as a class, as well as all measures tending to secure to the people a fuller measure of true democracy in government and justice in social relations.

The Socialist party specifically demands the enactment of the following measures:

Industrial Demands. 1—A Workmen's Compensation act which shall provide for compensation to all workers injured in the course of their employment and to the dependents of all workers killed in the course of their employment. Such compensation to be equal to the full economic loss caused by the injury, to be recoverable without delay or litigation and to be secured by the State.

2—A law for proper safeguards and sanitary regulations in all occupations with ample provisions for frequent and effective inspection of the places of employment, machinery and appliances.

3—State insurance of all workers against sickness, invalidity and old age.

4—Public industries for the unemployed.

5—The enactment of a legal maximum work day of eight hours and its gradual shortening in keeping with the increased productiveness of modern machinery, and a rest period of at least a day and a half in each week for workers in all industries.

6—Prohibition of the employment of children under the age of sixteen years.

7—Prohibition of the use of State militia, police force and court injunctions in labor disputes.

8—Statutory recognition of the unrestricted right of workers to strike and boycott and to employ all peaceable means in furtherance of such struggles. The union funds shall not be subjected to liability for damages to the employer.

Political Demands. 9—Equal suffrage for all adult men and women.

10—Equal pay for equal work to men and women employed by the State or any of its subdivisions

11—The initiative, referendum, proportional representation and right of recall.

12—Home rule for municipalities.

13—Direct election of all public magistrates by the people.

14—The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin.

15—A graduated income tax.

16—Election of United States Senators by popular vote.

General Demands. 17—Public ownership of all means of transportation, communication and exchange.

18—Provision for proper and sanitary housing of the people.

19—Free feeding of school children.

20—Free and speedy administration of justice.

21—Abolition of the death penalty and of every form of punishment based upon the principles of revenge and deterrence; criminals to be treated as defective or victims of environment.

22—The abrogation of the power of courts and judges to nullify laws on the ground of unconstitutionality or on any other ground.

23—The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

PLATFORM OF THE INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE.

The platform adopted by the Independence League at Cooper Union, New York, October 5, 1910, was as follows:

Our duty is, disregarding all considerations of personal preference and partisan advantage, to do for the State what we did last Fall for the city of New York, and, in the interest of honesty and public decency, deal a crushing blow to Murphy's scheme to Tammanyize New York and rule the State.

We enter the fight with enthusiasm and confidence and again submit to independent voters a plain and unequivocal statement of our political beliefs and real purposes.

First and foremost we declare for and reaffirm our belief in genuine direct nominations, State-wide in its application to every elective office, doing away completely with the party conventions.

In order that the system of direct nominations may be genuine and effective, we demand personal enrolment and registration throughout the entire State, an official primary ballot and the extension to primary elections of all the safeguards that have been effective in limiting repeating and frauds at general elections, and, in particular, the signature law as now applied to general elections.

Once more we call to the attention of the intelligent voters of the State the vital necessity of ballot reform, and pledge our support to the Massachusetts form of ballot, so that the will of the voter may be clearly expressed and easily ascertained and the ballots may be accurately counted.

We believe in the principles of the initiative and referendum, and we particularly declare that no franchise grant of importance should become effective until the terms and conditions have been approved by popular vote in the locality interested.

The power to make officials resides in the people, and in them also should reside the power to unmake and remove from office any official who demonstrates his unfitness or betrays the public trust. We therefore demand for the people, under reasonable and proper safeguards against abuse, the right to recall public officials from the public service.

We shall continue to work for the popular election of United States Senators, and, pending a constitutional amendment, we demand an instructive vote to the legislature for United States Senators.

We condemn the dishonest juggiery by which there was defeated in the legislature the amendment to the Federal Constitution permitting an income tax, and we call for a new and immediate vote in the legislature upon this necessary reform which every political party has indorsed in national and State platforms.

In this connection we call for a progressive inheritance tax, to be shared between the States and the national Government.

We express our disgust and abhorence at the revelations of the graft and dishonesty in public office and the sale of legislation by both the old party machines, and we demand criminal prosecution for these treasonable practices. The statute of limitations is the friend and protector of every political grafter, and period within which prosecutions must be taken should be materially lengthened.

We renew our demand for a revision of the antiquated and conflicting sumptuary laws; and, while we reaffirm our adherence to the principles of personal liberty, we call for a cleansing for the present vicious conditions prevailing in the city of New York and a scourging of the alliance between protected vice and Tammany Hall.

We favor the taking of vigorous steps by the State to stamp out tuberculosis by improving and extending the means for its prevention and cure.

The State should apply itself earnestly to the policy of abolishing grade crossings and, in particular, should without any further delay put an end to the death dealing occupation of the streets of New York City by the New York Central Railroad.

We call for constitutional amendments which will permit the municipal ownership and operation of all municipal utilities, leaving the question whether such ownership and operation shall or shall not be undertaken to the determination of the localities affected.

In dealing with cities and counties throughout the State, the principle of home rule should be scrupulously observed, so that all such questions as franchises, taxation, etc., peculiar to localities may be decided by the people of the localities affected.

A new charter and administrative code for the city of New York are vitally needed, and should have the early attention of the legislature.

We favor the enactment of a law making it a felony to participate in any combination or conspiracy to blacklist employés.

We pledge ourselves to support the policy of liberal appropriations for the extension of fac lities for agricultural education and for preventing the spread of diseases of animals.

The principle of conservation of public lands and water powers should be put into practical operation and there must be an end of illegal special privileges in public land.

While emphasizing the importance of a businesslike and economical administration, we believe that the State should unhesitatingly expend whatever is necessary for the complete performance of its functions, but these expenditures should be for the benefit of the people and not for the benefit of politicians.

Upon this platform, to the end that no traitorous legislator shall be re-elected who has served the bosses, protected the trusts and betrayed the people, and that no faithless Congressman who took part in the infamous Cannon compact shall be returned to Congress to make further deals with corrupt politicians in defiance of public sentiment and the public interest, and with the special object of destroying the power and corrupt rule of Boss Murphy and saving the State from being Tammanyized, we call for united and non-partisan support of all citizens who favor pure politics, good government and progressive principles.

Franchises have from time to time been granted by the legislature to the public service corporations, permitting them to occupy the public streets in the cities, towns and villages of the State. Many of these franchises have not been accepted in good faith by the grantees, and either no construction under them has been done, or after the construction has been done, no service has been rendered to the public. We pledge ourselves to introduce such legislation as may be necessary to clear from the statute books any laws which protect such corporations in their holdings of these unused franchises

We favor the submission to the voters of the State of a constitutional amendment guaranteeing suffrage to the women of New York.

NEW YORK PROHIBITION PARTY PLATFORM, ADOPTED AT STATE CONVENTION AT CORTLAND, N. Y., ON OCTOBER 5, 1910.

The Prohibition party of the State of New York, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power, and pledging itself to every reform well calculated to advance the prosperity and happiness of all our citizens, hereby declares in favor of the following:

1 Absolute prohibition of the manufacture and traffic in alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes; prohibition officials to enforce the law.

2. A county prohibition law enabling the citizens of each county to prohibit the liquor traffic therein during the period before complete State-wide prohibition. Election of local prohibition officials to enforce the law.

3. Initiative, referendum and right of recall.

4 Direct primary nominations under a statute which shall protect the political rights of minor parties.

5 Short ballot plan reducing the number of elective State officers, giving to the Governor power of appointment analagous to the power of the President to appoint a cabinet.

6. Direct election of United States Senators.

7. Protection of womanhood by relentless effort to suppress the so-called "White Slave Traffic."

8. Protection of the rights of wage-earners, laws insuring safe and sanitary condition where labor is employed; abolition of sweatshops and child labor; such hours as will insure to labor time for culture and recreation. Equitable employers' liability law and all just measures to safeguard the rights of both employer and employé.

9. Conservation of our material resources and protection of our waters from pollution.

10. Public control of public utilities and a proper governmental control of corporations.

11. An equitable system of taxation

12. Suffrage without limitation as to sex, but with reasonable educational qualifications.

13. Extension and enforcement of civil service laws.

14. Honest, energetic impartial enforcement of all law.

15. Uniform divorce laws.

16. The abolition of railroad grade crossings.

17. Protection by Congress of prohibition territory from interstate shipment of liquors and against the issuance of internal revenue tax receipts by the Government for sale of liquors in such territory.

18. A permanent non-partisan tariff comm'ssion.

19. The extension of the postal savings bank system and the establishment of parcels post.

20. We declare that the election of good men who are candidates of parties committed to the license system does not bring the State any nearer to the adoption of the policy of prohibition which we regard as of first importance and we deprecate the nomination, indorsement or support of such candidates by the Prohibition party

The Prohibition party, therefore, invites to the support of these principles at the polls, men of all parties and of no party, whether Republicans, Democrats, regulars, progressives, insurgents or independents who seek the suppression of the legalized liquor traffic and believe that the enactment of these principles into law and their faithful enforcement would promote the industrial, political, moral and social well being of the citizen, the home and the State.

Political Record of 1910.

Jan. 26. Virginia Legislature re-elected John W. Daniel (Dem.) United States Senator for the sixth time.

Feb. 1 In the sixth Missouri congressional district Clement C. Dickinson (Dem.) was elected Representative to succeed David A. de Armond (Rep.), deceased.

Feb. 23. Mississippi Legislature elected Leroy Perkins (Dem.) United States Senator over ex-Gov. James K. Vardaman.

March 22. In the fourteenth Massachusetts congressional district Eugene N Foss (Dem.) was elected Representative by 5 645 plurality to succeed William C. Lovering (Rep.), deceased.

April 5. In the Milwaukee, Wis., municipal election Emil Seidel, Socialist candidate for Mayor, was elected over the Democratic and Republican candidates, and the Socialists carried both branches of the Common Council.

April 5 Indiana Republican convention at Indianapolis nominated Ellis Gully for Secretary of State with a State ticket.

April 19. In the thirty-second New York congressional district James S. Havens (Dem.) was elected Representative by 5 831 plurality to succeed James S. Perkins (Rep.), deceased.

April 28. Indiana Democratic convention at Indianapolis nominated L. C. Ellingham for Secretary of State with a State ticket.

June 8. Ex-Gov. Napoleon B. Broward was nominated in the Florida Democratic State primaries for United States Senator over James P. Taliaferro.

June 15. Pennsylvania Democratic Convention at Allentown nominated Webster Grim for Governor with a State ticket.

June 15. Maine Democratic Convention at Augusta nominated Frederick W. Plaisted for Governor over Obadiah Gardner

June 22 Ohio Democratic Convention at Dayton nominated Judson Harmon for Governor with a State ticket and indorsed Harmon for President.

June 22. Pennsylvania Republican Convention at Harrisburg nominated John K. Tener for Governor with a State ticket.

June 26 New York Socialist Party Convention at Schenectady nominated Charles Edward Russell for Governor with a State ticket.

June 30. Vermont Republican Convention at Montpelier nominated John A. Mead for Governor with a State ticket. The ballot for Governor was: Mead, 344, Frederick G. Fleetwood, 262.

July 12 Alabama Republican Convention at Birmingham nominated Joseph O Thompson for Governor.

July 12. Louisiana Legislature elected Gov. J. Y. Sanders United States Senator to succeed Samuel D. McEnery, deceased.

July 13. Wisconsin Democratic Convention at Milwaukee nominated Adolph J Schmitz for Governor with a State ticket and indorsed Burt Williams for United States Senator.

July 14. Vermont Democratic Convention at St. Albans nominated Charles D. Watson for Governor with a State ticket

July 14. North Carolina Democratic Convention at Charlotte nominated a judiciary ticket.

July 26. Nebraska Democratic Convention at Grand Island rejected William J. Bryan's "county option" plank in the party platform.

July 27. Iowa Democratic Convention at Ottumwa nominated Claude R. Porter for Governor, with a judiciary ticket

July 27 Ohio Republican Convention at Columbus nominated Warren G Harding for Governor on the third ballot, with a State ticket. The ballot stood: Harding, 746; Nicholas Longworth, 195.

July 28. Minnesota Democratic Convention at Minneapolis nominated John Lind for Governor, with a State ticket.

July 28 Pennsylvania Keystone Independent Convention at Philadelphia nominated William H. Berry for Governor, with a State ticket.

Aug 1 The Governor of Virginia appointed Claude A. Swanson United States Senator to succeed the late John W. Daniel.

Aug. 2. Republican primaries in Kansas were generally carried by the "insurgent" candidates

Aug 3. Iowa Republican Convention at Des Moines indorsed Senators Cummings and Dolliver and the "insurgent" programme.

Aug. 4. In the Tennessee judiciary election the Independent ticket was successful.

Aug. 9. Texas Republican Convention at San Antonio nominated J. O. Terrill for Governor, with a State ticket.

Aug. 10. Texas Democratic Convention at Galveston nominated O. B. Colquitt for Governor and indorsed Joseph W Bailey for President.

Aug. 16. Tennessee Republican Convention at Nashville nominated Benjamin W. Hooper for Governor, the balloting being: Hooper, 382; Alfred A. Taylor, 207.

Aug. 15. The United Labor Party of New York was organized in New York City.

Sept. 1. In the Georgia Democratic primaries Hoke Smith was nominated for Governor over Joseph M. Brown, the ballot under the county-unit system being 233 to 78.

Sept. 7. New Mexico election for delegates to the constitutional convention returned 68 Republicans and 32 Democrats.

Sept. 7. Vermont State and congressional elections were carried by the Republicans, Mead (Rep.) having 17,986 plurality for Governor.

Sept. 7. Wisconsin Republican primaries were carried by Senator La Follette and the "insurgents."

Sept. 8. Connecticut Democratic Convention at New Haven nominated Simeon E. Baldwin for Governor, with a State ticket.

Sept. 12. Arkansas State election was carried by the Democrats, George W Donaghey being elected Governor.

Sept. 12. Governor Sanders of Louisiana declined the United States Senatorship and appointed John R. Thornton to serve until the next legislature.

Sept. 12. Arizona election for delegates to the constitutional convention returned a large Democratic majority.

Sept. 12. Maine State was carried by the Democrats, Plaisted's plurality for Governor being 8,732. The Democrats elected a majority of the legislature.

Sept. 14. Connecticut Republican Convention at Hartford nominated Charles A. Goodwin on the second ballot for Governor, with a State ticket. The ballot stood, Goodwin, 318; Everett J. Lake, 259.

Sept. 14. Missouri Democratic Convention at Jefferson City indorsed Joseph W. Folk for President.

Sept. 14. Tennessee Independent Democratic Convention at Nashville indorsed the Republican candidate for Governor.

Sept. 15. New Jersey Democratic Convention at Trenton nominated Woodrow Wilson for Governor, the ballot being: Wilson, 811½; Frank S. Katzenbach, 372; George Sulzer, 148; scattering, 83½.

Sept. 20. New Jersey Republican Convention at Trenton nominated Vivian N. Lewis for Governor.

Sept. 23. Illinois Democratic Convention at East St. Louis nominated candidates for University Trustees.

Sept. 23. Illinois Republican Convention at Springfield nominated candidates for University Trustees

Sept. 27. New Hampshire Republican Convention nominated Robert P. Bass for Governor.

Sept 28. New York Republican Convention at Saratoga Springs nominated Henry L. Stimson for Governor, with a State ticket, the ballot for Governor being: Stimson, 648; William S. Bennet, 242.

Sept. 29. Rhode Island Democratic Convention at Providence nominated Lewis A. Waterman for Governor, with a State ticket.

Sept. 30. New York Democratic Convention at Rochester nominated John A. Dix for Governor, with a State ticket. The ballot for Governor was: Dix, 434; William Sulzer, 16.

Oct. 4. New York Independence League at Cooper Union, New York, nominated John J. Hopper for Governor. William Randolph Hearst for Lieutenant-Governor, and a State ticket.

Oct. 6. Massachusetts Republican Convention at Boston re-nominated Eben S. Draper for Governor, with a State ticket

Oct. 6. Michigan Republican Convention nominated Chase S. Osborn for Governor, with a State ticket.

Oct. 6. Tennessee Democratic Convention at Nashville nominated Senator Robert L. Taylor for Governor

Oct 6 Massachusetts Democratic Convention at Boston nominated Frederick W. Mansfield for Governor with a State ticket On Oct. 19 Mansfield withdrew and Eugene N. Foss was substituted.

Oct 19 Rhode Island Republican Convention at Providence nominated Aram J. Pothier for Governor, with a State ticket

Nov. 8. Congressional and State elections in most of the States.

Democratic National and State Committees.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Appointed by the Democratic National Convention at Denver, Col., July, 1908.

Chairman	NORMAN E. MACK.	Buffalo, N. Y.	
Secretary	Urey Woodson.	Owensboro, Ky.	
Alabama	John W. Tomlinson.	Birmingham.	
Alaska	A. J. Daly	Nome.	
Arizona	S. J. Michelson	Phœnix.	
Arkansas	Guy B. Tucker	Little Rock.	
California	Nathan Cole, Jr.	Los Angeles.	
Colorado	Alva Adams	Pueblo.	
Connecticut	H. S. Cummings	Stamford.	
Delaware	Willard Saulsbury.	Wilmington.	
Dist. of Col.	Edwin A. Newman.	Washington.	
Florida	T. Albert Jennings.	Pensacola.	
Georgia	Clark Howell.	Atlanta.	
Hawaii	Gilbert J. Waller.	Honolulu.	
Idaho	Simon P. Donnelly.	Lake View.	
Illinois	Roger C. Sullivan.	Chicago.	
Indiana	Thomas Taggart.	French Lick.	
Iowa	Martin J. Wade.	Iowa City.	
Kansas	William P. Sapp.	Galena.	
Kentucky	Urey Woodson.	Owensboro.	
Louisiana	Robert Ewing.	New Orleans.	
Maine	E. L. Jones	Waterville.	
Maryland	J. F. C. Talbott	Lutherville.	
Massachusetts	John W. Coughlin.	Fall River.	
Michigan	Edwin O. Wood	Flint.	
Minnesota	F. B. Lynch	St. Paul.	
Mississippi	C. H. Williams.	Yazoo City.	
Missouri	M. C. Wetmore.	St. Louis.	
Montana	J. Bruce Kremer.	Butte.	
Nebraska	P. L. Hall	Lincoln.	
Nevada	John Sunderland.	Reno.	
New Hampshire	Eugene E. Reed.	Manchester.	
New Jersey	Rob't S. Hudspeth.	Jersey City.	
New Mexico	A. A. Jones	Las Vegas.	
New York	N. E. Mack	Buffalo.	
North Carolina	Josephus Daniels.	Raleigh.	
North Dakota	William Collins.	Bottineau.	
Ohio	Harvey C. Garber.	Cleveland.	
Oklahoma	W. T. Brady	Tulsa.	
Oregon	M. A. Miller	Lebanon.	
Pennsylvania	J. M. Guffey	Pittsburgh.	
Porto Rico	D. M. Field	Guayama.	
Rhode Island	G. W. Greene.	Woonsocket.	
South Carolina	B. R. Tillman	Trenton.	
South Dakota	E. S. Johnson	Rapid City.	
Tennessee	R. E. Mountcastle.	Knoxville.	
Texas	R. M. Johnston	Houston.	
Utah	Frank K. Nebeker.	Salt Lake City.	
Vermont	Thos. H. Brown.	Rutland.	
Virginia	J. Taylor Ellyson.	Richmond.	
Washington	W. H. Dunphy	Walla Walla.	
West Virginia	John T. McGraw.	Grafton.	
Wisconsin	T. E. Ryan	Waukesha.	
Wyoming	J. E. Osborne.	Rawlins.	

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

States.	Chairmen.	Post-Offices.	Secretaries.	Post-Offices.
Alabama	R. Tyler Goodwyn	Montgomery	John P. Abbott	Birmingham.
Arkansas	R. F. Millwee	Clarendon	Bruce T. Bullion	Little Rock.
California	R. H. De Witt	Treka	F. R. Starke	Vallejo.
Colorado	George T. Bradley	Ouray	Hume Lewis	Pueblo.
Connecticut	Chas. W. Comstock	Norwich	E. S. Thomas	New Haven
Delaware	Thos. F. Bayard	Wilmington	James Lord	Dover.
Florida	Wm. H. Price	Marianna	G. W. Fisher	De Land.
Georgia*	Hewlitt A. Hall	Newnan	B. M. Blackburn	Atlanta.
Idaho	John F. Nugent	Boisé	Frank B. Kenyon	Boisé.
Illinois	Chas. Boeschenstein	Edwardsville	Isaac B. Craig	Mattoon.
Indiana	Stokes Jackson	Greenfield	Myron D. King	Indianapolis.
Iowa	N. F. Reed	Ottumwa	John F. Dalton	Manson.
Kansas	H. S. Martin	Marion	W. H. L. Pepperell	Concordia.
Kentucky	Henry R. Prewitt	Mt. Sterling	R. G. Phillips	Elizabethtown.
Louisiana	Albert Estopinal	New Orleans	Robert S. Landry	New Orleans.
Maine	Fred Emery Beane	Hallowell	Wm. F. Curran	Bangor.
Maryland	Murray Vandiver	Havre de Grace		
Massachusetts	Fred J. McLeod	Boston	Clifton Loring	Boston.
Michigan	Edmund C. Shields	Howell	A. R. Canfield	Clare.
Minnesota	Frank A. Day	St. Paul	Harvey W. Grimmer	St. Paul.
Mississippi	C. L. Lomax	Greenwood	J. B. Stirling	Jackson.
Missouri*	Harry M. Ruby	Macon City	A. L. Hartly	Bloomfield.
Montana	S. V. Stewart	Virginia City	Finlay McRae	Helena.
Nebraska	John C. Byrnes	Columbus	Leo Mathews	Lincoln.
Nevada*	Peter J. Somers	Goldfield	A. B. Gray	
New Hampshire	John B. Jameson	Antrim	Guy H. Cutter	Jaffrey.
New Jersey	James R. Nugent	Newark	William K. Devereux	Asbury Park.
New Mexico	W. B. Walton	Silver City	Summers Burkhart	Albuquerque.
New York	W. A. Huppuch	Hudson Falls	John A. Mason	New York City.
North Carolina	A. H. Eller	Winston-Salem	Walter E. Brock	Wadesboro.
North Dakota	D. H. McArthur	Fargo	F. W. McLean	Fargo.
Ohio	H. L. Nichols	Batavia	Chas. C. Marshall	Sidney.
Oklahoma	J. B. Thompson	Pauls Valley	J. D. Burke	Guthrie.
Oregon*	Alex. Sweek	Portland	J. B. Ryan	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Arthur G. Dewalt	Allentown	P. Gray Meek	Bellefonte.
Rhode Island	F. E. Fitzsimmons	Lonsdale	Peter J. Gaskin	Valley Falls.
South Carolina	Wylie Jones	Columbia	John D. Bell	Columbia.
South Dakota	R. F. Lyons	Vermillion		
Tennessee	W. O. Ventress	Nashville	Eugene E. Ivins	Athens.
Texas	J. S. Williams	Paris	Murrell Buckner	Dallas.
Utah	James H. Moyle	Salt Lake City	Heber C. Jex	Provo.
Vermont	Emory S. Harris	Bennington	M. G. Leary	Burlington.
Virginia	J. Taylor Ellyson	Richmond	J. N. Brenaman	Richmond.
Washington	Chas. G. Heifner	Seattle	Geo. E. Ryan	Seattle.
West Virginia	W. G. Bennett	Weston	Alfred E. Kenny	Parkersburg.
Wisconsin	J. E. Davies	Madison	M. W. Kalaher	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	John E. Osborne	Rawlins	S. G. Hopkins	Wheatland.

* Committees subject to revision in States marked *.

Republican National and State Committees.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Appointed by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June, 1908.

Act. Chairman	JOHN F. HILL	Augusta, Me.
Secretary	William Hayward	Neb. City, Neb.
Treasurer	George R. Sheldon	New York.
Alabama	P. D. Barker	Mobile.
Alaska	L. P. Shackelford	Juneau.
Arizona	W. S. Sturgis	Tucson.
Arkansas	Powell Clayton	Eureka Springs
California	George A. Knight	San Francisco.
Colorado	Chas. E. Cavender	Leadville.
Connecticut	Chas. F. Brooker	Ansonia.
Delaware	T. C. du Pont	Wilmington.
Dist. Columbia	Sidney Bieber	Washington.
Florida	J. N. Coombs	Apalachicola.
Georgia	Henry Blun, Jr.	Savannah.
Hawaii	H. L. Holstein	Kohala.
Idaho	W. E. Borah	Boisé.
Illinois	Frank O. Lowden	Oregon.
Indiana	Harry S. New	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Ernest E. Hart	Council Bluffs.
Kansas	David W. Mulvane	Topeka.
Kentucky	A. R. Burnam	Richmond.
Louisiana	Pearl Wight	New Orleans.
Maine	John F. Hill	Augusta.
Maryland	Wm. P. Jackson	Salisbury.
Massachusetts	W. Murray Crane	Dalton.
Michigan	John W. Blodgett	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Frank B. Kellogg	St. Paul.
Mississippi	L. B. Moseley	Jackson.
Missouri	Charles Nagel	St. Louis.
Montana	Thos C. Marshall	Missoula.
Nebraska	Victor Rosewater	Omaha.
Nevada	P. L. Flanigan	Reno
New Hampshire	F. W. Estabrook	Nashua.
New Jersey	Franklin Murphy	Newark.
New Mexico	Solomon Luna	Los Lunas.
New York	Wm. L. Ward	Port Chester.
North Carolina	E. C. Duncan	Raleigh.
North Dakota	James Kennedy	Fargo.
Ohio	A. I. Vorys	Lancaster.
Oklahoma	C. M. Cade	Shawnee.
Oregon	R. E. Williams	Dallas.
Pennsylvania	Boies Penrose	Philadelphia.
Philippines	Henry B. McCoy	Manila.
Porto Rico	R. H. Todd	San Juan.
Rhode Island	Charles R. Brayton	Providence.
South Carolina	John G. Capers	Greenville.
South Dakota	Thomas Thorson	Canton.
Tennessee	Nathan W. Hale	Knoxville.
Texas	Cecil A. Lyon	Sherman.
Utah	C. E. Loose	Provo City.
Vermont	James W. Brock	Montpelier.
Virginia	Alvah H. Martin	Portsmouth.
Washington	R. L. McCormick	Tacoma.
West Virginia	N. B. Scott	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	Alfred T. Rogers	Madison.
Wyoming	Geo. E. Pexton	Evanston.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

States.	Chairmen.	Post-Offices.	Secretaries.	Post-Offices.
Alabama	Jos. O. Thompson	Birmingham	N. L. Steele	Birmingham.
Arizona	Albert M. Sammes	Douglas	R. U. Price	Tucson.
Arkansas	H. L. Remmel	Little Rock	U. S. Bratton	Little Rock.
California	Meyer Lissner	Los Angeles	Chas. R. Detrick	Palo Alto.
Colorado	Jesse F. McDonald	Denver	William C. Blair	Lake City.
Connecticut	Michael Kenealy	Stamford	George E. Hinman	Willimantic.
Delaware	Edmund Mitchell	Wilmington	Thos. S. Lewis	Wilmington.
Florida	Henry S. Chubb	Gainesville	Joseph E. Lee	Jacksonville.
Georgia	W. H. Johnson	Atlanta		
Illinois	Roy O. West	Chicago	Edward St. Clair	Chicago.
Indiana	Edwin M. Lee	Indianapolis	John F. Hayes	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Carl F. Franke	Parkersburg	L. B. Whitney	Decorah.
Kansas	Jos. N. Dolley	Maple Hill	C. O. Bollinger	Iola.
Kentucky	Robert H. Winn	Mt. Sterling	Alvis S. Bennett	Louisville.
Louisiana	F. B. Williams	Patterson	M. J. McFarlane	New Orleans.
Maine	Byron Boyd	Augusta	H. H. Hastings	Bethel.
Maryland	John K. Gladden	Annapolis	Roy L. Morgan	Annapolis.
Massachusetts	Chas. E. Hatfield	Boston	Chas. S. Groves	Hingham.
Michigan	W. F. Knox	Sault Ste. Marie	Paul H. King	Lansing.
Minnesota*	A. D. Brown	Madison	J. A. Martin	St. Paul.
Mississippi*	Fred. W. Collins	Summit	T. V. McAllister	Vicksburg.
Missouri	Chas. D. Morris	St. Joseph	James A. Finch	Fornfelt.
Montana	John D. Waite	Lewistown	Daniel Arms	Missoula.
Nebraska	William Husenetter	Linwood	R. G. Douglas	Osceola.
Nevada	Andrew Maute	Carson City	O. A. Norcross	Reno.
New Hampshire	Edmund S. Cook	Concord	Frank A. Musgrove	Hanover.
New Jersey	F. O. Briggs	Trenton	E. W. Gray	Newark.
New Mexico	H. O. Bursum	Socorro	Frank W. Shearon	Sante Fé.
New York	Ezra P. Prentice	New York City	Lafayette B. Gleason	New York City.
North Carolina	J. M. Moorehead	Spray	Gilliam Grissom	Spray.
North Dakota	Frank S. Talcott	Buffalo	J. M. Devine	Minot.
Ohio	Lewis C. Laylin	Columbus	Malcolm Jennings	Marion.
Oklahoma	Fred P. Brauson	Muskogee	Duke Stallings	Durant.
Oregon	C. W. Nottingham	Portland		
Pennsylvania	Henry F. Walton	Philadelphia	Wm. Harry Baker	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island	Geo. R. Lawton	Tiverton	Nathan M. Wright	Providence.
South Carolina	Jos. W. Tolbert	Greenwood	W. F. Myers	Columbia.
South Dakota	W. C. Cook	Sioux Falls	C. J. Morris	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	Newell Sanders	Chattanooga	George Renfro	Crossville.
Texas	Cecil A. Lyon	Sherman	Bart Marshall	Sherman.
Utah	C. E. Loose	Provo City	H. L. Cummings	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	F. C. Williams	Newport	Earle S. Kinsley	Ruthland.
Virginia	C. B. Slemp	Big Stone Gap	Geo. L. Hart	Roanoke.
Washington	B. W. Coiner	Tacoma	Edgar C. Snyder	Seattle.
West Virginia	Samuel V. Matthews	Charleston	Virgil L. Highland	Clarksburg.
Wisconsin	Henry Krumrey	Plymouth	William L. Essmann	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Chas. W. Burdick	Cheyenne	Joseph A. Breckous	Cheyenne.

* Committees subject to revision in States marked *.

Prohibition Party National Committee.

Chairman.....CHARLES R. JONES, Chicago, Ill.
Vice-Chairman.....A. G. WOLFENBARGER, Lincoln, Neb.
Secretary.....W. G. CALDERWOOD, Minneapolis, Minn.
Treasurer.....FELIX T. MCWHIRTER, Indianapolis, Ind.

Arizona—Frank J. Sibley, Tucson; Dr. John Wix Thomas, Phœnix. Arkansas—Henry Hatton, Beebe; H. Brady, Beebe. California—T. K. Beard, Modesto; Wiley J. Phillips, Los Angeles. Colorado—A. B Taynton, Denver; John W. Carpenter, Greeley. Connecticut—Frederick G. Platt, New Britain; William N. Taft, West Goshen. Delaware—Geo. W. Todd, Wilmington; Lewis W. Brosius, Wilmington. Florida—John P. Coffin, Eustis; Francis Trueblood, Bradentown. Georgia—Geo. Gordon, Atlanta; W. S. Witham, Atlanta. Illinois—Oliver W. Stewart, Chicago; A. E. Wilson, Chicago. Indiana—Felix T. McWhirter, Indianapolis; Charles Eckhart, Auburn. Iowa—O. D. Ellett, Marshalltown; K. W Brown, Ames. Kansas—Earle R. De Lay, Emporia; J. N. Wood, Ottawa. Kentucky—Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Lexington; T. B. Demaree, Wilmore Louisiana—E. E. Israel, Baton Rouge; also Walter Miller, New Orleans. Maine—Nathan F. Woodbury, Auburn; Lyman B. Merritt, Houlton. Maryland—Finley C. Hendrickson, Cumberland; George R. Gorsuch, Baltimore. Massachusetts—John M. Fisher, Attleboro; J. B. Lewis, Boston. Michigan—Samuel Dickie, Albion; Fred W. Corbett, Lansing. Minnesota—W. G. Calderwood, Minneapolis; *Geo. W. Higgins, Minneapolis. Missouri—H. P. Faris, Clinton; Charles E. Stokes, Kansas City. Montana—Mrs. Kate M. Hamilton, Butte. Nebraska—A. G. Wolfenbarger, Lincoln; D. B. Gilbert, Fremont. New Hampshire—A. H. Morrill, Laconia; John S. Blanchard, Concord. New Jersey—Geo. J. Haven, Camden; Joel G. Van Cise, Summit. New York—Clarence E. Pitts, Oswego; Geo. E. Stockwell, Fort Plain. North Carolina—J. M. Templeton, Cary; Thos. P. Johnston, Salisbury. North Dakota—Theo. E. Ostlund, Hillsboro; M. H. Kiff, Tower City. Ohio—F. M. Mecartney, Columbus; J. B. Martin, Cincinnati. Oklahoma—Charles Brown, Carmen; Rev. J. M. Monroe, Oklahoma City. Oregon—F. McKercher, Portland; W. P. Elmore, Brownsville. Pennsylvania—A. A. Stevens, Tyrone; David B. McCalmont, Franklin. Rhode Island—C. H. Tilley, Providence; Bernon E. Helme, Kingston. South Dakota—W. T. Raffety, Miller; Quincy Lee Morrow, Brookings. Tennessee—A. D. Reynolds, Bristol; J. B. Stinespring, Sandford. Texas—J. B. Cranfill, Dallas; Walter C. Swengel, Dallas. Vermont—H. S. Eldred, Sheldon; Dr. Hausen, Montpelier. Virginia—G. M. Smithdeal, Richmond; James W. Bodley, Staunton. Washington—Guy Posson, Seattle; R. E. Dunlap, Seattle. West Virginia—Edward W. Mills, Fairmont; U. A. Clayton, Fairmont. Wisconsin—W. D. Cox, Milwaukee. B. E. Van Keuren, Oshkosh. Wyoming—Lemuel L. Laughlin, Laramie; O. J. Sawyer, Laramie.

* Deceased.

People's Party National Committee.

Chairman.....JAY W. FORREST, Albany, N. Y.
Vice-Chairman and Treasurer.....J. L. BIARD, Paris, Tex.
Secretary.....J. H. FELTER, Springfield, Ill.

Socialist Labor Party National Executive Committee.

PAUL AUGUSTINE, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, New York City. The National Executive Committee is composed of Olive M. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal.; Joseph Marek, New Haven, Ct.; F. H. Kuchenbecker, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Matz, Indianapolis, Ind.; James H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.; Arthur E. Reimer, South Boston, Mass.; George Hasseler, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. J. D. DeShazer, Durango, Col.; Samuel Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.; Rudolph Katz, Paterson, N. J.; C. F. Meier, St. Louis, Mo.; John Kircher, Cleveland, Ohio; Boris Reinstein, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. S. Dowler, Des Moines, Ia.; C. M. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash.; Albert Schnabel, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. B. Dorsey Downey, Portsmouth, Va.; William H. Thomas, Buena Vista, Pa.

The party is organized in local organizations known as "sections," such sections existing in thirty States. Any seven persons in any city or town of the United States may form a section, providing they acknowledge the platform and constitution of the Socialist Labor party and do not belong to any other political party. In places where no section exists or where none can be formed, any person complying with the aforesaid provisions may become a member-at-large upon application to the National Executive Committee. Sections are not permitted to charge initiation fees. All questions of importance arising within the party are decided by general vote. At each meeting of the section a chairman is elected, and the same rule holds good with all standing committees.

Socialist Party National Committee.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary, 180 Washington Street, Chicago. This organization, known nationally as the Socialist Party, is officially known as the Social Democratic Party in Wisconsin, and the Public Ownership Party in Minnesota, to conform to the election laws in those States. The National Executive Committee is composed of seven men, elected by a national referendum of party members. The national secretary is elected in like manner. The term of office is one year. The following are the members of the National Executive Committee: Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; Lena M. Lewis, California; George H. Goebel, New Jersey; Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.; James F Carey, Boston, Mass.; Robt. Hunter, Noroton Heights, Ct.; John Spargo, Yonkers, N. Y. The National Committee is composed of representatives from each organized State or Territory, of which there are 42. Representation is as follows: "Each State or Territory shall be represented on the National Committee by one member and by an additional member for every one thousand members or major fraction thereof in good standing in the party." The apportionment is made by the national secretary at the beginning of each year, based upon the dues received from the respective States.

National Democratic League of Clubs.

CHAIRMAN, William C. Liller, Indianapolis, Ind.; General Treasurer, Frank S. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind; General Secretary, Robert J. Beatty, Columbus, Ohio; Manager Press Bureau, Harry B. Darling, La Porte, Ind.

The National Democratic League of Clubs is engaging actively in the work of adding to the Democratic vote in the nation. Its labors are purely a party work, aiming simply at the increase of Democratic strength. The League exists as a vote getting auxiliary of the regular Democratic organizations, and its success depends upon the hearty co-operation of Democrats throughout the country. It is the aim and endeavor of the National Democratic League of Clubs to aid in work of organization and to help the regular organizations to achieve greater success.

The League is a union or federation of Democratic clubs and associations, in all parts of the country. It is now in its third year. At the bi-annual meeting held in Indianapolis, Ind., Jefferson's birthday, April 13, 1910, twenty-seven States of the Union were represented. Its management is intrusted to a board of directors composed of some of the foremost men in the party, who take an active interest in its success.

The National Democratic League of Clubs is not organized for the purpose of either advocating or opposing any Democrat before he shall have been chosen by the constituted bodies or of furthering the interests of any man or set of men, before being indorsed by the party, but for the attainment and preservation of unity, the upbuilding of the party, and the promotion of its principles and welfare. Nor is it intended that any club or the League of Clubs shall usurp the functions of the several State, county or district committees, but rather work in harmony and in co-operation with them.

The National Democratic League of Clubs aims:

To make loyal Democrats of young men who are about to cast their first votes.

To explain clearly to the foreign-born voters the practical helpfulness and patriotic purposes of the Democratic party, and to enlist the new-made citizen in its ranks, thus making them good Democrats and therefore better Americans.

To confirm in the wavering an inclination toward Democracy and to make a habit of party fealty.

To preach early and late, day in and day out, the politics of Jefferson and Jackson.

To enlist voters, regardless of previous party affiliations, in the cause of Democracy, by every honorable means.

State Leagues or Federations of Democratic clubs, working under the National League, have been organized in thirty-eight of the States and have a membership in excess of 875,000.

National Republican League of the United States.

THE National Republican League of the United States was organized in Chickering Hall, New York City, December 15-17, 1887, by delegates from about 350 Republican clubs of the United States, assembled in national convention, pursuant to a call issued by the Republican Club of New York City. It is composed of the Republican clubs of the United States, organized by States and united in a national organization. Its purpose is "Organization and Education." It aims to enlist recruits for the Republican party, particularly the younger men and the "first voters." National conventions have since been held at Baltimore, 1889; Nashville, 1890; Cincinnati, 1891; Buffalo, 1892; Louisville, 1893; Denver, 1894; Cleveland, 1895; Milwaukee, 1896; Detroit, 1897; Omaha, 1898 (biennial sessions afterward); St. Paul, 1900; Chicago, 1902; Indianapolis, 1904; Philadelphia, 1906; Cincinnati, 1908; New York, 1910. At the close of the campaign of 1908, the League, including the Taft campaign clubs, comprised approximately 4,000 clubs, with a membership of 1,500 000. *Officers*—President, John Hays Hammond, Gloucester, Mass.; Secretary-Treasurer D. B. Atherton, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

The New York Democratic League.

AT a conference of Democrats of the State of New York, held at Saratoga, September 10, 1909, the New York Democratic League was organized and the following platform of principles was enunciated:

Equal and uniform taxation, taking no more money from the people than the just needs of government economically administered requires.

The abandonment at the earliest moment practicable of our imperialistic venture in the Philippine Islands, first safeguarding their independence by sufficient guarantees.

Steady adherence to the principle of home rule and local self-government by the State and each of its political subdivisions.

Rigid economy in Government expenditures.

Enforcement of Federal and State laws against criminal trusts and combinations in restraint of trade.

Election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

Reform in our registration and in enrolment laws, so that personal registration and enrolment shall be required in every political subdivision of the State. Reform in our methods of election, so that each elective officer shall be the separate, deliberate and intelligent selection of the voters of the State.

Reform in our methods of nominating candidates for public office, so that nominating conventions shall be composed of representatives directly chosen by the members of the party.

Reform in our primary laws, so as to give to every citizen greater direct influence in naming candidates for office and surrounding the primaries with such safeguards as will insure their honesty and providing the necessary time and legal machinery to insure the choice of a majority of the voters being respected and enforced in convention and committee.

No interference with the personal liberty of any citizen except such as is essential to secure the equal rights of all the citizens.

Taxation of corporations by the States alone.

A constitutional amendment authorizing the levy of a Federal income tax.

The election of officers was deferred until January 27, 1910, when the delegates assembled and made the following choice: Chairman, Thomas M. Osborne, of Auburn; Secretary, Francis A. Willard, of Albany; Treasurer, William Gorham Rice, of Albany. The term of service of these officers is one year. There is an executive committee of fifteen members, with the three general officers as members *ex-officio*.

Qualifications for Voting in Each State of the Union.

(Communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC and corrected to date by the Attorneys-General of the respective States.)

In all the States except Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming the right to vote at general elections is restricted to males of 21 years of age and upward. (See also "New York," next page.) Women are entitled to vote at school elections in several States. They are entitled by law to full suffrage in the States of Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming. (See article entitled "Woman Suffrage.")

States.	Requirements as to Citizenship.	Previous Residence Required. In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
Alabama*	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention (*j*)	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Convicted of treason or other felonies, idiots, or insane.
Arizona*	Citizen of U. S. by nativity or naturalization (*a*) (*b*) (*h*).	1 yr.	30 dys	.....	30 dys	Idiot, insane, felon, under guardianship. †
Arkansas*	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention.	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, failure to pay poll-tax, U. S. soldiers, or marines.
Calif'rnia*	Citizen by nativity, naturalization (90 days prior to election), or treaty of Queretaro.	1 yr.	90 dys	.....	30 dys	Native of China, idiots, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicted of infamous crime. †
Colorado*.	Citizen, native or naturalized, male or female, who is duly registered.	1 yr.	90 dys	.....	10 dys	While confined in public prison, under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, insane.
Conn.*	Citizen of United States who can read English language.	1 yr.	.....	6 mo.	.....	Convicted of heinous crime, unless pardoned.
Delaware*	Citizen of the United States†.	1 yr.	3 mo.	.....	30 dys	Insane, paupers or persons convicted of felony unpardoned.
Dis. of Col.	See foot note on following page.					
Florida*	Citizen of the United States.	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	.....	Idiots, duellists, convicted of felony or any infamous crime.
Georgia (*i*)	Citizen of the U. S. who has paid all his taxes since 1877.	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	.....	Convicted of felony, bribery, or larceny, unless pardoned, idiots, and insane.
Idaho *	Citizen of the United States, male or female.	6 mo.	30 dys	30 dys	10 dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, bigamists, polygamists, under guardianship (*n*).
Illinois*	Citizen of the United States (*b*).	1 yr.	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Convicted of felony or bribery in elections, unless restored to citizenship (*h*).
Indiana*	Citizen or alien who has declared intention and resided 1 year in United States.	6 mo.	.....	60 dys	30 dys	United States soldiers, sailors, and marines, and persons convicted of infamous crime (*l*).
Iowa *	Citizen of the United States (*o*)	6 mo.	60 dys	.....	.....	Idiots, insane, convicted of infamous crime, U. S. soldiers (*h*).
Kansas*	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention (*o*)	6 mo.	30 dys	30 dys	10 dys	Convicted of treason or felony, insane, under guardianship (*d*).
Kent'ky*.	Citizen of the United States (*b*)	1 yr.	6 mo.	60 dys	60 dys	Convicted of treason, felony, or bribery in an election, idiots, and insane (*h*) (*m*).
Louisia'a*	Citizen of United States.	2 yrs.	1 yr.	.....	6 mo.	Idiots, insane, felons, under indictment, inmates of prison or charitable institution except soldiers' home.
Those able their name, o	to read and write, or who own $300 worth of r whose father or grandfather was entitled to		propert vote o	y asse n Jan. 1	ssed in , 1867.	
Maine*	Citizen of the United States	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Paupers and Indians not taxed, under guardianship. †
Maryla'd*	Citizen of the United States	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	1 day.	Felons not pardoned, lunatics, *non compos mentis*, bribery.
Mass.*	Citizen who can read and write (*b*).	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Paupers and persons under guardianship.
Michigan*	Citizen of the United States or alien who declared intention 2 years and 6 months prior to November 8, 1894 (*b*).	6 mo.	20 dys	20 dys	20 dys	Indians with tribal relations.
Minn.*	Citizen of United States who has been such for 3 months preceding election (*b*).	6 mo.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Convicted of treason or felony, unpardoned, under guardianship, insane, Indians lacking customs of civilization.
Miss.*	Citizen of the United States who can read or understand Constitution of State.	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr (*c*)	Insane, idiots, Indians not taxed, felons, persons who have not paid taxes, bigamists.
Missouri*	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention not less than 1 year or more than 5 before election.	1 yr.	60 dys	60 dys	20 dys	Persons in poorhouses or asylums at public expense, those in prison, or convicted of infamous crimes (*k*).
Montana*	Citizen of the United States (*b*)	1 yr.	30 dys	.....	.....	Felons not pardoned, idiots, insane, Indians (*p*) (*g*).
Nebraska*	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention 30 days before election (*b*).	6 mo.	40 dys	30 dys	10 dys	Convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights, persons *non compos mentis* (*h*).

* Australian Ballot law or a modification of it in force. † Or a person unable to read the Constitution in English and to write his name. (a) Or citizens of Mexico who desire to become citizens under treaties of 1848 and 1851. (b) Women can vote in school elections. (c) Clergymen are qualified after six months' residence in precinct. (d) Also public embezzlers, persons guilty of bribery, or dishonorably discharged soldiers from U. S. service, unless reinstated. (g) Also soldiers, sailors, and marines in U. S. service. (h) No soldier, seaman, or marine deemed a resident because stationed in the State. (i) The Australian system sometimes prevails in municipal primaries in Georgia, but same is made applicable by rule of party ordering primary and not by the law. (j) Poll-taxes must be paid to date, by Feb. 1, preceding election. (k) Also soldiers (except those living in soldiers' homes), sailors and marines in U. S. Service. (l) During term fixed by court. (m) Widows and spinsters owning property or having ward of school age may vote in school elections. (n) Also inmates of houses of ill fame. (o) Women can vote in school and city elections. (p) Indians who have not severed tribal relations.

States.	Requirements as to Citizenship.	Previous Residence Required. In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
Nevada *..	Citizen of the United States.....	6 mo.	30 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, insane, unpardoned convicts, Indians, Chinese.
N. Hamp.*	Citizen of the United States (*a*)	6 mo.	6 mo..	6 mo..	6 mo..	Paupers (*h*).
N. Jersey*	Citizen of the United States....	1 yr...	5 mo..	.....	.....	Idiots, paupers, insane, convicted of certain crime, unless pardoned or restored by law (*j*).
N. Mexico.	Citizen of the United States.....	6 mo..	3 mo..	30 dys	30 dys	Convicted of felony, unless pardoned, U. S. soldier, sailor, or camp follower, Indians.
N. York*..	Citizen who shall have been a citizen for ninety days prior to election.	1yr(*k*)	4 mo..	(*l*)	(*l*)	Offenders against elective franchise rights, guilty of bribery, betting on elections, and persons convicted of a felony and not restored to citizenship by the Executive. Convicts in House of Refuge or Reformatory not disqualified.
Woman otherwise to raise money for building assessment roll. Elector of town raising money or incurring liability in property in town assessed on last assessment roll.	rwise qualified but for sex may vote at village elections or y by tax or assessment if she owns property as sessed to vote on ney or incurring town liability un wn assessed on last assessment roll.	lage elections or perty as sessed to vote on p less he or his w	town meetings upon the propositi life own	e e t i n g s last preon for n prop-		
N. Car.....	Citizen of the United States...	2 yrs..	6 mo..	.....	4 mo..	Convicted of felony or infamous crime, idiots, lunatics (*o*).
N. Dak.*..	Citizen of the United States and civilized Indian † (*a*).	1 yr...	6 mo..	.....	90 dys	Under guardianship, persons *non compos mentis*, or convicted of felony and treason, unless restored to civil rights.
Ohio*.	Citizen of the United States (*a*)	1 yr...	30 dys	20 dys	20 dys	Idiots, insane, and felons, persons in U. S. military and naval service on duty in Ohio.
Okla.*.....	Citizen of United States (*a*) (*f*).	1 yr..	6 mo..	None.	30 dys	Felons (*p*), idiots, insane, paupers (*g*) (*r*).
Oregon *...	Citizen of U. S. or alien who has declared intention more than 1 year prior to election (*a*).	6 mo.	No (*n*)	None.	None.	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, Chinese.
Penna.*....	Citizen of the United States at least one month, and if 22 years old or more must have paid tax within two years.	1 yr. .	.....	.....	2 mo.	Convicted of perjury and fraud as election officers, or bribery of voters.
Rhode I.*	Citizen of the United States..	2 yrs..	.....	6 mo..	....	Paupers, lunatics (*g*).
S. Car.....	Citizen of the United States (*e*)	2yr(*c*)	1 yr...	4 mo..	4 mo..	Felons, bribery unless pardoned, insane, paupers.
S. Dak.*...	Citizen of the United States or alien who has declared intention, Indian who has severed tribal relations (*a*).	6 mo §	30 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Under guardianship, insane, convicted of treason or felony, unless pardoned, U. S. soldiers, seamen, and marines.
Tenn.*	Citizen of the U. S. who has paid poll-tax of preceding year.	1 yr...	6 mo.	.....	.....	Convicted of bribery or other infamous offence.
Texas*.....	Citizen of the U. S. or alien who has declared intention six months prior to election.	1 yr...	6 mo..	6 mo..	(*d*)	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, felons unless pardoned or restored, U. S. soldiers, marines, and seamen (*m*).
Utah*.....	Citizen of the United States, male or female, 90 days prior to election.	1 yr...	4 mo..	.....	60 dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of treason or crime against elective franchise, unless pardoned (*j*).
Vermont*	Citizen of the United States.....	1 yr...	3 mo..	3 mo..	3 mo.	Those lacking approbation of local board of civil authority.
Virginia*	See note at foot of page.....	2 yrs..	1 yr...	1 yr...	30 dys	Idiots, lunatics, paupers (*f*) (*j*).
Wash'n* ..	Citizen of the United States and all electors of Territory prior to Statehood (*a*).	1 yr...	90 dys	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, lunatics, convicted of infamous crimes, Indians not taxed.
West Va.*	Citizen of the State.....	1 yr...	60 dys	6 mo..	(*d*)	Paupers, idiots, lunatics, convicted of treason, felony, or bribery at elections.
Wis.*.....	Citizen of U. S. or alien who declared intention prior to Dec. 1, 1908 (right ceases Dec. 1, 1912), civilized Indians † (*a*).	1 yr...	10 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Under guardianship, insane, convicted of treason or felony (*p*) betting on elections, duellists.
Wyom.*...	Citizen of the United States, male or female.	1 yr...	60 dys	10 dys	10 dys	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read State Constitution in the English language.

* Australian Ballot law or a modification of it in force. † Indian must have severed tribal relations. § One year's residence in the United States prior to election required. (a) Women can vote in school elections. (c) Ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools are entitled to vote after six months' residence in the State. (d) Actual residence in the precinct or district required. (e) Who has paid six months before election any poll-tax then due, and can read and write any section of the State Constitution, or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes due the previous year on property in the State assessed at $300 or more. (f) Or convicted of bribery, embezzlement of public funds, treason, forgery, perjury, felony, and petty larceny, duelliste and abettors, unless pardoned by Legislature. (g) Or persons non compos mentis, sentence to State Prison for one year or more takes away right to vote until restored by General Assembly, under guardianship. (h) Also persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, and those unable to read the State Constitution in English, or write. (j) No soldier, seaman, or marine deemed a resident because stationed in the State. (k) Inhabitance not residence. (l) Thirty days in election district. (m) And any person subject to poll-tax who failed to pay same prior to Feb. 1 of year in which he offers to vote. (n) Must be resident of County to vote for County officers. (o) All persons unable to read and write, and whose ancestor was not entitled to vote prior to Jan. 1, 1867. (p) Unless restored to civil rights. (q) Except Federal and Confederate ex-soldiers. (r) Those unable to read and write State Constitution.

In Virginia.—Voting qualifications. All persons who six months before the election have paid their State poll-taxes for the three preceding years. Also any person who served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States, of the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States or of the Confederate States.

Residents of the District of Columbia never had the right to vote therein for national officers, or on other matters of national concern, after the Territory embraced in it was ceded to the United States and became the seat of the general government.

Requirements Regarding Registration of Voters.

(Continuation of "Qualifications for Voting," on preceding pages.)

THE registration of voters is required in the States of Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi (four months before election), Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania (in cities), South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

In Ohio it is required in cities of 11,800 to 100,000 population in presidential years; annually in cities of 100,000 or over.

In Illinois registration of voters is required by law. In all incorporated cities, villages and towns, which have adopted the Election Commissioner act of the State, persons not registered are not entitled to vote; but elsewhere generally they can vote if not registered by swearing in their votes, and producing one witness, a householder and registered voter of the voting district, as to their qualifications as electors severally.

In Iowa in cities having 3,500 inhabitants. In Nebraska in cities of over 7,000 inhabitants.

In Kentucky in all cities of the first, second, third and fourth classes, in Kansas in cities of the first and second classes, in North Dakota in cities and villages of 800 inhabitants and over, in Ohio in cities of the first and second classes.

In Missouri it is required in cities of 25,000 inhabitants and over.

In Oklahoma it is required in all cities of the first class.

In Rhode Island non-taxpayers are required to register yearly before June 30.

The registration of voters is not required in Arkansas, Indiana, New Hampshire or Texas.

Woman Suffrage.

IN the United States women possess suffrage upon equal terms with men at all elections in four States: In Wyoming, established in 1869; in Colorado, in 1893; in Utah, in 1896, and in Idaho, in 1896.

In Kansas women possess school suffrage established in 1861, municipal suffrage established in 1887 and bond suffrage in 1903. Full suffrage was rejected by the Kansas Legislature in 1909.

In 1910 woman suffrage was defeated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives by a vote of 47 to 148. It was acted upon unfavorably by the Judiciary Committees of both houses of the New York Legislature. Woman school suffrage was rejected by the Louisiana Legislature, and municipal suffrage by the Maryland Legislature.

The California Republican State convention of 1910 adopted a resolution favoring submission to the voters of a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage.

Woman suffrage amendments were voted upon in Oregon, Washington, South Dakota, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona in November, 1910.

School suffrage for women prevails in some form in twenty-nine States, as follows: Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming and Wisconsin.

In 1887 Montana gave tax-paying women the right to vote on questions submitted to taxpayers; in 1894 bond suffrage was given to women in Iowa; in 1898 the women of Minnesota were given the right to vote for library trustees, and in the same year Louisiana gave women taxpayers the right to vote in person or by proxy on all questions of taxation. In 1908 Michigan adopted a constitutional amendment providing for tax-paying suffrage for women taxpayers.

In 1901 the New York Legislature passed a law providing that "a woman who possesses the qualifications to vote for village or for town officers, except the qualification of sex, who is the owner of property in the village assessed upon the last preceding assessment roll thereof, is entitled to vote upon a proposition to raise money by tax or assessment."

In Great Britain women can vote for all officers except members of Parliament.

In Australia and New Zealand women have full suffrage; also in the Isle of Man, Iceland and Finland. They have full parliamentary suffrage in Norway.

Women have municipal suffrage in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory, in Iceland, Denmark and Sweden. In France women engaged in commerce have the right to vote for Judges of the Tribunal of Commerce. Women have some voting privileges in Cape Colony.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance is composed of National Woman Suffrage Associations composed of twenty-two nations. Its officers are: President, Carrie Chapman Catt, New York; Vice-President, Millicent Garrett Fawcett, London; Second Vice-President, Annie Fuhrlyelm, Finland; Treasurer, Mrs. Stanton Coit, London; Secretaries—First, Mrs. Annie Lundin, Germany; Second, Miss Martina Kramers, Holland; Miss Signe Bergman, Sweden.

The officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association are: Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Moylan, Pa., President; Catharine W. McCulloch, Evanston, Ill., First Vice President; Kate M. Gordon, New Orleans, La., Second Vice-President; Mary W. Dennett, 505 Fifth Ave., New York City, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Chicago, Recording Secretary; Jessie Ashley, 505 Fifth Ave., New York City, Treasurer; Miss Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky. First Auditor; Alice Stone Blackwell, Dorchester, Mass., Second Auditor. National Headquarters, 505 Fifth Ave., New York City.

The New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has its central office in New York City. Its officers are as follows: Mrs. Francis N. Scott, President; Mrs. Fritz Achelis, First Vice-President; Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. William A. Putnam, Mrs. Robert McVickar, Mrs. George D. Miller, and Mrs. William P. Northrup, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Francis S. Bangs, Treasurer, Mrs. George Phillips, Secretary, Room 819, Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39th St., New York City. There are also organizations in Massachusetts, Illinois, Oregon, Iowa, Washington and California. These are founded with the object of testifying to legislative committees and through the medium of the public press that the opposition to woman suffrage is based upon what is claimed to be "the intelligent conviction of the majority of representative women in all lines of social, industrial, and domestic progress." Pamphlets with information as to the objects of the Association may be had from the Secretary.

The Presidential Election of 1912.

THE next Presidential election will take place on Tuesday, November 5, 1912.

The President and Vice-President of the United States are chosen by officials termed "Electors" in each State, who are, under existing State laws, chosen by the qualified voters thereof by ballot, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every fourth year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires.

The Constitution of the United States prescribes that each State shall "appoint," in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector. The Constitution requires that the day when electors are chosen shall be the same throughout the United States. At the beginning of our Government most of the electors were chosen by the Legislatures of their respective States, the people having no direct participation in their choice; and one State, South Carolina, continued that practice down to the breaking out of the civil war. But in all the States now the electors are, under the direction of State laws, chosen by the people on a general State ticket.

The manner in which the chosen electors meet and ballot for a President and Vice-President of the United States is provided for in Article XII. of the Constitution, and is as follows:

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate.

The same article then prescribes the mode in which the Congress shall count the ballots of the electors, and announce the result thereof, which is as follows:

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

The procedure of the two houses, in case the returns of the election of electors from any State are disputed, is provided in the "Electoral Count" act, passed by the Forty-ninth Congress. The act directs that the Presidential electors shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their election. It fixes the time when Congress shall be in session to count the ballots as the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors.

The Constitution also defines who is eligible for President of the United States, as follows:

No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years.

The qualifications for Vice-President are the same.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The salary of the President of the United States was the cause of discussion in the First Congress, in view of the fact that the Constitution declared that the President should receive compensation for his services. Washington had notified his fellow citizens that he desired no salary. The limits suggested in Congress ranged from $15,000 to $70,000. The salary was finally placed at $25,000 and this remained the compensation until President Grant's second term (March 3, 1873), when it was increased to $50,000. Chapter 291S of the Laws of the Second Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, Approved March 4, 1907, appropriated "for travelling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, $25,000." In the Second Session of the Sixtieth Congress the matter of increasing the President's salary was again considered, and it was decided that the President's salary be fixed at $75,000 a year. At the Second Session of the Sixty-first Congress an appropriation of $25,000 was made for travelling expenses to be available during the fiscal years 1910 and 1911.

REFERENCE NOTES TO THE TWO FOLLOWING PAGES.

* The candidates starred were elected. (a) The first Republican Party is claimed by the present Democratic Party as its progenitor. (b) No candidate having a majority of the electoral vote, the House of Representatives elected Adams. (c) Candidate of the Anti-Masonic Party. (d) There being no choice, the Senate elected Johnson. (e) Eleven Southern States, being within the belligerent territory, did not vote. (f) Three Southern States disfranchised. (g) Horace Greeley died after election, and Democratic electors scattered their votes. (h) There being a dispute over the electoral vote of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina, they were referred by Congress to an electoral commission composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats, which, by a strict party vote, awarded 185 electoral votes to Hayes and 184 to Tilden. (i) Free Democrat. (j) Free Silver Prohibition Party. (k) In Massachusetts. There was also a Native American ticket in that State, which received 184 votes. (m) Middle of the Road or Anti-Fusion People's Party. (n) United Christian Party. (o) Union Reform Party.

Presidential Elections

FROM 1789 TO 1908.

AGGREGATE POPULAR VOTE AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT AT EACH ELECTION.

NOTE.—There is, properly speaking, no popular vote for President and Vice-President; the people vote for electors, and those chosen in each State meet therein and vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President. The record of any popular vote for electors prior to 1824 is so meagre and imperfect that a compilation would be useless. In most of the States, for more than a quarter century following the establishment of the Government, the State Legislatures "appointed" the Presidential electors, and the people therefore voted only indirectly for them, their choice being expressed by their votes for members of the Legislature. In this tabulation only the aggregate electoral votes for candidates for President and Vice-President in the first nine quadrennial elections appear.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

1789. Previous to 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared President, and the one who received the next largest number of votes was declared Vice-President. The electoral votes for the first President of the United States were: George Washington, 69; John Adams, of Massachusetts, 34; John Jay, of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge, of South Carolina, 6. John Hancock, of Massachusetts, 4, George Clinton, of New York, 3; Samuel Huntingdon, of Connecticut, 2; John Milton, of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong, of Georgia, Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and Edward Telfair, of Georgia, 1 vote each. Vacancies (votes not cast), 4. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1792. George Washington, Federalist, received 132 votes; John Adams, Federalist, 77; George Clinton, of New York, Republican (a), 50; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Republican, 4, Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 1 vote. Vacancies, 3. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1796. John Adams, Federalist, 71; Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 68; Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 59; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Independent, 11; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 7, John Jay, of New York, Federalist, 5; James Iredell, of North Carolina, Federalist, 3; George Washington, of Virginia; John Henry, of Maryland, and S. Johnson, of North Carolina, all Federalists, 2 votes each; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 1 vote. John Adams was chosen President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President.

1800. Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 73; Aaron Burr, Republican, 73; John Adams, Federalist, 65, Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 64, John Jay, Federalist, 1 vote. There being a tie vote for Jefferson and Burr, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Jefferson received the votes of ten States, which, being the largest vote cast for a candidate, elected him President. Burr received the votes of four States, which, being the next largest vote, elected him Vice-President. There were 2 blank votes.

1804. The Constitution of the United States having been amended, the electors at this election voted for a President and a Vice-President, instead of for two candidates for President. The result was as follows.: For President, Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 14. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 162; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 14. Jefferson was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1808. For President, James Madison, of Virginia, Republican, 122, Charles C Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 47; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 6. For Vice President, George Clinton, Republican, 113; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 47; John Langdon, of New Hampshire, 9; James Madison, 3; James Monroe, 3. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1812. For President, James Madison, Republican, 128, De Witt Clinton, of New York, Federalist, 89. For Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, 131; Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, Federalist, 86. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Gerry Vice-President.

1816. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 183; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 34. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, Republican, 183, John Eager Howard, of Maryland, Federalist, 22, James Ross, of Pennsylvania, 5; John Marshall, of Virginia, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, 3. Vacancies, 4. Monroe was chosen President and Tompkins Vice-President.

1820. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 231, John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 1. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican, 218, Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, 8; Daniel Rodney, of Delaware, 4, Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1 vote each. Vacancies, 3. James Monroe was chosen President and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice-President.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES.

Year of Election.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote.	Candidates for Vice-President.	States	Political Party.	Electoral Vote.
1824	Andrew Jackson	Tenn..	Rep...	155,872	50,551	(b) 99	John C. Calhoun*	S. C...	Rep ..	182
	John Q. Adams*	Mass..	Rep...	105,321	....	84	Nathan Sanford	N. Y	Rep...	30
	Henry Clay	Ky ...	Rep...	46,587	....	37	Nathaniel Macon	N. C..	Rep...	24
	Wm. H. Crawford	Ga....	Rep...	44,282	....	41	Andrew Jackson	Tenn..	Rep...	13
							M. Van Buren	N. Y..	Rep. .	9
							Henry Clay	Ky .	Rep .	2
1828	Andrew Jackson*	Tenn..	Dem ..	647,231	138,134	178	John C. Calhoun*	S C...	Dem .	171
	John Q. Adams	Mass..	Nat. R.	509,097	....	83	Richard Rush	Pa ...	Nat. R.	83
							William Smith	S C..	Dem .	7
1832	Andrew Jackson*	Tenn..	Dem ..	687,502	157,313	219	M. Van Buren*	N Y..	Dem .	189
	Henry Clay	Ky....	Nat. R.	530,189	....	49	John Sergeant	Pa	Nat R.	49
	John Floyd	Ga....	Ind...	33,108	....	11	Henry Lee	Mass ..	Ind ...	11
	William Wirt (c)	Md....	Anti-M		....	7	Amos Ellmaker (c)	Pa	Anti-M	7
							Wm Wilkins	Pa	Dem ..	30
1836	Martin Van Buren*	N. Y..	Dem ..	761,549	24,893	170	R. M. Johnson (d)*	Ky ..	Dem ..	147
	W. H Harrison	O....	Whig..			73	Francis Granger	N. Y..	Whig .	77
	Hugh L White	Tenn..	Whig	736,656	....	26	John Tyler	Va....	Whig .	47
	Daniel Webster	Mass .	Whig..			14	William Smith	Ala ...	Dem ..	23
	Willie P. Mangum	N. C..	Whig..			11				
1840	W. H Harrison*	O....	Whig..	1,275,017	146,315	234	John Tyler*	Va....	Whig .	234
	Martin Van Buren	N. Y..	Dem ..	1,128,702	....	60	R M. Johnson	Ky ..	Dem ..	48
	James G. Birney	N. Y..	Lib ...	7,069	....	..	L. W. Tazewell	Va....	Dem ..	11
							James K. Polk	Tenn..	Dem ..	1
							Thomas Earle	Pa	Lib. .	..
1844	James K Polk*	Tenn..	Dem ..	1,337,243	38,175	170	George M. Dallas*	Pa ..	Dem .	170
	Henry Clay	Ky ..	Whig.	1 299,068	....	105	T. Frelinghuysen	N J...	Whig .	105
	James G. Birney	N Y..	Lib ...	62,300	....	..	Thomas Morris	O	Lib....	..

Year of Election.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality	Electoral Vote	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party.	Electoral Vote.
1848	Zachary Taylor*	La	Whig	1,360,101	139,557	163	Millard Fillmore*	N. Y.	Whig	163
	Lewis Cass	Mich	Dem	1,220,544	....	127	William O. Butler	Ky	Dem	127
	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	F. Soil	291,263	....	..	Charles F. Adams	Mass.	F. Soil.	..
1852	Franklin Pierce*	N. H.	Dem	1,601,474	220,896	254	William R. King*	Ala	Dem	254
	Winfield Scott	N. J.	Whig	1,380,576	....	42	William A. Graham	N. C.	Whig	42
	John P. Hale	N. H.	F. D. (f)	156,149	....	..	George W. Julian	Ind	F. D.	..
	Daniel Webster (k)	Mass	Whig.	1,670	....	..				
1856	James Buchanan*	Pa	Dem	1,838,169	496,905	174	J. C. Breckinridge*	Ky	Dem	174
	John C. Fremont	Cal	Rep	1,341,264	....	114	William R. Dayton	N. J.	Rep	114
	Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	Amer.	874,538	....	8	A. J. Donelson	Tenn	Amer.	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln*	Ill	Rep	1,866,352	491,195	180	Hannibal Hamlin*	Me	Rep	180
	Stephen A. Douglas	Ill	Dem	1,375,157	....	12	H. V. Johnson	Ga	Dem	12
	J. C. Breckinridge	Ky	Dem	845,763	....	72	Joseph Lane	Ore	Dem	72
	John Bell	Tenn	Union	589,581	....	39	Edward Everett	Mass	Union	39
1861	Abraham Lincoln*	Ill	Rep	2,216,067	407,342	e 212	Andrew Johnson*	Tenn	Rep	212
	George B. McClellan	N. J.	Dem	1,808,725	....	21	George H. Pendleton	O	Dem	21
1868	Ulysses S. Grant*	Ill	Rep	3,015,071	305,456	f 214	Schuyler Colfax*	Ind	Rep	214
	Horatio Seymour	N. Y.	Dem	2,709,615	....	80	F. P. Blair, Jr.	Mo	Dem	80
1872	Ulysses S. Grant*	Ill	Rep	3,597,070	762,991	286	Henry Wilson*	Mass	Rep	286
	Horace Greeley	N. Y.	D. & L.	2,834,079	....	g ..	B. Gratz Brown	Mo	D. & L	47
	Charles O'Conor	N. Y.	Dem	29,408	....	..	John Q. Adams	Mass	Dem	..
	James Black	Pa	Temp.	5,608	....	..	John Russell	Mich	Temp	..
	Thomas A. Hendricks	Ind	Dem	....	....	42	George W. Julian	Ind	Lib	5
	B. Grata Brown	Mo	Dem	....	....	18	A. H. Colquitt	Ga	Dem	5
	Charles J. Jenkins	Ga	Dem	....	....	2	John M. Palmer	Ill	Dem	3
	David Davis	Ill	Ind	....	....	1	T. E. Bramlette	Ky	Dem	3
							W. S. Groesbeck	O	Dem	1
							Willis B. Machen	Ky	Dem	1
							N. P. Banks	Mass	Lib	1
1876	Samuel J. Tilden	N. Y.	Dem	4,284,885	250,935	184	T. A. Hendricks	Ind	Dem	184
	Rutherford B. Hayes*	O	Rep	4,033,950	....	b 185	William A. Wheeler*	N. Y.	Rep	185
	Peter Cooper	N. Y.	Gre'nb	81,740	....	..	Samuel F. Cary	O	Gre'nb	..
	Green Clay Smith	Ky	Pro	9,522	....	..	Gideon T. Stewart	O	Pro	..
	James B. Walker	Ill	Amer.	2,636	....	..	D. Kirkpatrick	N. Y.	Amer.	..
1880	James A. Garfield*	O	Rep	4,449,053	7,018	214	Chester A. Arthur*	N. Y.	Rep	214
	W. S. Hancock	Pa	Dem	4,442,035	....	155	William H. English	Ind	Dem	155
	James B. Weaver	Iowa	Gre'nb	307,306	....	..	B. J. Chambers	Tex	Gre'nb	..
	Neal Dow	Me	Pro	10,305	....	..	H. A. Thompson	O	Pro	..
	John W. Phelps	Vt	Amer.	707	....	..	S. C. Pomeroy	Kan	Amer.	..
1884	Grover Cleveland*	N. Y.	Dem	4,911,017	62,683	219	T. A. Hendricks*	Ind	Dem	219
	James G. Blaine	Me	Rep	4,848,334	....	182	John A. Logan	Ill	Rep	182
	John P. St. John	Kan	Pro	151,809	....	..	William Daniel	Md	Pro	..
	Benjamin F. Butler	Mass	Gre'nb	133,825	....	..	A. M. West	Miss	Gre'nb	..
	P. D. Wigginton	Cal	Amer.	....	....	..				
1888	Grover Cleveland	N. Y.	Dem	5,538,233	98,017	168	Allen G. Thurman	O	Dem	168
	Benjamin Harrison*	Ind	Rep	5,440,216	....	233	Levi P. Morton*	N. Y.	Rep	233
	Clinton B. Fisk	N. J.	Pro	249,907	....	..	John A. Brooks	Mo	Pro	..
	Alson J. Streeter	Ill	U. L.	148,105	....	..	C. E. Cunningham	Ark	U. L.	..
	R. H. Cowdry	Ill	U'd L.	2,808	....	..	W. H. T. Wakefield	Kan	U'd L.	..
	James L. Curtis	N. Y.	Amer.	1,591	....	..	James B. Greer	Tenn	Amer.	..
1892	Grover Cleveland*	N. Y.	Dem	5,556,918	380,810	277	Adlai E. Stevenson*	Ill	Dem	277
	Benjamin Harrison	Ind	Rep	5,176,108	....	145	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	Rep	145
	James B. Weaver	Iowa	Peop	1,041,028	....	22	James G. Field	Va	Peop	22
	John Bidwell	Cal	Pro	264,133	....	..	James B. Cranfill	Tex	Pro	..
	Simon Wing	Mass	Soc. L.	21,164	....	..	Charles H. Matchett	N. Y.	Soc. L.	..
1896	William McKinley*	O	Rep	7,101,779	601,854	271	Garret A. Hobart*	N. J.	Rep.	271
	William J. Bryan	Neb	Dem.)	6,502,925	{	176	Arthur Sewall	Me	Dem	149
	William J. Bryan	Neb	Peop)		{	..	Thomas E. Watson	Ga	Peop	27
	Joshua Levering	Md	Pro	132,007	....	..	Hale Johnson	Ill	Pro	..
	John M. Palmer	Ill	N. Dem	133,148	....	..	Simon B. Buckner	Ky	N. Dem	..
	Charles H. Matchett	N. Y.	Soc. L.	36,274	....	..	Matthew Maguire	N. J.	Soc. L.	..
	Charles E. Bentley	Neb	Nat. (j)	13,969	....	..	James H. Southgate	N. C.	Nat. (j)	..
1900	William McKinley*	O	Rep	7,207,923	849,790	292	Theodore Roosevelt*	N. Y.	Rep.	292
	William J. Bryan	Neb	Dem. P	6,358,133	....	155	Adlai E. Stevenson	Ill	Dem. P	155
	John G. Woolley	Ill	Pro	208,914	....	..	Henry B. Metcalf	O	Pro	..
	Wharton Barker	Pa	MP(m)	50,373	....	..	Ignatius Donnelly	Minn	MP(m)	..
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind	Soc D.	87,814	....	..	Job Harriman	Cal	Soc D.	..
	Jos. F. Malloney	Mass	Soc. L.	39,739	....	..	Valentine Remmel	Pa	Soc L.	..
	J. F. R. Leonard	Ill	U C(n)	1,059	....	..	John G. Woolley	Ill	U C(n)	..
	Seth H. Ellis	O	UR (o)	5,698	....	..	Samuel T. Nicholson	Pa	U R (o)	..
1904	Theodore Roosevelt*	N. Y.	Rep	7,623,486	2,545,515	336	Charles W. Fairbanks*	Ind	Rep	336
	Alton B. Parker	N. Y.	Dem	5,077,911	....	140	Henry G. Davis	W. Va	Dem	140
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind	Soc	402,283	....	..	Benjamin Hanford	N. Y.	Soc	..
	Silas C. Swallow	Pa	Pro	258,536	....	..	George W. Carroll	Tex	Pro	..
	Thomas E. Watson	Ga	Peop	117,183	....	..	Thomas H. Tibbles	Neb	Peop	..
	Charles H. Corrigan	N. Y.	Soc. L.	31,249	....	..	William W. Cox	Ill	Soc. L	..
1908	William H. Taft*	O	Rep	7,678,908	1,269,804	321	James S. Sherman*	N. Y.	Rep.	321
	William J. Bryan	Neb	Dem	6,409,104	....	162	John W. Kern	Ind	Dem.	162
	Eugene V. Debs	Ind	Soc	420,793	....	..	Benjamin Hanford	N. Y.	Soc	..
	Eugene W. Chafin	..	Pro	253,840	....	..	Aaron S. Watkins	..	Pro	..
	Thos. E. Watson	Ga	Peo	29,100	....	..	Samuel Williams	Ind	Peo	..
	August Gillhaus	N. Y.	Soc. L.	18,825	....	..	Donald L. Munro	Va	Soc L	..
	Thos. L. Hisgen	Mass	Ind	82,872	....	..	John Temple Graves	Ga	Ind	..

* The candidates starred were elected.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—THEIR BIOGRAPHIES IN BRIEF.

(Compiled for THE WORLD ALMANAC from published memoirs, newspaper records, and personal correspondence with the families of the ex-Presidents. The references will be found on second following page.)

No.	Full Name.	Paternal Ancestry.	Parentage—Father.	Father's Vocation.	Parentage—Mother.
1	George Washington	English.	Augustine Washington	Planter	Mary Ball.
2	John Adams	English	John Adams	Farmer	Susanna Boylston.
3	Thomas Jefferson	Welsh	Peter Jefferson	Planter	Jane Randolph.
4	James Madison	English	James Madison	Planter	Nelly Conway.
5	James Monroe	Scotch	Spence Monroe	Planter	Eliza Jones.
6	John Quincy Adams	English	John Adams	Lawyer	Abigail Smith.
7	Andrew Jackson	Scotch-Irish	Andrew Jackson	Farmer	Elizabeth Hutchinson.
8	Martin Van Buren	Dutch	Abraham Van Buren	Farmer	Maria Hoes.
9	William Henry Harrison	English.	Benjamin Harrison	Statesman	Elizabeth Bassett.
10	John Tyler	English	John Tyler	Jurist	Mary Armistead.
11	James Knox Polk	Scotch-Irish	Samuel Polk	Farmer	Jane Knox.
12	Zachary Taylor	English	Richard Taylor	Planter	Sarah Strother.
13	Millard Fillmore	English	Nathaniel Fillmore	Farmer	Phebe Millard.
14	Franklin Pierce	English	Benjamin Pierce	Farmer	Anna Kendrick.
15	James Buchanan	Scotch-Irish	James Buchanan	Merchant	Elizabeth Speer.
16	Abraham Lincoln	English	Thomas Lincoln	Farmer	Nancy Hanks.
17	Andrew Johnson	English	Jacob Johnson	Sexton and Constable	Mary McDonough.
18	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Scotch	Jesse Root Grant	Tanner	Harriet Simpson.
19	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Scotch	Rutherford Hayes	Merchant	Sophia Birchard.
20	James Abram Garfield	English	Abram Garfield	Farmer	Eliza Ballou.
21	Chester Alan Arthur	Scotch-Irish	William Arthur	Clergyman	Malvina Stone.
22, 24	Grover Cleveland	English	Richard Falley Cleveland	Clergyman	Anna Neal.
23	Benjamin Harrison	English	John Scott Harrison	Farmer	Elizabeth F Irwin.
25	William McKinley	Scotch-Irish	William McKinley	Iron Manufacturer	Nancy C Allison.
26	Theodore Roosevelt	Dutch	Theodore Roosevelt	Merchant	Martha Bulloch.
27	William Howard Taft	English	Alphonso Taft	Lawyer	Louise M. Torrey.

No	President.	(Time)	Birth.	(Place).	Vocation		College.	Year of Grad. ‡
1	Washington	February 22, 1732	Near Bridges Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va	Surveyor	Planter	None	...
2	J Adams	October 30, 1735	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass	Teacher	Lawyer	Harvard	1755
3	Jefferson	April 13, 1743	Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va	Lawyer	Lawyer	William and Mary	1762
4	Madison	March 16, 1751	Port Conway, King George County, Va	Lawyer	Lawyer	Princeton	1771
5	Monroe	April 28, 1758	Head of Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va	Lawyer	St'sman*	William and Mary	1776
6	J Q. Adams	July 11, 1767	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass	Lawyer	Lawyer	Harvard	1787
7	Jackson	March 15, 1767	Near Cureton's Pond, Union County, N. C †	Lawyer	Lawyer	None	...
8	Van Buren	December 5, 1782	Kinderhook, Columbia County N. Y	Lawyer	Lawyer	None	...
9	Harrison	February 9, 1773	Berkeley, Charles City County, Va	Soldier,	Farmer	Hampden-Sydney	1790
10	Tyler	March 29, 1790	Greenway, Charles City County, Va	Lawyer	Lawyer	William and Mary	1807
11	Polk	November 2, 1795	Near Pineville, Mecklenburg Co N C	Lawyer	Lawyer	Uni of N. Carolina	1818
12	Taylor	November 24, 1784	Near Orange C. H., Orange County, Va	Soldier	Soldier	None	...
13	Fillmore	January 7, 1800	Summerhill, Cayuga County, N. Y	Tailor & early life	Lawyer	None	...
14	Pierce	November 23, 1804	Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, N. H.	Lawyer	Lawyer	Bowdoin	1824
15	Buchanan	April 23, 1791	Cove Gap, Franklin County, Pa	Lawyer	Lawyer when Elected	Dickinson	1809
16	Lincoln	February 12, 1809	Near Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky	Farm-hand	Lawyer	None	...
17	Johnson	December 29, 1808	Raleigh, Wake County, N. C	Tailor	St'sman	None	...
18	Grant	April 27, 1822	Point Pleasant, Clermont County O	Soldier	Soldier	West Point	1843
19	Hayes	October 4, 1822	Delaware, Delaware County, O	Lawyer	Lawyer	Kenyon	1842
20	Garfield	November 19, 1831	Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, O	Teacher	Lawyer	Williams	1856
21	Arthur	October 5, 1830	Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt	Teacher	Lawyer	Union	1848
22, 24	Cleveland	March 18, 1837	Caldwell Essex County N J	Teacher,	Lawyer	None	...
23	B Harrison	August 20, 1833	North Bend, Hamilton County O	Lawyer	Lawyer	Miami University	1853
25	McKinley	January 29, 1843	Niles, Trumbull County O	Lawyer	Lawyer	None	...
26	Roosevelt	October 27, 1858	28 E 20th St., New York City, N. Y.	Publicist	Pub. offi'l	Harvard	1880
27	Taft	September 15, 1857	Cincinnati, Ohio	Lawyer	Lawyer	Yale	1878

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

No.	President.	Married.	Wife's Name.	Wife Born.	Wife Died.	Sons.	Dau.	Home When Elected.	Politics.	Inaug.	Age	Years.
1..	Washington	1759	Martha (Dandridge) Custis§	1732	1802	..	..	Mount Vernon, Va	Federalist	1789	57	7 y. 10 mo. 4 d.
2..	J. Adams	1764	Abigail Smith	1744	1818	3	2	Quincy, Mass	Federalist	1797	61	4
3..	Jefferson	1772	Martha (Wayles) Skelton§	1748	1782	1	5	Monticello, Va	Republican (a)	1801	57	8
4..	Madison	1794	Dolly (Payne) Todd§	1772	1849	..	..	Montpelier, Va	Republican	1809	57	8
5..	Monroe	1786	Eliza Kortwright	1768	1830	..	2	Oak Hill, Va	Republican	1817	58	8
6..	J. Q. Adams	1797	Louisa Catherine Johnson	1775	1852	3	1	Quincy, Mass	Republican (b)	1825	57	4
7..	Jackson	1791	Rachel (Donelson) Robards§	1767	1828	..	..	Hermitage, Tenn	Democrat	1829	61	8
8..	Van Buren	1807	Hannah Hoes	1783	1819	4	..	Kinderhook, N. Y	Democrat	1837	54	4
9..	Harrison	1795	Anna Symmes	1775	1864	6	4	North Bend, O	Whig	1841	68	1 mo.
10..	Tyler	1813	Letitia Christian	1790	1842	3	4	Williamsburg, Va	Democrat	1841	51	3 y. 11 mo.
		1844	Julia Gardiner	1820	1889	5	2					
11..	Polk	1824	Sarah Childress	1803	1891	..	..	Nashville, Tenn	Democrat	1845	49	4
12..	Taylor	1810	Margaret Smith	1788	1852	1	5	Baton Rouge, La	Whig	1849	64	1 y. 4 mo. 5 d.
13..	Fillmore	1826	Abigail Powers	1798	1853	1	1	Buffalo, N. Y	Whig	1850	50	2 y. 7 mo. 26 d.
		1858	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh§	1813	1881	..	..					
14..	Pierce	1834	Jane Means Appleton	1806	1863	3	..	Concord, N. H	Democrat	1853	48	4
15..	Buchanan	....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	Wheatland, Pa	Democrat	1857	65	4
16..	Lincoln	1842	Mary Todd	1818	1882	4	..	Springfield, Ill	Republican	1861	52	4 y. 1 mo. 11 d.
17..	Johnson	1827	Eliza McCardle	1810	1876	5	3	Greenville, Tenn	Republican	1865	56	3 y. 10 mo. 19 d.
18..	Grant	1848	Julia Dent	1826	1902	3	1	Washington, D. C	Republican	1869	46	8
19..	Hayes	1852	Lucy Ware Webb	1831	1889	7	1	Fremont, O	Republican	1877	54	4
20..	Garfield	1858	Lucretia Rudolph	1832	1909	4	3	Mentor, O	Republican	1881	49	6½ mo.
21..	Arthur	1859	Ellen Lewis Herndon	1837	1880	1	1	New York City	Republican	1881	50	3 y. 5½ mo.
22..	Cleveland	1886	Frances Folsom	1864	.....	1	3	Buffalo, N. Y	Democrat	1885	47	4
23..	B. Harrison	1853	Caroline Lavinia Scott	1832	1892	1	1	Indianapolis, Ind	Republican	1889	55	4
		1896	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick§	1858	.....	..	1					
24..	Cleveland	.....	(See above.)	.....	.....	..	..	New York City	Democrat	1893	56	4
25..	McKinley	1871	Ida Saxton	1844	1907	..	2	Canton, O	Republican	1897	53	4 y. 6 mo. 10 d.
26..	Roosevelt	1883	Alice Lee	.....	1884	..	1	Oyster Bay, N. Y	Republican	1901	42	7 y. 5 mo. 18 d.
		1886	Edith Kermit Carow	.....	.....	4	1					
27..	Taft	1886	Helen Herron	.....	.....	2	1	Cincinnati, O	Republican	1909	51	.....

No.	President.	Time of Death.	Age.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.	Place of Burial.	Religious Connection.
1..	Washington	December 14, 1799	67	Pneumonia	Mount Vernon, Va	Mount Vernon, Va	Episcopalian.
2..	J. Adams	July 4, 1826	90	Debility	Quincy, Mass	First Congregational Church, Quincy, Mass	Congregationalist.
3..	Jefferson	July 4, 1826	83	Chronic Diarrhœa	Monticello, Va	Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va	Liberal (c).
4..	Madison	June 28, 1836	85	Debility	Montpelier, Va	Montpelier, Hanover Co., Va	Episcopalian.
5..	Monroe	July 4, 1831	73	Debility	New York City	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va	Episcopalian.
6..	J. Q. Adams	February 23, 1848	80	Paralysis	Washington, D. C	First Congregational Church, Quincy, Mass	Congregationalist.
7..	Jackson	June 8, 1845	78	Consumption	Hermitage, Tenn	Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn	Presbyterian.
8..	Van Buren	July 24, 1862	79	Asthmatic Catarrh	Lindenwold, N. Y	Cemetery, Kinderhook, N. Y	Reformed Dutch.
9..	Harrison	April 4, 1841	68	Bilious Pleurisy	Washington, D. C	North Bend, Hamilton Co., O	Episcopalian.
10..	Tyler	January 17, 1862	71	Bilious Attack	Richmond, Va	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va	Episcopalian.
11..	Polk	June 15, 1849	53	Chronic Diarrhœa	Nashville, Tenn	Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn	Presbyterian.
12..	Taylor	July 9, 1850	65	Bilious Fever	Washington, D. C	Springfield, 5 miles from Louisville, Ky	Episcopalian.
13..	Fillmore	March 9, 1874	74	Debility	Buffalo, N. Y	Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y	Unitarian.
14..	Pierce	October 8, 1869	64	Inflammation of Stomach	Concord, N. H	Minot Lot, Old Cemetery, Concord, N. H	Episcopalian.
15..	Buchanan	June 1, 1868	77	Rheumatic Gout	Wheatland, Pa	Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster, Pa	Presbyterian.
16..	Lincoln	April 15, 1865	56	Assassination	Washington, D. C	Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill	Presbyterian.
17..	Johnson	July 31, 1875	66	Paralysis	Carter's Depot, Tenn	Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn	Methodist (d).
18..	Grant	July 23, 1885	63	Cancer	Mt. McGregor, N. Y	Riverside Park, New York City	Methodist.
19..	Hayes	January 17, 1893	70	Paralysis of the Heart	Fremont, O	Cemetery, Fremont, O	Methodist.
20..	Garfield	September 19, 1881	49	Assassination	Long Branch, N. J	Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O	Disciples.
21..	Arthur	November 17, 1886	56	Bright's Disease	New York City	Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y	Episcopalian.
22, 24..	Cleveland	June 24, 1908	71	Debility	Princeton, N. J	Cemetery, Princeton, N. J	Presbyterian.
23..	B. Harrison	March 13, 1901	67	Pneumonia	Indianapolis, Ind	Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Ind	Presbyterian.
25..	McKinley	September 14, 1901	57	Assassination	Buffalo, N. Y	Cemetery, Canton, O	Methodist.
26..	Roosevelt	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	Reformed Dutch.
27..	Taft	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	Unitarian.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

NOTES TO THE TABLES OF THE PRESIDENTS, ON THE TWO PRECEDING PAGES.

* Monroe abandoned the profession of law when a young man, and was afterward, and until his election, always holding public office. † Jackson called himself a South Carolinian, and his biographer, Kendall, recorded his birthplace in Lancaster Co., S. C.; but Parton has published documentary evidence to show that Jackson was born in Union Co., N. C., less than a quarter mile from the South Carolina line. ‡ Or of departure from college.

§ Widows. Their maiden names are in parentheses. ‖ She was the divorced wife of Captain Robards. (*a*) The Democratic party of to-day claims lineal descent from the first Republican party, and President Jefferson as its founder. (*b*) Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposition to his Administration took the name of Democrats, and elected Jackson President.

(*c*) Randall, the biographer of Jefferson, declares that he was a believer in Christianity, although not a sectarian. (*d*) While President Johnson was not a church-member, he was a Christian believer. His wife was a Methodist.

Washington's first inauguration was in New York, and his second in Philadelphia. Adams was inaugurated in Philadelphia, and Jefferson and the Presidents following elected by the people, in the City of Washington. Arthur took the Presidential oath of office first in New York City. John Adams and Jefferson died on the same day, the Fourth of July, 1826, and Monroe died on the Fourth of July five years later. John Quincy Adams was a Representative and Andrew Johnson a Senator in Congress after the expiration of their Presidential terms, and both died while holding those offices. Tyler was a Representative in the Confederate Congress from Virginia, and died in office.

Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley were assassinated while in office. Lincoln at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865, from a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth, who was killed near Fredericksburg, Va., April 26, 1865, by Sergeant Boston Corbett. Garfield was shot in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881. The assassin was Charles Jules Guiteau, who was hanged at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1882. McKinley was shot twice September 6, 1901, while in the Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., and died from his wounds at the home of John G. Milburn, Buffalo, September 14, 1901. The assassin was Louis Czolgosz, who was electrocuted at Auburn State Prison, New York, October 29, 1901.

Jackson was shot at in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., January 29, 1835, by a house painter named Richard Lawrence, escaping because the pistol of the assassin missed fire.

Cleveland after taking the oath as President, kissed the open bible, his lips touching Psalm CXII, verses 5-10, inclusive. Garfield's first act after taking the oath was to kiss his mother.

The sixth President was the son of the second President, and the twenty-third President was the grandson of the ninth President. William Henry Harrison was the eighth and Benjamin Harrison the tenth in descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. Lincoln was the first President wearing a full beard. Grant the first wearing a mustache. Buchanan and Cleveland were bachelors when they entered the White House as Presidents, but Cleveland surrendered during his first term. Washington, Madison, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday. J. Q. Adams, Pierce, Garfield and McKinley (second term), were inaugurated on Friday. Tyler, Polk, Pierce and Arthur died on Friday. Lincoln was assassinated on Friday.

There were remarkable coincidences in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Both were born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native State in childhood, Lincoln to the Northwest, Davis to the Southwest. Lincoln was a Captain of Volunteers and Davis a Second Lieutenant of Regulars in the Black Hawk War of 1832. They began their political careers the same year, 1844, Lincoln being a Presidential Elector for Clay, and Davis for Polk. They were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846. They were called to preside over their respective governments the same year and within a few days; Davis, February 8, 1861, Lincoln, March 4, 1861.

Washington, Monroe, and Jackson were soldiers in the Revolutionary war: Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Buchanan in the war of 1812-15; Lincoln in the Black Hawk war; Taylor, Pierce, and Grant in the Mexican war; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, B. Harrison, and McKinley in the civil war, and Roosevelt was in the war with Spain. Adams and Jefferson were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Washington and Madison of the Constitution.

Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses and Cleveland Stephen Grover. W. H. Harrison was the oldest man elected to the Presidency, and Roosevelt the youngest, Grant being the next youngest by six months. Cleveland was the only President married in the White House, and his second daughter the only President's child born therein. Monroe's daughter (Mrs. Gouverneur), Grant's daughter (Mrs. Sartoris), and Roosevelt's daughter (Mrs. Longworth), were the only children of Presidents married therein. Wives of Tyler and Benjamin Harrison died in the White House. W. H. Harrison was father of the largest family, six sons and four daughters.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The Presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President is elected. If there be no Secretary of State, then the Secretary of the Treasury will act; and the remainder of the order of succession is as follows: The Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior. The acting President must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such Cabinet officers as shall have been confirmed by the Senate and are eligible under the Constitution to the Presidency.

STATES	1864	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908
Alabama	No vote	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem	Dem
Arkansas	No vote	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem	Dem.
California	Rep	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *g*	Rep.	Rep.	Split *h*	Split	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	Rep. *a*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem
Connecticut	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Delaware	Dem.	Dem.	Rep	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Florida	No vote	Dem. *a*	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem	Dem.	Dem	Dem	Dem.
Georgia	No vote	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem	Dem.
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
Illinois	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Indiana	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep	Rep.	Rep.
Iowa	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Kansas	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Kentucky	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Split *b*	Dem	Dem.	Dem.
Louisiana	No vote	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem.	Dem.
Maine	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Maryland	Rep	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *j*	Split *k*
Massachusetts	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Michigan	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *c*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Minnesota	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep	Rep.	Rep.
Mississippi	No vote	No vote	Rep.	Dem.	Dem	Dem	Dem	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Missouri	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.
Nebraska	.....	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Nevada	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
New Hampshire	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
New Jersey	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
New York	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
North Carolina	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem	Dem.
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Split *d*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep	Rep.
Ohio	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *e*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.
Oregon	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split *f*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Pennsylvania	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep	Rep
Rhode Island	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
South Carolina	No vote	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem	Dem.
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Tennessee	No vote	Rep.	Dem	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem.
Texas	No vote	No vote	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem.
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Vermont	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Virginia	No vote	No vote	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem	Dem	Dem.	Dem	Dem	Dem.
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
West Virginia	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Wisconsin	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.

a Electors chosen by the Legislature. *b* Rep. 12; Dem., 1. *c* Rep., 9; Dem., 5. *d* Rep., 1; Dem., 1. *e* Rep., 22; Dem., 1. *f* Rep., 3; People, 1. *g* Dem., 5; Rep., 1. *h* Dem., 8; Rep., 1. *i* Dem., 1; Rep., 8. *j* Dem., 7; Rep. 1. *k* Dem, 6; Rep. 2.

Title and Term of the President.

THE address of the President is simply "The President of the United States." In the First Congress, there was debate over a title and it was proposed by some members that he be addressed as "His Excellency" and by others as "His Highness," but a committee reported that "it is not proper to annex any style or title other than that expressed in the Constitution." In the Constitutional Convention the first report fixed the term of office at seven years without eligibility to re-election. In debate various periods from "during good behavior" to twenty years were favored. The limit to four years was finally adopted in grand committee and ratified by the convention.

Federal Employer's Liability Commission.

JOINT Resolution No. 41 passed by Congress and approved June 25, 1910, provided for the appointment of a commission to investigate the matter of employer's liability and workman's compensation, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that a commission be, and is hereby, created consisting of two members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and two members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker thereof, together with two persons to be selected by the President of the United States for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the subject of employer's liability and workman's compensation, said commission to submit a report through the President to the Congress of the United States not later than the first Monday in December, nineteen hundred and eleven; and any vacancy occurring on said commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

To carry out the purpose of this resolution the commission hereby created is authorized to employ persons who are familiar with the subject, and take such other steps as are necessary to make a thorough examination in the matter.

In submitting its report the commission shall recommend to Congress such legislation as to the commission seems advisable.

All expenses of said commission, together with compensation to be fixed by the President for the two members of the commission to be appointed by the President, for all time in which said commission shall be actually engaged in this investigation shall be paid out of any funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, on a certificate of the chairman of said commission, who shall be selected from the membership of the commission named under this resolution, and the sum necessary for carrying out the provisions of this resolution is hereby appropriated: Provided, That the total expense authorized by this resolution shall not exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, which shall include the compensation herein authorized.

To carry out and give effect to the provisions of this resolution the commission hereby created shall have power to issue subpoenas, administer oaths, summon witnesses, require the production of books and papers, and receive testimony taken before any proper officer in any State or Territory of the United States.

Vice-Presidents of the United States.

	Name.	Birthplace.	Year.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Qualified.	Politics.	Place of Death.	Year.	Age at Death
1	John Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1735	English.	Mass.	1789	Fed.	Quincy, Mass.	1826	90
2	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va.	1743	Welsh	Va.	1797	Rep.	Monticello, Va.	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr	Newark, N. J.	1756	English	N. Y.	1801	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1836	80
4	George Clinton	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1739	English	N. Y.	1805	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1812	73
5	Eldridge Gerry	Marblehead, Mass.	1744	English	Mass.	1813	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, N. Y.	1774	English	N. Y.	1817	Rep.	Staten Island, N. Y.	1825	51
7	John C. Calhoun	Abbeville, S. C.	1782	Scotch-Irish.	S. C.	1825	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1850	68
8	Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1782	Dutch	N. Y.	1833	Dem.	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1862	79
9	Richard M. Johnson	Louisville, Ky.	1780	English	Ky.	1837	Dem.	Frankfort, Ky.	1850	70
10	John Tyler	Greenway, Va.	1790	English	Va.	1841	Dem.	Richmond, Va.	1862	72
11	George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa.	1792	English	Pa.	1845	Dem.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1864	72
12	Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y.	1800	English	N. Y.	1849	Whig.	Buffalo, N. Y.	1874	74
13	William R. King	Sampson Co., N. C.	1786	English	Ala.	1853	Dem.	Dallas Co., Ala.	1853	67
14	John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, Ky.	1821	Scotch	Ky.	1857	Dem.	Lexington, Ky.	1875	54
15	Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, Me.	1809	English	Me.	1861	Rep.	Bangor, Me.	1891	81
16	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C.	1808	English	Tenn.	1865	Rep.	Carter Co., Tenn.	1875	66
17	Schuyler Colfax	New York City, N. Y.	1823	English	Ind.	1869	Rep.	Mankato, Minn.	1885	62
18	Henry Wilson	Farmington, N. H.	1812	English	Mass.	1873	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1875	63
19	William A. Wheeler	Malone, N. Y.	1819	English	N. Y.	1877	Rep.	Malone, N. Y.	1887	68
20	Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt.	1830	Scotch-Irish.	N. Y.	1881	Rep.	New York City, N. Y.	1886	66
21	Thos. A. Hendricks	Muskingum Co., O.	1819	Scotch-Irish.	Ind.	1885	Dem.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1885	66
22	Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, Vt.	1824	Scotch	N. Y.	1889	Rep.			
23	Adlai E. Stevenson	Christian Co., Ky.	1835	Scotch-Irish.	Ill.	1893	Dem.			
24	Garret A. Hobart	Long Branch, N. J.	1841	English	N. J.	1897	Rep.	Paterson, N. J.	1899	55
25	Theodore Roosevelt	New York City, N. Y.	1858	Dutch	N. Y.	1901	Rep.			
26	Charles W. Fairbanks	Unionville Center, O.	1852	English	Ind.	1905	Rep.			
27	James S. Sherman	Utica, N. Y.	1855	English	N. Y.	1909	Rep.			

Presidents pro tempore of the United States Senate.

Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.	Congress.	Years.	Name.	State	Born.	Died
1, 2	1789-92	John Langdon	N. H.	1739	1819	19, 20	1826-28	Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1757	1837
2	1792	Richard H. Lee	Va.	1732	1794	20-22	1828-32	Samuel Smith	Md.	1752	1839
2, 3	1792-94	John Langdon	N. H.	1739	1819	22	1832	L. W. Tazewell	Va.	1774	1860
3	1794-95	Ralph Izard	S. C.	1742	1804	22, 23	1832-34	Hugh L. White	Tenn.	1773	1840
3, 4	1795-96	Henry Tazewell	Va.	1753	1799	23	1834-35	George Poindexter	Miss.	1779	1853
4	1796-97	Samuel Livermore	N. H.	1732	1803	24	1835-36	John Tyler	Va.	1790	1862
4, 5	1797	William Bingham	Pa.	1751	1804	24-26	1836-41	William R. King	Ala.	1786	1853
5	1797	William Bradford	R. I.	1729	1808	26, 27	1841-42	Saml. L. Southard	N. J.	1787	1842
5	1797-98	Jacob Read	S. C.	1752	1816	27 29	1842-46	W. P. Mangum	N. C.	1792	1861
5	1798	Theo. Sedgwick	Mass.	1746	1813	29, 30	1846 49	D. R. Atchison	Mo.	1807	1886
5	1798-99	John Laurence	N. Y.	1750	1810	31, 32	1850-52	William R. King	Ala.	1786	1853
5	1799	James Ross	Pa.	1762	1847	32, 33	1852-54	D. R. Atchison	Mo.	1807	1886
6	1799-1800	Samuel Livermore	N. H.	1732	1803	33, 34	1854-57	Jesse D. Bright	Ind.	1819	1875
6	1800	Uriah Tracy	Ct.	1755	1807	34	1857	James M. Mason	Va.	1798	1871
6	1800 1801	John E. Howard	Md.	1752	1827	35, 36	1857-61	Benj. Fitzpatrick	Ala.	1802	1869
6	1801	James Hillhouse	Ct.	1754	1832	36-35	1861-64	Solomon Foot	Vt.	1802	1866
7	1801-02	Abraham Baldwin	Ga.	1754	1807	38	1864 65	Daniel Clark	N H	1809	1891
7	1802 03	Stephen R. Bradley	Vt	1754	1830	39	1865-67	Lafayette S. Foster	Ct.	1806	1880
8	1803-04	John Brown	Ky.	1757	1837	40	1867-69	Benjamin F. Wade	Ohio	1800	1878
8	1804 05	Jesse Franklin	N. C.	1758	1823	41, 42	1869-73	Henry B. Anthony	R. I.	1815	1884
8	1805	Joseph Anderson	Tenn.	1757	1837	43	1873-75	M. H. Carpenter	Wis.	1824	1881
9, 10	1805-08	Samuel Smith	Md.	1752	1839	44, 45	1875-79	Thomas W Ferry	Mich	1827	1896
10	1808-09	Stephen R. Bradley	Vt	1754	1830	46	1879-81	A. G Thurman	Ohio	1813	1895
10, 11	1809	John Milledge	Ga.	1757	1818	47	1881	Thomas F Bayard	Del.	1828	1898
11	1809 10	Andrew Gregg	Pa.	1755	1835	47	1881-83	David Davis	Ill.	1815	1886
11	1810-11	John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826	48	1883 85	Geo. F. Edmunds	Vt.	1828	
11, 12	1811-12	John Pope	Ky.	1770	1845	49	1885 87	John Sherman	Ohio.	1823	1900
12, 13	1812 13	Wm. H. Crawford	Ga.	1772	1834	49 51	1887-91	John J Ingalls	Kan.	1833	1900
13	1813-14	Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1750	1821	52	1891-93	C. F Manderson	Neb.	1837	
13-15	1814 18	John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826	53	1893-95	Isham G. Harris	Tenn	1818	1897
15, 16	1818-19	James Barbour	Va.	1775	1842	54-61	1895-	William P. Frye	Me.	1831	
16-19	1820-26	John Gaillard	S. C.	1765	1826						

Speakers of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Congress.	Years.	Name.	State.	Born.	Died.	Congress.	Years.	Name	State	Born	Died
1	1789-91	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1750	1801	99	1845-47	John W. Davis	Ind.	1799	1850
2	1791-93	Jonathan Trumbull	Ct.	1740	1809	30	1847-49	Robert C. Winthrop	Mass.	1809	1894
3	1793-95	F. A. Muhlenburg	Pa.	1750	1801	31	1849-51	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1815	1868
4, 5	1795-99	Jonathan Dayton	N. J.	1760	1824	32, 33	1851-55	Linn Boyd	Ky.	1800	1859
6	1799-1801	Theo. Sedgwick	Mass.	1746	1813	34	1855-57	Nathaniel P Banks	Mass	1816	1894
7-9	1801-07	Nathaniel Macon	N. C.	1757	1837	35	1857-59	James L. Orr	S C.	1822	1873
10 11	1807-11	Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1750	1821	36	1859-61	Wm. Pennington	N J.	1796	1862
12, 13	1811-14	Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	37	1861-63	Galusha A. Grow	Pa.	1823	1907
13	1814-15	Langdon Cheves	S. C.	1776	1857	38-40	1863-69	Schuyler Colfax	Ind.	1823	1885
14 16	1815-20	Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	41-43	1869-75	James G Blaine	Me.	1830	1893
16	1820-21	John W. Taylor	N. Y.	1784	1854	44	1875-76	Michael C. Kerr	Ind.	1827	1876
17	1821-23	Philip P Barbour	Va.	1783	1841	44-46	1876-81	Samuel J Randall	Pa.	1828	1890
18	1823-25	Henry Clay	Ky.	1777	1852	47	1881-83	Joseph W. Keifer	Ohio	1836	
19	1825-27	John W Taylor	N. Y.	1784	1854	48-50	1883-89	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1835	
20-23	1827-34	Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1784	1857	51	1889-91	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1839	1902
23	1834-35	John Bell	Tenn.	1797	1869	52, 53	1891-95	Charles F. Crisp	Ga.	1845	1896
24, 25	1835 39	James K. Polk	Tenn.	1795	1849	54 55	1895-99	Thomas B. Reed	Me.	1839	1902
26	1839-41	R. M. T. Hunter	Va.	1809	1887	56, 57	1899-1903	David B. Henderson	Ia.	1840	1906
27	1841-43	John White	Ky.	1805	1845	58-61	1903-	Joseph G. Cannon	Ill.	1836	
28	1843-45	John W. Jones	Va.	1805	1848						

Presidential Cabinet Officers.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences	Date Appointed.
Washington	Thomas Jefferson	Va	1789	Fillmore	Edward Everett	Mass	1852
"	Edmund Randolph	"	1794	Pierce	William L. Marcy	N. Y	1853
"	Timothy Pickering	Mass	1795	Buchanan	Lewis Cass	Mich	1857
Adams	"	"	1797	"	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa	1860
"	John Marshall	Va	1800	Lincoln	William H. Seward	N. Y	1861
Jefferson	James Madison	"	1801	Johnson	"	"	1865
Madison	Robert Smith	Md	1809	Grant	Elihu B. Washburn	Ill	1869
"	James Monroe	Va	1811	"	Hamilton Fish	N. Y	1869
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	Mass	1817	Hayes	William M. Evarts	"	1877
J. Q. Adams	Henry Clay	Ky	1825	Garfield	James G. Blaine	Me	1881
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	N. Y	1829	Arthur	F. T. Frelinghuysen	N. J	1881
"	Edward Livingston	La	1831	Cleveland	Thomas F. Bayard	Del	1885
"	Louis McLane	Del	1833	B. Harrison	James G. Blaine	Me	1889
"	John Forsyth	Ga	1834	"	John W. Foster	Ind	1892
Van Buren	"	"	1837	Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham	Ill	1893
Harrison	Daniel Webster	Mass	1841	"	Richard Olney	Mass	1895
Tyler	"	"	1841	McKinley	John Sherman	Ohio	1897
"	Hugh S. Legaré	S. C	1843	"	William R. Day	"	1897
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va	1843	"	John Hay	"	1898
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C	1844	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Polk	James Buchanan	Pa	1845	"	Elihu Root	N. Y	1905
Taylor	John M. Clayton	Del	1849	"	Robert Bacon	N. Y	1909
Fillmore	Daniel Webster	Mass	1850	Taft	Philander C. Knox	Pa	1909

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Washington	Alexander Hamilton	N. Y	1789	Buchanan	Howell Cobb	Ga	1857
"	Oliver Wolcott	Ct	1795	"	Philip F. Thomas	Md	1860
Adams	"	"	1797	"	John A. Dix	N. Y	1861
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass	1801	Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	1861
Jefferson	"	"	1801	"	William P. Fessenden	Me	1864
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa	1801	"	Hugh McCulloch	Ind	1865
Madison	"	"	1809	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	George W. Campbell	Tenn	1814	Grant	George S. Boutwell	Mass	1869
"	Alexander J. Dallas	Pa	1814	"	Wm. A. Richardson	"	1873
"	William H. Crawford	Ga	1816	"	Benjamin H. Bristow	Ky	1874
Monroe	"	"	1817	"	Lot M. Morrill	Me	1876
J. Q. Adams	Richard Rush	Pa	1825	Hayes	John Sherman	Ohio	1877
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham	"	1829	Garfield	William Windom	Minn	1881
"	Louis McLane	Del	1831	Arthur	Charles J. Folger	N. Y	1881
"	William J. Duane	Pa	1833	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind	1884
"	Roger B. Taney	Md	1833	"	Hugh McCulloch	"	1884
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H	1834	Cleveland	Daniel Manning	N. Y	1885
Van Buren	"	"	1837	"	Charles S. Fairchild	"	1887
Harrison	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1841	B. Harrison	William Windom	Minn	1889
Tyler	"	"	1841	"	Charles Foster	Ohio	1891
"	Walter Forward	Pa	1841	Cleveland	John G. Carlisle	Ky	1893
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y	1843	McKinley	Lyman J. Gage	Ill	1897
"	George M. Bibb	Ky	1844	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Polk	Robert J. Walker	Miss	1845	"	Leslie M. Shaw	Ia	1901
Taylor	William M. Meredith	Pa	1849	"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y	1907
Fillmore	Thomas Corwin	Ohio	1850	Taft	Franklin MacVeagh	Ill	1909
Pierce	James Guthrie	Ky	1853				

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Washington	Henry Knox	Mass	1789	Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad	La	1850
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1795	Pierce	Jefferson Davis	Miss	1853
"	James McHenry	Md	1796	Buchanan	John B. Floyd	Va	1857
Adams	"	"	1797	"	Joseph Holt	Ky	1861
"	John Marshall	Va	1800	Lincoln	Simon Cameron	Pa	1861
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass	1800	"	Edwin M. Stanton	Ohio	1862
"	Roger Griswold	Ct	1801	"	"	"	1865
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn	Mass	1801	Johnson	"	"	1865
Madison	William Eustis	"	1809	"	U. S Grant (*ad. in.*)	Ill	1867
"	John Armstrong	N. Y	1813	"	Lor. Thomas (*ad. in.*)	"	1868
"	James Monroe	Va	1814	"	John M. Schofield	N. Y	1868
"	William H. Crawford	Ga	1815	Grant	John A. Rawlins	Ill	1869
Monroe	Isaac Shelby	Ky	1817	"	William T. Sherman	Ohio	1869
"	Geo. Graham (*ad. in.*)	Va	1817	"	William W. Belknap	Ia	1869
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C	1817	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
J. Q. Adams	James Barbour	Va	1825	"	James Don. Cameron	Pa	1876
"	Peter B. Porter	N. Y	1828	Hayes	George W. McCrary	Ia	1877
Jackson	John H. Eaton	Tenn	1829	"	Alexander Ramsey	Minn	1879
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1831	Garfield	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill	1881
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y	1837	Arthur	"	"	1881
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett	S. C	1837	Cleveland	William C. Endicott	Mass	1885
Harrison	John Bell	Tenn	1841	B. Harrison	Redfield Proctor	Vt	1889
Tyler	"	"	1841	"	Stephen B. Elkins	W. Va	1891
"	John McLean	Ohio	1841	Cleveland	Daniel S. Lamont	N. Y	1893
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y	1841	McKinley	Russell A. Alger	Mich	1897
"	James M. Porter	Pa	1843	"	Elihu Root	N. Y	1899
"	William Wilkins	"	1844	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Polk	William L. Marcy	N. Y	1845	"	William H. Taft	Ohio	1904
Taylor	George W. Crawford	Ga	1849	"	Luke E. Wright	Tenn	1908
"	Edward Bates	Mo	1850	Taft	Jacob M. Dickinson	Tenn	1909

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed
Taylor	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1849	Hayes	Carl Schurz	Mo	1877
Fillmore	James A. Pearce	Md	1850	Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa	1881
"	Thos. M. T. McKennan	Pa	1850	Arthur	Henry M. Teller	Col	1882
"	Alexander H. H. Stuart	Va	1850	Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Miss	1885
Pierce	Robert McClelland	Mich	1853	"	William F. Vilas	Wis	1888
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	Miss	1857	B. Harrison	John W. Noble	Mo	1889
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	Ind	1861	Cleveland	Hoke Smith	Ga	1893
"	John P. Usher	"	1863	"	David R. Francis	Mo	1896
Johnson	"	"	1865	McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss	N. Y.	1897
"	James Harlan	Iowa	1865	"	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo	1899
"	Orville H. Browning	Ill	1866	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Grant	Jacob D. Cox	Ohio	1869	"	James R. Garfield	Ohio	1907
"	Columbus Delano	"	1870	Taft	Richard A. Ballinger	Wash.	1909
"	Zachariah Chandler	Mich	1875‖				

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Jefferson	Benjamin Stoddert	Md	1801	Fillmore	William A. Graham	N C	1850
"	Robert Smith	"	1801	"	John P. Kennedy	Md	1852
"	Jacob Crowninshield	Mass	1805	Pierce	James C Dobbin	N. C	1853
Madison	Paul Hamilton	S. C	1809	Buchanan	Isaac Toucey	Ct	1857
"	William Jones	Pa	1813	Lincoln	Gideon Welles	"	1861
"	B. W. Crowninshield	Mass	1814	Johnson	"	"	1865
Monroe	"	"	1817	Grant	Adolph E. Borie	Pa	1869
"	Smith Thompson	N. Y.	1818	"	George M. Robeson	N. J.	1869
"	Samuel L. Southard	N. J	1823	Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	Ind	1877
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825	"	Nathan Goff, Jr.	W. Va	1881
Jackson	John Branch	N. C	1829	Garfield	William H. Hunt	La	1881
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H	1831	Arthur	William E. Chandler	N. H	1882
"	Mahlon Dickerson	N. J	1831	Cleveland	William C. Whitney	N. Y.	1885
Van Buren	"	"	1837	B. Harrison	Benjamin F. Tracy	"	1889
"	James K. Paulding	N. Y	1838	Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert	Ala	1893
Harrison	George E. Badger	N. C	1841	McKinley	John D. Long	Mass	1897
Tyler	"	"	1841	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va	1841	"	William H. Moody	"	1902
"	David Henshaw	Mass	1843	"	Paul Morton	Ill	1904
"	Thomas W. Gilmer	Va	1844	"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md	1905
"	John Y. Mason	"	1844	"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal	1907
Polk	George Bancroft	Mass	1845	"	Truman H. Newberry	Mich	1908
"	John Y. Mason	Va	1846	Taft	George von L. Meyer	Mass	1909
Taylor	William B. Preston	Va	1849				

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

Cleveland	Norman J. Colman	Mo	1889	McKinley	James Wilson	Ia	1897
B. Harrison	Jeremiah M. Rusk	Wis	1889	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	Neb	1893	Taft	"	"	1909

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL.†

Washington	Samuel Osgood	Mass	1789	Lincoln	William Dennison	Ohio	1864
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1791	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	Joseph Habersham	Ga	1795	"	Alexander W. Randall	Wis	1866
Adams	"	"	1797	Grant	John A. J. Cresswell	Md	1869
Jefferson	"	"	1801	"	James W. Marshall	Va	1874
"	Gideon Granger	Ct	1801	"	Marshall Jewell	Ct	1874
Madison	"	"	1809	"	James N. Tyner	Ind	1876
"	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	Ohio	1814	Hayes	David McK. Key	Tenn	1877
Monroe	"	"	1817	"	Horace Maynard	"	1880
"	John McLean	"	1823	Garfield	Thomas L. James	N. Y	1881
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825	Arthur	Timothy O. Howe	Wis	1881
Jackson	William T. Barry	Ky	1829	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind	1883
"	Amos Kendall	"	1835	"	Frank Hatton	Ia	1884
Van Buren	"	"	1837	Cleveland	William F. Vilas	Wis	1885
"	John M. Niles	Ct	1840	"	Don M. Dickinson	Mich	1888
Harrison	Francis Granger	N. Y	1841	B Harrison	John Wanamaker	Pa	1889
Tyler	"	"	1841	Cleveland	Wilson S. Bissell	N. Y	1893
"	Charles A. Wickliffe	Ky	1841	"	William L. Wilson	W. Va	1895
Polk	Cave Johnson	Tenn	1845	McKinley	James A. Gary	Md	1897
Taylor	Jacob Collamer	Vt	1849	"	Charles Emory Smith	Pa	1898
Fillmore	Nathan K. Hall	N. Y	1850	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Samuel D. Hubbard	Ct	1852	"	Henry C. Payne	Wis	1901
Pierce	James Campbell	Pa	1853	"	Robert J. Wynne	Pa	1904
Buchanan	Aaron V. Brown	Tenn	1857	"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y	1905
"	Joseph Holt	Ky	1859	"	George von L. Meyer	Mass	1907
"	Horatio King	Me	1861	Taft	Frank H. Hitchcock	"	1909
Lincoln	Montgomery Blair	Md	1861				

† The Postmaster-General was not considered a Cabinet officer until 1829.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Washington	Edmund Randolph	Va	1789	Jefferson	Cæsar A. Rodney	Del	1807
"	William Bradford	Pa	1794	Madison	"	"	1809
"	Charles Lee	Va	1795	"	William Pinkney	Md	1811
Adams	"	"	1797	"	Richard Rush	Pa	1814
"	Theophilus Parsons	Mass	1801	Monroe	"	"	1817
Jefferson	Levi Lincoln	"	1801	"	William Wirt	Va	1817
"	Robert Smith	Md	1805	J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825
"	John Breckinridge	Ky	1805	Jackson	John McP. Berrien	Ga	1829

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL—*Continued.*

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date of Appointment.
Jackson	Roger B. Taney	Md	1831
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1833
Van Buren	" "	" "	1837
"	Felix Grundy	Tenn	1838
"	Henry D. Gilpin	Pa	1840
Harrison	John J. Crittenden	Ky	1841
Tyler	" "	"	1841
"	Hugh S. Legare	S. C	1841
"	John Nelson	Md	1843
Polk	John Y. Mason	Va	1845
"	Nathan Clifford	Me	1846
"	Isaac Toucey	Ct	1848
Taylor	Reverdy Johnson	Md	1849
Fillmore	John J. Crittenden	Ky	1850
Pierce	Caleb Cushing	Mass	1853
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa	1857
"	Edwin M. Stantou	Ohio	1860
Lincoln	Edward Bates	Mo	1861
"	Titian J. Coffey (*ad. in.*)	Pa	1863
"	James Speed	Ky	1864
Johnson	" "	"	1865
Johnson	Henry Stanbery	Ohio	1866
"	William M. Evarts	N. Y	1868
Grant	Ebenezer R. Hoar	Mass	1869
"	Amos T. Ackerman	Ga	1870
"	George H. Williams	Ore	1871
"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y	1875
"	Alphouso Taft	Ohio	1876
Hayes	Charles Devens	Mass	1877
Garfield	Wayne MacVeagh	Pa	1881
Arthur	Benjamin H. Brewster	Pa	1881
Cleveland	Augustus H. Garland	Ark	1885
B. Harrison	William H. H. Miller	Ind	1889
Cleveland	Richard Olney	Mass	1893
"	Judson Harmon	Ohio	1895
McKinley	Joseph McKenna	Cal	1897
"	John W. Griggs	N. J	1897
"	Philander C. Knox	Pa	1901
Roosevelt	" "	"	1901
"	William H. Moody	Mass	1904
"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md	1907
Taft	Geo. W. Wickersham	N. Y	1909

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Roosevelt	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y	1903
"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal	1904
Roosevelt	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y	1907
Taft	Charles Nagel	Mo	1909

Should changes occur while the ALMANAC is passing through the press they will be found noted on the page of "Occurrences During Printing."

NOTE.—The individual States have been represented the following number of times in Cabinet positions: New York, 36; Massachusetts, 35; Pennsylvania, 29; Ohio, 24; Virginia, 22; Maryland, 18; Kentucky, 15; Connecticut, 9; Indiana, 9; Georgia, 8; Tennessee, 9; Illinois, 9; Missouri, 8; Maine, 6; South Carolina, 6; Wisconsin, 6; Delaware, 5; Iowa, 5; Michigan, 5; New Jersey, 5; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 4; Louisiana, 3; Minnesota, 3; New Hampshire, 3; West Virginia, 3, Vermont, 2; California, 3; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Colorado, 1; Nebraska, 1; Oregon, 1. Washington, 1;

Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

(Names of the Chief Justices in italics.)

Name.	Service. Term.	Yrs.	Born.	Died.
John Jay, N. Y	1789-1795	6	1745	1829
John Rutledge, S. C	1789-1791	2	1739	1800
William Cushing, Mass	1789-1810	21	1733	1810
James Wilson, Pa	1789-1798	9	1742	1798
John Blair, Va	1789 1796	7	1732	1800
Robert H. Harrison, Md	1789 1790	1	1745	1790
James Iredell, N. C	1790-1799	9	1751	1799
Thomas Johnson, Md	1791-1793	2	1732	1819
William Paterson, N. J	1793-1806	13	1745	1806
John Rutledge S. C	1795-1795		1739	1800
Samuel Chase, Md	1796-1811	15	1741	1811
Oliver Ellsworth Ct	1796-1800	4	1745	1807
Bushrod Washington, Va	1798 1829	31	1762	1829
Alfred Moore, N C	1799-1801	5	1755	1810
John Marshall, Va	1801 1835	34	1755	1835
William Johnson, S. C	1804 1834	30	1771	1834
Brock, Livingston, N. Y	1806-1823	17	1757	1823
Thomas Todd, Ky	1807-1826	19	1765	1826
Joseph Story, Mass	1811-1845	34	1779	1845
Gabriel Duval, Md	1811-1836	25	1752	1844
Smith Thompson, N. Y	1823-1843	20	1767	1843
Robert Trimble, Ky	1826 1828	2	1777	1828
John McLean, Ohio	1829-1861	32	1785	1861
Henry Baldwin, Pa	1830-1844	14	1779	1844
James M. Wayne, Ga	1835-1867	32	1790	1867
Roger B. Taney, Md	1836-1864	28	1777	1864
Philip P. Barbour, Va	1836-1841	5	1783	1841
John Catron, Tenn	1837-1865	28	1786	1865
John McKinley, Ala	1837-1852	15	1780	1852
Peter V Daniel, Va	1841-1860	19	1785	1860
Samuel Nelson, N. Y	1845 1872	27	1792	1873
Levi Woodbury, N. H	1845-1851	6	1789	1851
Robert C. Grier, Pa	1846-1870	23	1794	1870
Benj. R. Curtis, Mass	1851-1857	6	1809	1874
John A. Campbell, Ala	1853-1861	8	1811	1889
Nathan Clifford, Me	1858-1881	23	1803	1881
Noah H. Swayne, Ohio	1861 1881	20	1804	1884
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1862 1890	28	1816	1890
David Davis, Ill	1862 1877	15	1815	1886
Stephen J. Field, Cal	1863-1897	34	1816	1899
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio	1864-1873	9	1808	1873
William Strong, Pa	1870-1880	10	1808	1895
Joseph P. Bradley, N. J	1870-1892	22	1813	1892
Ward Hunt, N. Y	1872-1882	10	1811	1886
Morrison R. Waite, Ohio	1874-1888	14	1816	1888
John M. Harlan, Ky	1877-		1833	
William B. Woods, Ga	1880 1887	7	1824	1887
Stanley Matthews, Ohio	1881-1889	8	1824	1889
Horace Gray, Mass	1881-1902	21	1828	1902
Samuel Blatchford, N. Y	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss	1888 1893	5	1825	1893
Melville W. Fuller, Ill	1888-1910	22	1833	1910
David J. Brewer, Kan	1889-1910	21	1837	1910
Henry B. Brown, Mich	1890-1910	16	1836	
George Shiras, Jr., Pa	1892-1910	11	1832	
Howell E Jackson, Tenn	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
Edward D. White, La	1893-		1845	
Rufus W. Peckham, N.Y	1895 1909	14	1838	1909
Joseph McKenna, Cal	1898-		1843	
Oliver W. Holmes, Mass	1902-		1841	
William R Day, Ohio	1903-		1849	
William H. Moody, Mass	1906-1910	4	1853	
Charles E. Hughes, N. Y	1910-		1862	

United States Department Officials.

COMMISSIONERS OF PENSIONS.

Year	Commissioners	Year	Commissioners.	Year	Commissioners.
1861-68	Joseph H Barrett.	1876 81	John A. Bentley.	1893 96	William Lochren
1868 69	Christopher C Cox	1881 84	William W. Dudley	1896-97	Dominic I Murphy.
1869 71	H Van Aernam.. ..	1884-85	Otis P. G. Clarke...	1897 1902	Henry C Evans.
1871 75	James H. Baker.. ...	1885 89	John C. Black	1902 04	Eugene F Ware.
1875-76	H. M Atkinson.....	1889	James Tanner	1905 09	Vespasian Warner
1876	Charles R. Gill.	1889-93	Green B Raum.....	1909	James L. Davenport

COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS.

1836	Henry L. Ellsworth	1868	Elisha Foote . .	1885	M V Montgomery
1845	Edmund Burke.....	1869	Samuel S. Fisher	1887	Benton J Hall
1849	Thomas Ewbank....	1871	Mortimer D. Leggett	1889	Charles E. Mitchell
1852	Silas H. Hodges....	1874	John M. Thacher.	1891	William E Simonds
1853	Charles Mason	1875	Rodolphus H. Duell	1893	John S. Seymour
1857	Joseph Holt	1877	Ellis Spear.....	1897	Benj Butterworth.
1859	William D. Bishop.	1878	Halbert E. Paine . .	1898	Charles H Duell
1860	Philip F. Thomas .	1880	Edgar M. Marble	1901	Frederick I Allen
1861	David P. Holloway	1883	Benj. Butterworth	1907	Edward B Moore.
1865	Thomas C Theaker				

DIRECTORS OF THE MINT.

1792-95	David Rittenhouse...	1853	Thomas M. Pettit ...	1885-88	James P Kimball.
1795	Henry W. Desaussure	1853-61	James R Snowden .	1889-93	Edward O Leech
1795-1805	Elias Boudinot.....	1861 66	James Pollock....	1893 98	Robert E Preston
1806 24	Robert Patterson... .	1867 69	Henry R. Linderman	1898 08	George E Roberts.
1824 35	Samuel Moore.....	1869-73	James Pollock.....	1908 09	Frank A Leach
1835 51	Robert M Patterson.	1873 79	Henry Linderman	1909	A. Platt Andrew.
1851-53	George N. Eckert	1879 84	Horatio C. Burchard		

CENSUS OFFICIALS.

1790	President of United States.	1860-65	Joseph C. G. Kennedy
1800	Secretary of State (John Marshall)	1870-81	Francis A. Walker
1810	Secretary of State (Robert Smith)	1881-85	Charles W Seaton.
1820	Secretary of State (John Quincy Adams).	1889-93	Robert P Porter
1830	Secretary of State (Martin Van Buren).	1899-1903	William B Merriam.
1840	Secretary of State (John Forsyth)	1903-09	Simeon N Dexter North.
1850-53	Joseph C. G. Kennedy*.	1909	E Dana Durand
1853-54	James D. B. DeBow.		

* The title of the heads of the Census Office from 1850 to 1899 was Superintendent of the Census, and since 1899, Director of the Census.

DIRECTORS OF THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

1879-81	Clarence King.	1894 1907	Charles D. Walcott	1907	George Otis Smith
1881-94	John Wesley Powell.				

COMMISSIONERS OF EDUCATION.

1867-70	Henry Barnard.	1886-89	Nath H. R Dawson.	1906	Elmer E Brown
1870-86	John Eaton	1889 1906	William T. Harris.		

LIBRARIANS OF CONGRESS.

(The Clerk of the House of Representatives was Librarian until 1815.)

1815-29	George Watterston.	1860-64	John G Stephenson	1897-99	John R Young
1829-61	John S Meehan.	1864-97	Ainsworth R Spofford	1899	Herbert Putnam

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.

1871-87	Spencer F Baird.	1888-95	Marshall MacDonald	1898	George W Bowers
1887-88	G Brown Goode	1896-98	John J Brice.		

CHIEFS OF THE DIVISION OF FORESTRY.

1876-83	Franklin B Hough	1886-98	Bernhard Fernow.	1909	Henry S Graves
1883-86	Nathaniel H. Egolston	1898 1909	Gifford Pinchot		

SOLICITORS-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

1870-72	Benjamin H Bristow.	1890-92	William H Taft.	1903-09	Henry M Hoyt
1872-85	Samuel F Phillips	1892-93	Charles H. Aldrich.	1909 10	Lloyd W Bowers
1885-86	John Goode	1893-95	Law Maxwell, Jr	1910	Frederick W. Lehmann
1886-89	George A Jenks	1895-97	Holmes Conrad		
1889-90	Orlow W Chapman.	1897-1903	John K. Richards		

Diplomatic Intercourse.

ALL representatives not otherwise designated bore the title of minister plenipotentiary or envoy extraordinary or both.

RUSSIA.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO RUSSIA.

PRESIDENTS	Ministers	States.	Date *
Madison	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1809
"	Levett Harris, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1814
"	William Pinkney	Md.	1816
Monroe	George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1818
"	Henry Middleton	S. C.	1820
J. Q. Adams	" "	"	1820
Jackson	John Randolph	Va.	1830
"	James Buchanan	Pa.	1832
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff.	"	1833
"	William Wilkins	"	1834
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff.	"	1835
Van Buren	George M. Dallas	"	1837
"	W. W. Chew, ch. d'aff.	"	1839
"	Churchill C. Cambreleng	N. Y.	1840
Tyler	Charles S. Todd	Ky.	1841
Polk	Ralph J. Ingersoll	Ct.	1846
"	Arthur P. Bagby	Ala.	1848
Fillmore	Neil S. Brown	Tenn.	1850
Pierce	Thomas H. Seymour	Ct.	1853
Buchanan	Francis W. Pickens	S. C.	1858
"	John Appleton	Me.	1860
Lincoln	Cassius M Clay	Ky.	1861
"	Simon Cameron	Pa.	1862
"	Bayard Taylor	N. Y.	1862
"	Cassius M. Clay	Ky.	1863
Grant	Andrew G. Curtin	Pa.	1869
Grant	James L. Orr	S. C.	1872
"	Marshall Jewell	Ct.	1873
"	Eugene Schuyler, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1874
"	George H. Boker	Pa.	1875
Hayes	E. W. Stoughton	N. Y.	1878
"	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff.	"	1879
"	John W. Foster	Ind.	1880
Garfield	" "	"	1880
Arthur	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff	N. Y.	1881
"	William H. Hunt	La.	1882
"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1884
Cleveland	George V. M Lothrop	Mich.	1885
"	Lambert Tree	Ill.	1888
B. Harrison	George W. Wurts, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1889
"	Charles Emory Smith	"	1890
"	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1892
Cleveland	Clifton R. Breckinridge	Ark.	1894
McKinley	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo.	1897
"	" " amb.	"	1898
"	Charlemagne Tower, amb.	Pa.	1899
Roosevelt	" "	"	1899
"	Robert S McCormick, amb.	Ill.	1902
"	George von L. Meyer, amb.	Mass.	1905
"	John W. Riddle, amb	Mass.	1907
Taft	William W Rockhill, amb.	D C.	1909

RUSSIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

EMPERORS.	Ministers.	Date.*
Alexander I.	Andre de Daschkoff, ch. d'aff.	1809
"	Count Theodore de Pahlen	1810
"	Andre de Daschkoff	1811
"	Chevalier Pierra de Poletica	1819
"	George Ellisen, ch. d'aff.	1822
"	Baron de Tuyll	1823
Nicholas I.	Baron de Maltitz, ch. d'aff.	1826
"	Baron de Krudener	1827
"	George Krehmer, ch. d'aff.	1838
"	Alexander de Bodisco	1838
Alex. II.	Edward de Stoeckl	1854
"	Waldemar Bodisco, ch. d'aff.	1868
"	Constantine Catacazy	1869
Alex. II	Alexander Gorloff, ch. d'aff.	1871
"	Baron Henri d'Offenberg	1872
"	Nicholas de Voigt, ch. d'aff.	1874
"	Nicholas Shishkin	1875
"	Michel Bartholomei	1880
Alex III.	Charles de Struve	1882
"	Baron Gustave Schilling, ch. d'aff.	1892
"	Prince Cantacuzene	1893
Nicholas II.	" "	1893
"	E. de Kotzebue	1896
"	Count Cassini ambassador	1898
"	Baron Rosen, ambassador	1905

* Date of Commission.

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO AUSTRIA.

PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Van Buren	Henry A. Muhlenberg	Pa.	1838
"	J. R. Clay, ch. d'aff.	"	1840
Tyler	Daniel Jenifer	Md.	1841
Polk	Wm. H. Stiles, ch. d'aff.	Ga.	1845
Taylor	J. Watson Webb, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1849
Fillmore	C. J. McCurdy, ch. d'aff.	Ct.	1850
"	T. M. Foote, ch. d'aff	N. Y.	1852
Pierce	H. R. Jackson, min. res.	Ga.	1853
Buchanan	J. Glancy Jones	Pa.	1858
Lincoln	Anson Burlingame	Mass.	1861
"	John Lothrop Motley	"	1861
Johnson	George W. Lippitt, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1867
"	John Hay, ch. d'aff.	Ill.	1868
"	Henry M. Watts	Pa.	1869
Grant	John Jay	N. Y.	1869
"	Godlove S. Orth	Ind.	1875
"	Edward F. Beale	D. C.	1876
Hayes	John A. Kasson	Ia.	1877
Garfield	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1881
Arthur	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1882
"	John M. Francis	N. Y.	1884
Cleveland	A. M. Kiely	Va.	1885
"	James Fenner Lee, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1885
"	Alexander R. Lawton	Ga.	1887
B. Harrison	Frederick D. Grant	N. Y.	1889
Cleveland	Bartlett Tripp	S. Dak.	1893
McKinley	Charlemagne Tower	Pa.	1897
"	Addison C. Harris	Ind.	1899
"	Robert S. McCormick	Ill.	1901
Roosevelt	" "	"	1901
"	Bellamy Storer, ambassador	Ohio	1902
"	Charles S. Francis, amb.	N. Y.	1906
"	" " "	"	1909
Taft	Richard C. Kerens, amb	Mo.	1909

AUSTRIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

EMPERORS.	Representatives.	Date.
Ferdinand I.	Baron de Mareschal	1838
"	Chevalier Hulsemann, ch. d'aff.	1841
Franz Joseph.	" " "	1841
"	" " min. res.	1855
"	Count Nicholas Giorgi, min. res.	1863
"	Count Wydenbruck	1865
"	Baron de Frankenstein, ch. d'aff.	1867
"	Baron Charles de Lederer	1868
"	Baron von Schwegis Senborn	1874
Franz Joseph.	Count Ladislaus Hoyos	1875
"	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera, ch. d'aff.	1877
"	Baron Ernest von Mayr	1879
"	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.	1881
"	Baron Ignatz von Schaeffer	1882
"	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.	1885
"	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera	1887
"	L. Hengelmuller von Hengervar	1895
"	" " "	1903

FRANCE.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO FRANCE.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Confederation	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	....
Washington	William Short, ch. d'aff.	"	1790
"	Gouverneur Morris	N. Y.	1792
"	James Monroe	Va.	1794
"	Charles C. Pinckney	S. C.	1796
	Charles C. Pinckney	"	1797
John Adams	John Marshall	Va.	1797
	Elbridge Gerry	Mass.	1797
	Oliver Ellsworth	Ct.	1799
"	William Vans Murray	Md.	1799
	William R. Davie	N. C.	1799
Jefferson	Robert R. Livingston	N. Y.	1801
"	John Armstrong	"	1804
Madison	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1810
"	Joel Barlow	Ct.	1811
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1813
"	Henry Jackson, ch. d'aff.	Ky.	1815
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1816
Monroe	James Brown	La.	1823
Jackson	William C. Rives	Va.	1829
"	Nathaniel Niles, ch. d'aff.	Vt.	1832
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1833
"	Thomas P. Barton, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1835
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1836
Van Buren	" "	"	1836
Tyler	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1836
"	Henry Ledyard, ch. d'aff.	Mich.	1842
Tyler	William R King	Ala.	1844
Polk	J. L. Martin, ch. d'aff.	N. C.	1846
"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1847
Taylor	William C. Rives	Va.	1849
Fillmore	" "	"	1849
Pierce	Henry S. Sanford, ch. d'aff.	Ct.	1853
"	John Y. Mason	Va.	1853
Buchanan	W. R. Calhoun, ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1859
"	Charles J. Faulkner	Va.	1860
Lincoln	William L. Dayton	N. J.	1861
"	John Bigelow	N. Y.	1864
Johnson	John Hay, ch. d'aff.	Ill.	1866
"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1866
Grant	Elihu B. Washburne	Ill.	1869
Hayes	Edward F. Noyes	Ohio	1877
Garfield	Levi P. Morton	N. Y.	1881
Arthur	" "	"	1881
Cleveland	Robert M. McLane	Md.	1885
B. Harrison	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	1889
"	J. Jefferson Coolidge	Mass.	1892
Cleveland	James B. Eustis, ambassador	La.	1893
McKinley	Horace Porter, ambassador	N. Y.	1897
Roosevelt	" " "	"	1897
"	Robert S. McCormick, amb.	Ill.	1905
"	Henry White, ambassador	R. I.	1907
Taft	" " "	"	1909
"	Robert Bacon, ambassador	N. Y.	1909

FRENCH MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Government.	Representatives.	Date.
Louis XVI	Count de Moustier	1788
"	M. Otto, ch. d'aff.	1789
"	Colonel Ternant	1791
Convention	Edmond C. Genet	1793
Directory	Joseph Fauchet	1794
"	Pierre Auguste Adet	1795
Consulate	" "	1795
"	L. A. Pichon, ch. d'aff.	1801
Napoleon I	General Turreau	1805
"	M. Serurier	1811
Louis XVIII	"	1811
"	G. Hyde de Neuville	1816
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff.	1822
Charles X	Baron de Mareuil	1824
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff.	1827
"	Roux de Rochelle	1830
L. Philippe	M Serurier	1831
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff.	1833
"	Edouard Pontois	1837
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff.	1839
"	L. Adolph Aime Pourier de Bacourt	1840
"	Alphonse Joseph Yver Pageot	1842
L. Napoleon	Guillaume Tell Lavallee Poussin	1848
"	E. A. Olivier Sain de Boislecomte	1850
Napoleon III	Count de Sartiges	1851
Napoleon III	Viscount Jules Treilhard, ch. d'aff.	1859
"	Henri Mercier	1860
"	Viscount Jules Treilhard, ch. d'aff.	1863
"	Louis de Geofroy, ch. d'aff.	1864
"	Marquis de Montholon	1865
"	Jules Berthemy	1866
"	Count de Waverney, ch. d'aff.	1869
"	Prevost Paradol	1870
"	Jules Berthemy	1870
Nat. Defence	Viscount Jules Treilhard	1870
Pres. Thiers	Henry de Bellonnet, ch. d'aff.	1871
"	Marquis de Noailles	1872
Pr. MacMahon	A. Bartholdi	1874
"	F. de Vaugelas, ch. d'aff.	1876
"	Mamime Outrey	1877
"	Theodore J. D. Roustan	1882
Pres. Grevy	J. Patenotre	1891
Pres. Carnot	"	1891
"	ambassador	1893
Pres. Faure	"	1893
"	Jules Cambon, ambassador	1898
Pres. Loubet	"	1898
"	Jean J. Jusserand, ambassador	1902
Pres. Fallieres	" " "	1906

GERMANY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Grant	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1871
"	Nicholas Fish, ch. d'aff.	"	1874
"	J. C. Bancroft Davis	"	1874
Hayes	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1877
"	Bayard Taylor	Pa.	1878
"	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1878
"	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1879
Garfield	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1881
Arthur	A. A. Sargent	Cal.	1882
"	John A. Kasson	Ia.	1884
Cleveland	George H. Pendleton	Ohio	1885
B. Harrison	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1889
Cleveland	Theodore Runyon, amb.	"	1893
"	Edwin F. Uhl, ambassador	Mich.	1896
McKinley	Andrew D. White, amb.	N. Y.	1897
Roosevelt	" "	"	1897
"	Charlemagne Tower, amb.	Pa.	1902
"	David J. Hill, amb	N. Y.	1907
Taft	" " "	"	1909

GERMAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperors.	Representatives.	Date.
William I	Kord von Schlozer	1871
"	Count von Beust, ch. d'aff.	1882
"	Karl von Eisendecher	1883
"	H. von Alvensleben	1884
William II	Count Arco Valley	1888
"	A. von Mumm, ch. d'aff.	1891
William II	Theodore von Holleben	1892
"	Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, amb	1893
"	Baron Max von Thielmann, amb	1895
"	Herr von Holleben, ambassador	1898
"	Baron Speck von Sternburg, amb	1904
"	Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, amb.	1908

ITALY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO ITALY.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.	Presidents	Representatives.	States.	Date
Lincoln	George P. Marsh	Vt.	1861	B Harrison	William Potter	Pa.	1892
Johnson	" "	"	1861	Cleveland	J. J. Van Alen, ambassador*	R. I.	1893
Grant	" "	"	1861	"	Wayne MacVeagh, amb.	Pa.	1893
Hayes	" "	"	1861	McKinley	William F. Draper, amb.	Mass.	1897
Garfield	" "	"	1861	"	George Von L. Meyer, amb.	"	1901
Arthur	" "	"	1861	Roosevelt	" " "	"	1901
"	William Waldorf Astor	N. Y.	1882	"	Henry White, ambassador	R. I.	1905
Cleveland	John B. Stallo	Ohio	1885	"	Lloyd C. Griscom, amb.	Pa.	1907
B. Harrison	Albert G. Porter	Ind	1889	Taft	John G. A. Leishman, amb.	"	1909

*Mr. Van Alen was confirmed by the Senate but declined, and Mr MacVeagh was appointed.

ITALIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Kings.	Representatives.	Date.	Kings.	Representatives.	Date
V. Emmanuel	Chevalier Joseph Bertinatti	1861	Humbert	Prince Camporeale, ch. d'aff.	1880
"	Romeo Cantagalli, ch. d'aff.	1866	"	Baron de Fava	1881
"	Chevalier Marcello Cerruti	1867	"	Marquis Imperiali, ch. d'aff.	1891
"	Count Luigi Colobiano, ch. d'aff.	1869	"	Baron de Fava	1892
"	Count Luigi Corti	1870	"	" " " ambassador	1893
"	Count Litta, ch. d'aff.	1874	"	" " " "	1893
"	Baron Alberto Blanc	1875	V. Emman. II	E Mayor des Planches, ambassador	1901
			"	Marquis Cusana Consalonari, amb	1910

SPAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO SPAIN.

Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.	Presidents.	Ministers.	States.	Date.
Washington	W. Carmichael, ch. d'aff.	Md.	1790	Lincoln	H. J. Perry, ch. d'aff.	N. H.	1864
"	William Short, min. res.	Va.	1794	"	John P. Hale	"	1865
"	Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1794	Grant	Daniel E Sickles	N. Y.	1869
"	David Humphreys	Ct.	1796	"	Alvey A. Adee, ch. d'aff.	"	1873
Jefferson	Charles Pinckney	S. C.	1801	"	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1874
"	G. W. Erving, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1805	Hayes	James Russell Lowell	"	1877
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.			Garfield	Lucius Fairchild	Wis.	1880
				Arthur	" " "	"	1880
Madison	G. W. Erving	Mass.	1814	"	Hannibal Hamlin	Me	1881
Monroe	John Forsyth	Ga.	1819	"	John W. Foster	Ind	1883
"	Hugh Nelson	Va.	1823	Cleveland	Jabez L. M. Curry	Va.	1885
J. Q. Adams	Alexander H. Everett	Mass.	1825	"	Perry Belmont	N. Y.	1889
Jackson	Cornelius P. Van Ness	Vt.	1829	B. Harrison	Thomas W. Palmer	Mich.	1889
"	A. Middleton, Jr., ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1836	"	E. Burd Grubb	N. J.	1890
Van Buren	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1837	"	A. Loudon Snowden	Pa.	1892
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1840	Cleveland	Hannis Taylor	Ala.	1893
Tyler	Washington Irving	"	1842	McKinley	Stewart L. Woodford	N. Y.	1897
Polk	Romulus M. Saunders	N. C.	1846		Official relations with Spain were broken off, April, 1898, to April, 1899.		
Taylor	Daniel M. Barringer	"	1849	"	Bellamy Storer	Ohio	1899
Pierce	Pierre Soule	La.	1853	"	" "	"	1899
"	Augustus C. Dodge	Ia.	1855	Roosevelt	Arthur S. Hardy	N. H	1902
Buchanan	William Preston	Ky.	1858	"	William M. Collier	N. Y.	1906
Lincoln	Carl Schurz	Wis.	1861	"	Henry Clay Ide	Vt.	1909
"	Gustavus Koerner	Ill.	1862	Taft			

SPANISH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Sovereigns.	Ministers.	Date.	Sovereigns.	Ministers.	Date.
Carlos IV	Jose Ignacio de Viar, ch. d'aff.	1789	Amadeo I	Admiral Don Jose Polo de Bernabe	1872
"	Jose Ignacio de Viar, joint ch. d'aff.	1791	Pr. Figueras	" " " "	1872
"	Jose de Jaudenes,	1796	" Castelar	" " " "	1872
Ferdinand VII	Carlos M. de Irujo	1807	" Serrano	Antonio Mantilla	1874
"	Valentin de Foronda, ch. d'aff.		Alphonso XII	Jose Brunetti, ch. d'aff.	1878
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.		"	Felipe Mendez de Vigo y Osorio	1879
			"	Francisco Barca del Corral	1881
Fernan. VII	Luis de Onis	1809	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome, ch. d'aff.	1883
"	Mateo de la Serna, ch. d'aff.	1819	"	Juan Valera y Alcala Galiano	1884
"	Francisco Dionisio Vives	1820	Alph. XIII	Emilio de Muruaga	1886
"	Joaquin de Andusaga	1821	"	Miguel Suarez Guanes	1890
"	F. H. Rivas y Salmon, ch. d'aff.	1823	"	Jose Felipe Segario, ch. d'aff.	1891
"	Francisco Tacon	1827	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1892
"	" "	1827	"	Emilio de Muruaga	1893
M. Christina	Angel Calderon de la Barca	1835	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1895
Isabella II	Pedro Alcantara Argaiz	1839	"	Louis Polo y Bernabe	1898
"	Fidencio Bourman, ch. d'aff.	1844		Diplomatic intercourse broken off by the war.	
"	Angel Calderon de la Barca, min. res.	1844	"	Jose Brunetti, Duke of Arcos	1899
"	Jose Maria Magallon, ch. d'aff.	1853	"	Emilio de Ojeda	1902
"	Leopoldo Augusto de Cuelo	1854	"	Bernardo J. de Cologan	1906
"	Alfonso Escalante	1855	"	Ramon Pina	1907
"	Gabriel Garcia y Tassara	1857	"	Marquis of Villalobar	1909
"	Facundo Goni	1867	"	Juan Riano y Gayangos	1910
Provis. Gov.	Mauricio Lopez Roberts	1869			

GREAT BRITAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Date.
Washington	Thomas Pinckney	S. C.	1792
"	Rufus King	N. Y.	1796
John Adams	" "	"	1796
Jefferson	James Monroe*	Va.	1803
	William Pinkney	Md.	1806
Madison	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1811
"	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1815
Monroe	J. Adams Smith, ch. d'aff.	"	1817
"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1817
J. Q. Adams	Rufus King	N. Y.	1825
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1826
"	W. B. Lawrence, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1827
"	James Barbour	Va.	1828
Jackson	Louis McLane	Del.	1829
"	Washington Irving, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1831
"	Martin Van Buren	"	1831
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.	"	1832
"	Andrew Stevenson	Va.	1836
Tyler	Edward Everett	Mass.	1841
Polk	Louis McLane	Md.	1845
"	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1846
Taylor	J. C. B. Davis, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1849
"	Abbott Lawrence	"	1849
Fillmore	Joseph R. Ingersoll	Pa.	1852
Pierce	James Buchanan	Pa.	1853
"	George M. Dallas	"	1856
Buchanan	" "	"	1856
Lincoln	Charles Francis Adams	Mass.	1861
Johnson	" " "	"	1861
"	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1868
Grant	John Lothrop Motley	Mass.	1869
"	Robert C. Schenck	Ohio	1870
"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1876
Hayes	John Welsh	Pa.	1877
"	Wm. J. Hoppin, ch. d'aff.	N. Y.	1879
"	James Russell Lowell	Mass.	1880
"	" " "	"	1880
Garfield	" " "	"	1880
Arthur	" " "	"	1880
Cleveland	Edward J. Phelps	Vt.	1885
B. Harrison	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1889
Cleveland	Thos. F. Bayard, ambassador	Del.	1893
McKinley	John Hay, ambassador	Ohio	1897
"	Henry White, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1898
"	Joseph H. Choate, ambassador	N. Y.	1899
Roosevelt	" " "	"	1899
"	Whitelaw Reid, ambassador	"	1905
Taft	" " "	"	1909

BRITISH MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Sovereigns.	Representatives.	Date.
George III	George Hammond	1791
"	Phineas Bond, ch. d'aff.	1795
"	Robert Liston	1796
"	Edward Thornton, ch. d'aff.	1800
"	Anthony Merry	1803
"	David M. Erskine	1806
"	Francis James Jackson	1809
"	John Philip Morier, ch. d'aff.	1810
"	Augustus John Foster	1811
"	Anthony St. John Baker, ch. d'aff.	1815
"	Charles Bagot	1816
George IV	Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, ch. d'aff.	1819
"	Sir Stratford Canning	1820
"	Henry Unwin Addington, ch. d'aff.	1823
"	Charles Richard Vaughan	1825
William IV	" " "	1825
"	Charles Bankhead, ch. d'aff.	1835
Victoria	Henry Stephen Fox	1836
"	Richard Pakenham	1844
Victoria	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1847
"	Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer	1849
"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff.	1851
"	" " " envoy and min.	1852
"	Philip Griffith, ch. d'aff.	1853
"	John Savile Lumley, ch. d'aff.	1855
"	Lord Napier	1857
"	Lord Lyons	1859
"	Joseph Hume Burnley, ch. d'aff.	1864
"	Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce	1865
"	Francis Clark Ford, ch. d'aff.	1867
"	Sir Edward Thornton	1868
"	Lionel S. Sackville West	1881
"	Sir Julian Pauncefote†	1889
"	" " " ambassador	1893
Edward VII	" " " "	1893
"	Hon. Sir Michael H. Herbert, amb.	1902
"	Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, amb.	1903
"	James Bryce, ambassador	1907
George V	" " " "	1910

*Monroe was appointed alone in 1803, and then jointly with Pinkney in 1806. †Later Lord Pauncefote.

American Battle Dates.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS.

1754—May 28.....Great Meadows, Pa.
1755—July 9.....Braddock's Field.
1755—September 8..Lake George.
1756—August 11.....Oswego, N. Y.
1757—July 6.....Fort William Henry.
1758—July 6.....Ticonderoga.
1758—August 27.....Fort Frontenac.
1758—November 25..Fort Du Quesne.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

1775—April 19.....Lexington and Concord.
1775—May 10.....Ticonderoga.
1775—June 17.....Bunker Hill.
1775—December 31..Quebec.
1776—June 28.....Fort Moultrie.
1776—August 27.....Long Island.
1776—October 28.....White Plains.
1776—November 16..Fort Washington, N. Y.
1776—December 26..Trenton.
1777—January 3.....Princeton.
1777—August 6.....Oriskany.
1777—August 16.....Bennington.
1777—September 11..Brandywine.
1777—September 19..Bemis Heights.
1777—October 4.....Germantown.
1777—October 7.....Saratoga.
1777—October 17.....Burgoyne's surrender.
1778—June 28.....Monmouth.
1778—July 3.....Wyoming massacre.
1778—August 29.....Rhode Island.
1778—December 29..Savannah.
1779—July 15.....Stony Point, N. Y.
1779—October 8.....Savannah.
1780—May 12.....Charleston captured.
1780—May 29.....Waxhaw.
1780—June 23.....Springfield, N. J.
1780—August 16.....Camden, S. C.
1780—October 7.....King's Mountain.
1781—January 17.....Cowpens.
1781—March 15.....Guilford Court House.
1781—September 8...Eutaw Springs.
1781—October 17.....Yorktown.

WAR OF 1812.

1812—August 16.....Detroit (surrendered).
1812—October 13.....Queenstown.
1813—April 27.....York (Toronto).
1813—May 9.....Fort Meigs.
1813—October 5.....The Thames.
1813—November 11..Chrystler's Field.
1814—July 5.....Chippewa.
1814—July 25.....Lundy's Lane.
1814—August 15.....Fort Erie.
1814—August 24.....Bladensburg, Md.
1814—September 11..Plattsburg, N. Y.
1814—September 13..Fort McHenry, Md.
1814—October 19.....Lyons's Creek.
1815—January 8.....New Orleans.

Foreign Trade of the United States.

(Compiled from the Report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.)

EXPORTS.

MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values	ARTICLES.	Quantities.	Values
Domestic Merchandise.			Domestic Merchandise.		
Agricultural Implements	....	$28 194.033	Musical Instruments	....	$3 182.343
Aluminum and Manufactures of	....	666 937	Naval Stores	....	18 681 962
Animals	....	17,447.735	Nickel, Nickel Oxide and Matte	....	4.537 897
Books, Maps, Engravings, and other Printed Matter	....	7.088 994	Oil Cake, Oil Cake Meal	lbs. 1 292,405.682	18.562.379
Brass, and Manufactures of	....	4.365,561	Oils: Animal	galls 2.216,713	903.001
Breadstuffs: Corn	bush. 26.802.374	25,497.993	" Mineral, Crude	galls. 168.903 985	5.277.181
" Oats	bush. 1 685,474	794 367	" Mineral, Refined or Manuf'g.	....	93.813,031
" Wheat	bush. 46,619 876	47 806.598	" Vegetable	....	16,479,301
" Wheat Flour	bbls. 9,040.987	47,621.467	Paints, Pigments, and Colors	....	4.726.565
Cars, Carriages, and other Vehicles and Parts of	....	20,630 859	Paper, and Manufactures of	....	8.994.277
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines	....	21.415.935	Paraffine, Paraffine Wax	lbs. 196,982.550	7.886.359
Clocks and Watches and Parts of	....	2,588.938	Provisions: Beef Products	lbs. 156 786 067	13.975.519
Coal: Anthracite	tons 2,953,633	14,585.632	" Hog Products	lbs. 451.646.645	91 415.894
" Bituminous	tons 10,413,439	25,926.314	" Oleomargarine	129 510.307	14,655,052
Copper Ore	tons 51 445	1.304.887	" Dairy Products	....	2 250 421
" Manufactures of	....	58,004.337	Seeds: Clover	lbs. 6.977 685	.832 676
Cotton, Unmanufactured	lbs. 3.206,108,226	450,447.943	" All other	....	2 652 742
" Manufactures of	....	33,397.097	Soap	....	3 620 546
Earthen Stone, and China Ware	....	901.537	Spirits, Distilled	proof galls 1.637 636	1 978 066
Fertilizers	....	8.700.640	Starch	lbs. 33.534.570	1.974.733
Fibres, Vegetable, and Textile Grasses, Manufactures of	....	6.849.250	Molasses and Syrup	galls 14.987.662	2.474.876
Fish	....	2.652.088	Sugar	lbs 126.507.022	5.398.060
Fruits and Nuts	....	18.885 654	Tobacco, Unmanufactured	lbs 357 196 074	38.115,386
Furs and Fur Skins	....	14.501,635	" Manufactures of	....	4.803.101
Glass and Glassware	....	2.805,401	Vegetables	....	4 907.319
Glucose or Grape Sugar	....	3.415.220	Wood and Manufactures of	....	78.813,803
Hay	tons 55,007	1 050,907	Wool and Manufactures of	....	2.269.283
Hides and Skins	lbs. 14.635.075	1.738 216	Total Exports, Domestic	....	$1,710.083.998
Hops	lbs. 10.589,254	2,062.740	Exports, Foreign Merchandise	....	34.900.792
India Rubber Manufactures	....	10,175.834	Total Exports, Domestic & Foreign	....	$1.744 984.790
Instruments for Scientific Purposes	....	12.535.643	Specie: Gold	....	$113 563.915
Iron and Steel, Manufactures of	....	179.133.186	" Silver	....	55.285.661
Leather, and Manufactures of	....	52.646.755	Total Exports, Domestic & F'gn	....	$1,918.834.796
Malt Liquors	....	951.163			
Marble, Stone, and Manufactures of	....	1.447.989			

IMPORTS.

MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 1910.

ARTICLES.	Quantities	Values.	ARTICLES.	Quantities	Values
Merchandise.			Merchandise.		
Animals	....	$7,839,670	Leather, and Manufactures of	....	$16 865 937
Art Works	....	21.088,720	Malt Liquors	galls. 7,312,748	3.263.955
Books, Maps, Engravings, etc	....	6.033,075	Meats and Dairy Products	....	11.043.469
Bristles	....	3 111.872	Oils	....	24.299 589
Cement, Portland, Hydraulic	lbs. 163,101.786	602.833	Paper, and Manufactures of	....	11.503 680
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Medicines	....	88,790.328	" Stock, Crude	....	5.206,877
Clocks and Watches, and Parts of	....	2.571.254	Rice	lbs. 225,400.545	4,361 237
Coal, Bituminous	tons 1,624,791	4,460.919	Silk, Unmanufactured	....	67.115,171
Cocoa, Crude, and Shells of	lbs. 103,668,070	11.376.061	" Manufactures of	....	32.888.459
Coffee	lbs. 871,469.516	69.194.353	Spices	....	3 483 459
Copper, and Manufactures of (not ore)	....	30,887.541	Spirits, Distilled	....	7,112 884
Cork Wood, and Manufactures of	....	4.771.291	Sugar	lbs 4 088 438.679	106.075 889
Cotton, Unmanufactured	lbs. 86,037,691	15 816 138	Tea	lbs. 85,626,370	23 671,946
" Manufactures of	....	66.473,143	Tin, in Bars, Blocks or Pigs	lbs 101.134 508	20,869 532
Earthen, Stone, and China Ware	....	11.021.126	Tobacco, Unmanufactured	lbs 46,838.330	27.751,275
Feathers, Flowers, etc	....	11 992.053	" Manufactures of	....	4 082 588
Fertilizers	....	8,371.883	Toys	....	6.585,781
Fibres, Vegetable, Unmanufactured	....	32.418.839	Vegetables	....	8.973.371
" Vegetable, Manufactures of	....	57,624.245	Wines	....	13.001.293
Fruits and Nuts	....	37,423,827	Wood, and Manufactures of	....	54.422 504
Furs, and Manufactures of	....	26 597 644	Wool, Unmanufactured	lbs 263 939 584	81 020,844
Glass and Glassware	....	6,553.754	" Manufactures of	....	25,532 176
Hair, Unmanufactured	....	6.019 476	Total Merchandise*	....	1 557,819 988
Hats, Bonnets, and Materials for	....	7.950.530	Specie: Gold	....	43 339 905
Hides and Skins, other than Fur	lbs. 608 619,028	112,247 836	" Silver	....	45.217.194
India Rubber and Gutta-Percha, Crude	lbs 192,195,390	106.861,496	Total Imports	....	1,646,377 087
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of	....	38.502,457			
Jewelry and Precious Stones	....	50.959,129			
Lead, Ore and Base Bullion	lbs. 902,166,987	3 643.321			

* Including all other articles than those enumerated

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, 1884-1910.

Year Ending June 30.	Exports.		Total Exports.	Imports.	Total Exports and Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.					
1884	$724,964,852	$15,548,757	$740,513,609	$667,697,693	$1,408,211,302	$72,815,916	....
1885	726,682,946	15,506,809	742,189,755	577,527,229	1,319,717,084	164,662,426	....
1886	665,964,529	13,560,301	679,524,830	635,436,126	1,314,960,966	44,088,694	....
1887	703,022,923	13,160,288	716,183,211	692,319,768	1,408,502,979	23,863,443	$28,002,607
1888	683,862,104	12,092,403	695,954,507	723,957,114	1,419,911,621	....	2,730,277
1889	730,282,609	12,118,766	742,401,375	745,131,652	1,487,533,027	....	....
1890	845,293,828	12,534,856	857,828,684	789,310,409	1,647,139,093	68,518,275	....
1891	872,270,283	12,210,527	884,480,810	844,916,196	1,729,397,006	39,564,614	....
1892	1,015,732,011	14,546,137	1,030,278,148	827,402,462	1,857,680,610	202,875,686	18,735,728
1893	831,020,785	16,634,409	847,665,194	866,400,922	1,714,066,116	....	....
1894	869,204,937	22,935,635	892,140,572	654,994,622	1,547,135,194	237,145,950	....
1895	793,392,599	14,145,566	807,538,165	731,969,965	1,539,508,130	75,568,200	....
1896	863,200,487	19,406,451	882,606,938	779,724,674	1,662,331,612	102,882,264	....
1897	1,032,007,605	18,985,953	1,050,993,556	764,750,412	1,815,723,968	286,263,144	....
1898	1,210,291,913	21,190,417	1,231,482,330	616,049,654	1,847,532,984	615,432,676	....
1899	1,203,931,222	23,092,080	1,227,023,302	697,148,489	1,924,171,791	529,874,813	....
1900	1,370,763,571	23,719,511	1,394,483,082	849,941,184	2,244,424,266	544,541,898	....
1901	1,460,462,806	27,302,185	1,487,764,991	823,172,165	2,310,937,156	664,592,826	....
1902	1,355,481,861	26,237,540	1,381,719,401	903,320,948	2,285,040,349	478,398,453	....
1903	1,392,231,302	27,910,377	1,420,141,679	1,025,719,237	2,445,860,916	394,422,442	....
1904	1,435,179,017	25,648,254	1,460,827,271	991,087,371	2,451,914,642	469,739,900	....
1905	1,491,744,641	26,817,025	1,518,561,666	1,117,513,071	2,636,074,737	401,048,595	....
1906	1,717,953,382	25,911,118	1,743,864,500	1,226,563,843	2,970,428,343	517,300,657	....
1907	1,853,718,034	27,133,044	1,880,851,078	1,434,421,425	3,315,272,503	446,429,653	....
1908	1,834,786,357	25,986,989	1,860,773,346	1,194,341,792	3,055,115,138	666,431,554	....
1909	1,638,355,593	24,655,511	1,663,011,104	1,311,920,224	2,974,931,328	351,090,880	....
1910	1,710,083,998	34,900,723	1,744,984,720	1,557,819,988	3,302,804,708	187,164,732	....

The imports and exports of specie are not included in the above table.

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO AND EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Austria-Hungary	$17,408,910	$14,962,731	Colombia	7,485,141	$3,979,886
Azores and Madeira Islands	86,875	184,234	Ecuador	2,859,714	2,215,951
Belgium	40,059,281	41,116,585	Guianas:		
Denmark	2,198,334	13,644,903	British	567,793	1,884,331
France	132,363,346	117,627,466	Dutch	225,782	685,889
Germany	168,806,287	249,555,926	French	21,171	300,273
Gibraltar	229,494	228,019	Paraguay	29,179	61,142
Greece	2,643,005	420,670	Peru	7,621,402	4,548,053
Greenland, Iceland, etc.	140,231	3,106	Uruguay	7,413,896	4,272,145
Italy	49,868,367	53,467,053	Venezuela	6,701,352	2,737,210
Malta, Gozo, etc.	16,351	303,009	Aden	2,068,220	531,784
Netherlands	31,713,766	84,937,878	Chinese Empire	29,990,370	16,320,612
Norway	6,551,985	5,949,330	British China	36,146	3,492
Portugal	6,507,733	3,223,855	French China	6,442	65,030
Roumania	36,181	479,341	German China	1,241,360	345,551
Russia in Europe	16,196,154	16,783,930	Japanese China	20,610	235,768
Servia	1,067,008	4,273	British East Indies	70,748,618	9,495,016
Spain	18,433,278	18,964,403	Dutch East Indies	10,661,935	2,241,225
Sweden	6,330,477	5,891,886	French East Indies	....	174,882
Switzerland	25,209,159	755,770	Hong Kong	2,333,231	6,467,165
Turkey in Europe	8,689,769	1,613,168	Japan	66,398,761	21,959,310
Great Britain and Ireland	271,029,772	505,552,871	Korea	20,176	442,066
Bermuda	591,523	1,323,959	Persia	633,371	509,178
British Honduras	1,066,409	1,211,852	Russia, Asiatic	1,181,058	1,039,831
British North America:	95,128,310	215,990,021	Siam	125,882	258,200
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,299,688	4,074,302	Turkey in Asia	8,514,132	144,504
Central American States:			All other Asia	3,495	149
Costa Rica	3,641,298	3,050,510	British Australasia	14,806,764	27,696,557
Guatemala	1,832,324	1,959,246	New Zealand, etc.	4,168,125	5,577,088
Honduras	2,012,225	1,605,493	French Oceanica	603,418	541,436
Nicaragua	1,321,767	1,690,792	German Oceanica	38,270	116,374
Panama	2,229,189	20,596,371	Philippine Islands	17,317,897	16,832,645
Salvador	1,176,393	1,316,957	British West Africa	227,108	2,241,448
Mexico	53,795,943	58,193,704	British South Africa	2,178,174	9,614,406
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	12,655	89,246	British East Africa	803,612	601,122
West Indies:			Canary Islands	125,958	284,749
British	11,754,683	11,977,963	French Africa	726,970	1,275,393
Cuba	122,528,037	52,858,758	German Africa	433,098	200,465
Danish	403,926	749,174	Liberia	219	84,389
Dutch	846,589	658,146	Madagascar	6,628	7,731
French	43,232	1,318,294	Morocco	475,215	69,373
Haiti	790,579	4,498,449	Portuguese Africa	239,996	3,133,775
San Domingo	2,462,716	3,106,402	Spanish Africa	....	29,807
Argentine Republic	33,463,264	40,694,941	Turkey in Africa—Egypt	12,176,108	982,845
Bolivia	189	603,721	Tripoli	96,662	14,232
Brazil	108,154,491	22,897,890			
Chile	20,921,826	8,304,246	Total	$1,557,819,988	$1,744,984,720

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Customs Districts.	Year Ending June 30				Customs Districts	Year Ending June 30			
	Imports.		Exports.			Imports		Exports	
	1909.	1910	1909	1910		1909.	1910	1909	1910
Baltimore....	$24,022,324	$29,900,618	$77,550,658	$77,381,507	New York	$779,308,941	$935,990,958	$607,239,481	$651,980 356
Boston and Charlestown	112,472,324	129,006,184	76,157,558	70,516,789	Norfolk and Portsm'th.	1,450,598	1,523,613	9,685,336	8 155 818
Brunswick...	57 884	72,578	14,698 712	14,592 614	Pensacola...	1,174,421	1,806,202	16,339,756	22,644 487
Charleston...	8 630,796	5,228,053	4,044,237	8,104,891	Philadelphia	68,884,146	89,253,451	84 286,440	73,266,343
Detroit	6,787,007	7,566 436	33 903,494	38,368,879	Port'd, Me..	1,268,471	1,164,213	8,250,475	5,177,466
Galveston....	3,355,358	2,488 006	189 464 335	173,178,492	Puget Sound	26,979,891	28,910,491	25 788,475	30,191,704
Mobile	3 768,808	2,843,350	87,369,714	27,596 245	San Fran....	49,998,111	49,370 843	31,669 370	31,180,760
New Orleans.	45 713,098	55,712,097	144,981 629	140,376,560	Savannah...	2,152,441	3,855,373	50,900,726	63 428,155
N'wp't News	1,182,237	1,748,191	7,787 619	5,059,261	Wilm'n, NC.	1,228,901	2,355,281	20,479 726	20,922,398

GROWTH OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Europe	North America	South America	Asia and Oceanica.	Africa and Other Countries.	Total.
1900	$1,040 161,763	$187,594 525	$38,945,763	$108 305,082	$19,469 849	$1,394,483,082
1901	1,126,804,605	196,534 460	44,400,195	84,783,113	25,542,618	1,487,764,991
1902	1 008,033,981	203 971,080	38,043,617	98,202,118	33,468,605	1,381,719,401
1903	1,029,256,657	215,482 769	41 137,872	95,827 528	38,436,853	1,420,141 679
1904	1,057 930,141	234,909 959	50,755 097	93,002 028	24,230,126	1,460,897,271
1905	1 020,972,641	260,570,235	56,894,131	161,584,056	18 540 603	1,518,561 666
1906	1,200 166,036	308 382,982	75,150,781	140 593,361	79,562 340	1,743,864,500
1907	1,298,452,380	349,840 641	89,167,174	133,889,857	16,511,026	1,880,851,078
1908	1,283,600,155	324,674,660	83,583,919	148,574 047	20,340 565	1,860 773,346
1909	1,146,755 321	309,475 694	76,561,680	101 463,560	17,035,434	1,663,011 104
1910	1,135,914,551	365,520,069	93,246,820	111,751,900	18,551,380	1,744,984,720

DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES BY GREAT CLASSES.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Agriculture.		Mining.		Manufactures.		Total Exports of Domestic Merchandise.
	Values.	Per Cent.	Values.	Per Cent.	Values	Per Cent	Values.
1860	$256 560,979	81,13	$999,465	.31	$40,345,892	12.76	$316,242,423
1870	361,188,483	79.35	5,026,111	1 10	68,279,764	15 00	455,208,341
1880	685,961 091	83.25	5,863,232	.71	102,856,015	12 48	823,946 353
1885	530,172,956	72 96	15,787,885	2.18	147,187,527	20 25	726,682 946
1890	624,890 808	74 51	22,247,255	2.64	151,102 276	17 87	845 293,828
1895	553,219,026	69,73	18,509 814	2 33	183,595,743	23,14	793 392,599
1896	569 879,297	66.02	20,045,654	2,32	228 571,178	26 48	863 900 487
1897	683 471 139	66.23	20,804,573	2.01	277,285,391	26 87	1 032 007,603
1898	853 583,570	70.54	19 410,707	1 60	290 697 354	24.02	1,210 291 913
1899	784 776,142	65 19	28 156 174	2.34	339,599,146	28.21	1,203 931,229
1900	835,858,123	60.98	37 843 742	2 76	433 851,756	31 65	1,370 763,571
1901	943 811,020	64 62	39 207 875	2.68	410,932,524	28.14	1,460,462 806
1902	851 465,922	62.83	39 216,112	2.90	403,641 401	29 77	1 355 481,861
1903	873,322,882	62 73	39 311,239	2.81	407,526,159	29 28	1 392,231 302
1904	853,643,073	59.48	45 981 213	3.20	452,415 921	31 52	1 435,179 017
1905	820,863,405	55 03	50,968,052	3 42	543,607,975	36,44	1 491 744,641
1906	969,457,306	56,43	53,055,261	3.09	603,227,836	35.11	1 717,953 382

1910, Exports by great classes: Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals, $109,645,628. foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured, $259,121,650, crude materials for use in manufacturing, $365,027,301, manufactures for further use in manufacturing, $267,447,844, manufactures ready for consumption, $500,851,219; miscellaneous $7,980,356, total, $1,710,083 998.

COMMERCE WITH CUBA, PORTO RICO, HAWAII, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30.	Exports from the United States to—				Imports into the United States from—			
	Cuba	Porto Rico	Hawaii.	Philippines	Cuba.	Porto Rico.	Hawaii.	Philippines.
1895	$12,807 661	$1,833 544	$3,723 057	$119,255	$52,871,259	$1,506 512	$7,888,961	$4 731 366
1896	7,530,880	2,102 094	3,985 707	162 466	40,017 730	2,296 653	11 757 704	4,982 857
1897	8,259 776	1,983,888	4,690,075	94,597	18 408 815	2 181 024	13,687 799	4 383 740
1898	9 561,656	1 505 946	5,907 155	127 804	15,232,477	2 414,356	17 187,380	3,830 415
1899	18 619,377	2 685 848	9,305 470	404,193	25,408,828	3,179,827	17 831,463	4,409 774
1900	24,513,400	4 640,449	13,509 148	2,640,449	31 371 704	3,078,648	20 707 903	5 971,208
1901	25 964,801	6 861 917	No data.	4,027 064	43 423,088	5 883,892	27,903 058	4,420,912
1902	26 623 500	10 882 653	No data.	5,258 470	34,694,684	8,378 766	24 730 060	6 612 700
1903	21 761,638	12 245 845	10,943 061	4 038 909	62 942,790	11,051 195	26,242,869	11 372,584
1904	27 377 465	11 210,660	11 683 393	4 832,900	76,983,418	11 722,876	25,151 255	12 066 934
1905	38 380 601	13,974,070	11 758 180	6,200 690	86,304 259	15 633 145	36 112 055	12,657 904
1906	47 763 688	19,224,881	12,036,675	5 459,414	84,979,831	19 142 461	26 882 199	12,337 927
1907	49,305,274	25,688 285	14,435,725	8 661 424	97 441,690	22,070 133	29 071,813	11 510,438
1908	47 161 306	22,677 376	14 638,717	11 461,732	83 284 692	25 891 261	41,640 505	10,164,223
1909	43 913,356	23,272,170	17,125,765	11,182 175	96 722 193	26 391 238	40,399 040	9,433 986
1910	52 858,758	26,478,100	20,289,011	16,768,909	122,528 037	32,095 788	40,161,288	17 217 897

Foreign Carrying Trade of the United States

IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS.

TOTAL UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(From the Statistical Abstract by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Year ended June 30—	By sea.				By land vehicles.	Total by land and sea.
	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	Per cent in American vessels.		
1861	$381,516,788	$203,478,278	$584,995,066	65.2	.....	$584,995,066
1865	167,402,872	437,010,124	604 412 996	27.7	.....	604.412.996
1870	352 969.401	638.927,488	991,896,889	35.6	.....	991.896.889
1875	314.257.792	884.788.517	1.199.046 309	26.2	$20.388.235	1,219.434.544
1880	258,346.577	1.224.265.434	1.482,612,011	17.4	20.981.393	1,503.593.404
1885	194.865.743	1.079.518.566	1.274,384,309	15.3	45.332.775	1.319.717.084
1890	202 451,086	1.371.116 744	1 573.567.830	12 9	73.571.263	1.647.139,093
1891	206,459,725	1.450.081.087	1,656.540.812	12.5	72 856 194	1.729,397.006
1892	220.173.735	1.564.559.651	1.784,733,386	12.3	72.947 224	1.857.680.610
1893	197.765.507	1.428.316.568	1.626.082.075	12.2	87,984.041	1.714.066.116
1894	195.268.216	1.273 022.456	1.468.290.672	13 3	78,844,522	1.547.135.194
1895	170,507.196	1.285.896.192	1.456.403.388	11.7	83.104.742	1.539.508.130
1896	187.691,887	1.377.973.521	1.565.665.408	12.0	96 666.204	1.662.331.612
1897	189.075,277	1.525.753.766	1.714,829.043	11.0	100 894.925	1.815.723.968
1898	161.328.017	1.582.492.479	1.743,820,496	9.3	103.711.488	1 847.531.984
1899	160.612 206	1.646.263.857	1.806.876.063	8.9	117.295.728	1 924.171.791
1900	195.084.192	1.894 444.424	2 089.528.616	9.3	154 895.650	2.244.424.266
1901	177.398.615	1.974.536.796	2,151 935.411	8.2	159.001.745	2.310.937.156
1902	185 819,987	1.919,029.314	2 104.849.301	8.8	180,191.048	2.285,040 349
1903	214 695,032	2,026,106 388	2,240.801,420	9.6	205,059,496	2.445,860.916
1904	229.735,119	2 001.203.514	2.230.938.633	10.3	220.976.009	2,451,914.642
1905	290.607,946	2,103.201,462	2.393.809,408	12.1	242.265.329	2,636,074,737
1906	322.347,205	2.367,667,354	2.690.014 559	12.0	280,412.387	2.970 426 946
1907	318.331.026	2.684.296,291	3.002.627.317	10 6	312.645.186	3.315,272.503
1908	272.513.322	2.520.739.864	2.793.253.186	9.8	261.861.952	3.055,115.138
1909	258.657,217	2.462.693.814	2.721.351.031	9.5	253.580,297	2.974,931.328

Merchandise and specie to 1879, inclusive; merchandise only after 1879.

Transportation of Farm Products.

TONNAGE OF FARM PRODUCTS CARRIED ON RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES*

(Complied from reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission Tons of 2.000 pounds)

Class of Products.	Year Ending June 30,				
	1904	1905	1906.	1907.	1908
Animal matter:					
Animals live	*Tons* 10.190 124	*Tons* 10 611.555	*Tons* 11,089 456	*Tons.* 11.727.889	*Tons.* 11,541 195
Packing-house products:					
Dressed meats	1.730.576	1.617 395	1.813 485	1.952 538	2.081.155
Hides (including leather)	911 778	982 267	1.028 148	1.082.585	937.872
Other packing-house products	2 365.505	2 502 016	2.480.537	2 312 313	2,054,744
Total packing-house products	5.007 859	5.101 678	5 322 170	5.347.436	5 073 771
Poultry (including game and fish)	680 829	750,390	867.811	838 905	717.201
Wool	374 854	387 034	353.436	329.786	317.391
Other animal matter	1 322,412	1,305 086	1 369 952	2.229.470	1.985.592
Total animal matter	17 576 078	18.155.743	19 002 825	20 473 486	19 635.150
Vegetable matter:					
Cotton	3.005.897	3 962 183	3 428 880	4 332 664	3.419.173
Fruit and vegetables	7 833.914	9 230.535	8.921 262	9 719,117	9.516.962
Grain and grain products:					
Grain	30.493.327	30.906.440	35.856.333	36 715.384	33,058.061
Grain products:					
Flour	7.088.144	6 589.785	7.331.610	7.880.527	6.871.886
Other grain products	4,728 978	4 639 411	5 402 884	5.698.119	5.153.412
Total grain and grain products	42 310.449	42 135 636	48.230,827	50.294.030	45,083.359
Hay	5,228 475	5 191 830	5.479 755	5 847.828	5.446.336
Sugar	2.600 042	2.573.676	2 793 864	2.610 287	2.589 091
Tobacco	751 297	833 621	882 235	928.151	802.597
Other vegetable matter	2.382 511	3.283 230	3.258.761	5 908.281	5.397 516
Total vegetable matter	64,112,585	67.210.711	72.995 584	79 640,358	72.255,034
Total farm products	81,688,663	85,366,454	91,998,409	100,113,844	91,890.184
Total, all freight	641,680,547	715,663,442	820,164,627	893,184,972	797 216,099

*Original shipments only, excluding freight received by each railway from connecting railways and other carriers.

Countries Excelling in Production

OF THE PRINCIPAL STAPLES AND THE RESPECTIVE QUANTITIES PRODUCED THEREIN.

(Compiled in the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor from latest available data.)

Commodity.	Year.	Unit.	Countries of Maximum Production.		Countries Holding Second Place.	
			Country.	Quantity.	Country.	Quantity.
Corn	1909	Bushels	United States	2,772,376,000	Austria-Hungary	199,714,177
Wheat	1909	"	Russia	*a* 784,195,286	United States	737,189,0 0
Rye	1909	"	Russia	*a* 896,335,000	Germany	446,767,000
Oats	1909	"	"	*a* 1,145,373,000	United States	1,007,353,000
Rice	1909-10	1,000 lbs	China	*b*	British India	*c* 62,550,768
Sugar	1909-10	Tons 2,240 lbs	British India	2,125,300	Germany	1,995,261
Tea	1909	Pounds	China	*d* 199,792,400	British India	282,560,668
Coffee	1908-9	Bags, 132 lbs.	Brazil	*e* 13,039,038	Venezuela	782,096
Cocoa	1909	Pounds	"	*d* 71,555,163	Ecuador	*d* 69,463,562
Tobacco	1908	"	United States	726,061,000	British India	*f* 450,000,0 0
Cotton	1909	Bales, 500 lbs.	" "	10,315,382	" "	3,601,600
Wool (*g*)	1909	Pounds	Australia	*d g* 677,185,058	Argentina	*d* 389,513,137
Silk	1908	"	China	*h*	Japan	21,189,449
Coal	1909	Tons 2,240 lbs	United States	396,610,526	United Kingdom	263,774,000
Petrol'm (*i*)	1909	Bbls. 42 gal.	" "	182,124,274	Russia	64,900,8 8
Pig iron	1909	Tons 2,240 lbs	" "	25,795,471	Germany	12,713,508
Steel	1909	Tons 2,240 lbs	" "	23,955,021	"	11,859,567
Copper	1909	Pounds	" "	1,105,336,326	Spain and Portugal	118,827,940
Tin	1909	"	Federated Malay States.	109,185,067	Bolivia (ore)	*d j* 78,408,804
Gold	1909	Ounces fine Dollars	Africa	8,256,113 170,669,000	United States	4,800,350 99,232,200
Silver	1909	Ounces fine Dollars	Mexico	73,299,700 *k* 38,115,800	" "	53,849,000 *k* 28,001,500

a Including Asiatic Russia. *b* Actual production unknown; roughly estimated at 50-60,000 million pounds. *c* Clean rice equivalent to 101,340 million pounds of uncleaned rice. *d* Figures of domestic exports; no data for production. *e* Total entries at Brazilian ports for the season ending June 30, 1909. *f* Unofficial estimate. *g* Includes 74,082,420 lbs. of scoured wool which were reduced to terms of greasy wool at the ratio of 1 lb. of scoured wool equal to 2 lbs. of greasy wool. *h* Production unknown; exports of raw silk from China during calendar year 1909, 17,304,533 lbs. *i* Official figures of U. S. Geological Survey. *j* Estimated to contain an average of 60 per cent. of metal. *k* Commercial value.

The Twelve Greatest Seaports.

The following table, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, shows the relative rank in tonnage movement of the principal ports of the world. Figures of coastwise trade are not included:

Port.	Year.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Tons.	Port.	Year.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Tons.
New York	*1910	13,042,818	12,541,903	§ Shanghai	1909	9,092,427	9,400,382
London	1909	11,605,998	8,622,316	Liverpool	1909	7,747,994	6,593,094
Antwerp	1909	11,907,689	11,894,492	‡ Singapore	1908	6,984,960	6,948,225
Hamburg	1909	11,061,041	11,247,191	Marseilles	1908	7,597,000	7,375,000
† Hong Kong-Victoria	1908	10,042,992	10,039,857	(*a*) Colombo	1908	6,527,256	6,543,625
Rotterdam	1908	8,595,314	8,002,307	Cardiff	1909	5,771,476	8,888,756

* Fiscal year. † Excluding Chinese junks, engaged in the foreign trade. § Including tonnage of inland steamers, towed passenger boats, and cargo junks, as returned by the Imperial Maritime Customs. ‡ Exclusive of native craft, warships, transports, yachts, and sailing and steam vessels under 50 tons, but including vessels engaged in trade between the Settlements. (*a*) Excluding the tonnage of vessels that called for the purpose of coaling and for orders only.

Imports and Exports of Principal Countries.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, from the official records of the various countries).

Years ending December 31, unless stated otherwise; imports for consumption and exports of domestic merchandise, unless stated otherwise; gold and silver bullion and coin not included, unless stated otherwise).

Countries.	Yrs.	Imports.	Exports	Countries.	Yrs.	Imports.	Exports.
Argentina	1909	$292,160,000	$383,443,000	Greece	1908	$29,459,000	$21,084,000
Australia, Commonwealth of	1909	248,761,000	306,187,000	India, British *a*	1909	417,799,000	485,778,000
Austria-Hungary	1909	564,555,000	469,627,000	Italy	1909	594,269,000	363,559,000
Belgium	1909	658,113,000	501,203,000	Japan	1909	195,784,000	204,167,000
Brazil	1909	180,604,000	310,261,000	Mexico *b*	1909	77,939,000	115,089,000
Bulgaria	1909	30,963,000	21,507,000	Netherlands	1908	1,129,577,000	872,982,000
Canada *a*	1909	288,218,000	242,604,000	Norway	1909	95,747,000	60,936,000
Cape of Good Hope	1909	68,721,000	225,255,000	Portugal	1908	72,638,000	30 739,000
Chile	1909	95,660,000	111,847,000	Russia	1909	406,051,000	703,682,000
China	1909	254,626,000	178,565,000	Spain	1909	165,495,000	159,410,000
Denmark	1909	151,057,000	118,697,000	Sweden	1908	163,194,000	129,181,000
Egypt	1909	109,225,000	128,895,000	Switzerland	1908	304 065,000	211,852,000
France	1909	1,153,715,000	1,063,746,000	United Kingdom	1909	3,010,300,000	1,841,384,000
Germany	1909	1,854,838,000	1,590,031,000	United States	1909	1,475,613,000	1,700,744,000
				Uruguay		38,420,000	47,347,000

(*a*) Fiscal year ending March 31. (*b*) Fiscal year ending June 30.

Foreign Commerce, Principal Ports of the World.

(Compiled by Bureau Statistics, Dep't Commerce and Labor, from official data of the respective countries.)

Ports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
EUROPE—UNITED KINGDOM.				
London (*)	1909	$1,000,746,471	$569,256,326	$1,570,002,797
Liverpool	1909	723,146,084	728,131,030	1,451,277,114
Hull	1909	192,857,434	131,606,638	324,464,072
Manchester (†)	1909	140,853,270	70,878,748	211,732,018
Glasgow	1909	69,433,616	131,255,330	200,688,946
Southampton	1909	104,383,291	100,574,447	204,959,738
Harwich	1909	96,474,469	28,024,967	124,499,436
Grimsby	1909	55,911,944	67,576,895	123,488,839
Leith	1909	66,470,244	29,619,899	96,090,143
Tyne ports (‡)	1909	44,032,262	47,199,950	91,232,212
Cardiff	1909	28,485,946	60,869,418	89,355,364
Bristol	1909	70,039,525	15,861,272	85,900,797
GERMANY.				
Hamburg	1909	810,179,970	578,343,753	1,388,523,723
Bremen	1909	256,425,258	152,004,695	408,429,953
BELGIUM.				
Antwerp	1909	529,626,422	444,845,196	974,471,618
FRANCE.				
Marseilles	1909	288,433,096	256,259,417	544,692,511
Havre	1909	289,914,564	248,383,473	538,298,037
Dunkirk	1909	158,991,856	30,178,638	189,170,494
Bordeaux	1909	73,645,326	79,388,427	153,033,753
ITALY.				
Genoa	1908	151,710,829	69,792,702	221,503,531
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				
Trieste	1909	116,350,212	103,253,438	219,603,650
Fiume	1908	26,780,000	36,519,000	63,299,000
RUSSIA.				
St. Petersburg	1908	59,596,661	38,020,398	97,617,059
Riga	1908	34,455,366	61,781,287	96,236,653
Odessa	1908	25,993,158	32,045,522	58,038,680
Reval	1908	41,809,548	8,988,140	50,797,688
Vladivostok	1908	26,034,677	3,232,172	29,266,849
Batoum	1908	4,909,492	15,788,857	20,698,349
SPAIN.				
Barcelona	1908	56,119,049	23,660,634	79,779,683
Bilbao	1908	13,990,149	11,091,781	25,081,930
AMERICA—UNITED STATES (*a*).				
New York	1910	935,990,958	651,986,356	1,587,977,314
Boston (*b*)	1910	129,006,184	70,516,789	199,522,973
New Orleans	1910	55,712,027	140,376,560	196,088,587
Galveston	1910	2,488,006	173,178,992	175,666,998
Philadelphia	1910	89,253,451	73,266,343	162,519,794
Baltimore	1910	29,900,618	77,381,507	107,282,125
San Francisco	1910	49,370,643	31,180,760	80,551,403
Savannah	1910	3,855,373	63,428,155	67,283,528
Puget Sound	1910	28,910,491	30,121,004	59,031,495
CANADA.				
Montreal (*c*)	1910	107,728,050	77,501,549	185,229,599
MEXICO (*a*).				
Tampico	1910	18,403,874	41,279,804	59,683,678
Vera Cruz	1910	34,535,892	19,766,828	54,302,720
CUBA.				
Havana	1909	65,075,683	47,203,167	112,278,850
ARGENTINA.				
Buenos Ayres	1909	232,572,501	167,018,648	399,591,149
BRAZIL.				
Santos	1908	34,588,950	84,106,037	118,694,987
Rio Janeiro	1908	69,722,280	29,757,365	99,479,645
CHILE.				
Valparaiso	1909	45,109,846	4,984,218	50,094,064
Iquique	1909	8,345,005	22,098,422	30,443,427
URUGUAY.				
Montevideo	1908	34,949,864	30,908,320	65,858,184
ASIA—CHINA.				
Shanghai (*d*)	1909	121,021,846	96,612,302	217,634,148
JAPAN.				
Yokohama	1909	165,238,184	102,171,228	167,409,412
Kobe	1909	91,743,940	50,107,044	141,850,084
BRITISH COLONIES.				
Singapore (*e*)	1908	127,867,876	104,316,829	232,184,705
Calcutta (*c*) (*f*)	1909	143,518,332	214,911,292	358,430,124
Bombay (*c*)	1909	131,101,402	136,569,751	267,671,153
AFRICA—EGYPT.				
Alexandria	1909	96,504,572	128,246,006	224,750,578
AUSTRALIA (*g*).				
Sydney	1908	92,884,457	120,369,408	213,253,865
Melbourne	1908	78,786,353	72,136,971	150,923,324

(*) Including Queensborough. (†) Including Runcorn. (‡) Tyne ports comprise Newcastle, North Shields and South Shields. (*a*) Years ending June 30. (*b*) Including Charlestown. (*c*) Years ending March 31. (*d*) Direct foreign trade, exclusive of re-exports. (*e*) Exclusive of intersettlement trade. (*f*) Merchandise only, exclusive of Government stores. (*g*) Exclusive of interstate commerce.

Domestic Commerce on the Great Lakes.

SUMMARY FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

(From the Report of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor.)

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS.

Commodity.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Wheat ....bushels	27,987,422	34,268,163	48,634,291	62,456,753	56,322,913	54,983,602
Flour....short tons	937,090	1,247,364	1,313,895	1,313,895	1,186,781	1,231,331
Corn ....bushels	34,132,874	40,845,556	35,038,398	28,172,953	19,290,736	23,615,761
Oats ....bushels	28,645,235	33,924,056	32,436,489	20,019,906	15,693,456	14,137,412
Barley ....bushels	19,108,593	18,231,302	18,496,834	13,600,307	13,538,933	17,849,217
Rye ....bushels	2,901,852	1,207,283	2,159,308	2,156,239	1,690,370	1,167,988
Flaxseed ....bushels	12,994,873	15,261,716	18,385,232	15,620,897	15,610,219	9,678,432
Coal, hard....short tons	3,463,102	3,333,804	2,980,606	4,062,184	4,186,401	3,610,863
Coal, soft....short tons	9,568,941	9,580,702	12,552,109	15,406,026	13,174,394	13,628,249
Iron ore....long tons	20,377,464	32,686,505	36,891,900	40,689,046	24,936,616	40,715,382
Iron, pig....long tons	172,688	275,853	387,659	205,039	90,320	136,601
Iron manufactures....short tons	225,980	420,072	610,093	489,739	319,038	674,326
Copper....short tons	146,074	132,651	140,487	105,163	135,525	167,736
Salt....short tons	516,929	547,839	554,811	560,268	619,622	560,392
Lumber....1,000 feet	1,771,759	1,871,269	1,748,555	1,377,807	944,227	1,154,551
Unclassed freight....short tons	4,821,998	5,843,159	5,773,445	6,471,004	6,078,688	7,577,213
Total freight, reduced to net tons....	49,369,582	65,395,161	73,178,213	81,123,687	58,909,345	78,752,767

SHIPMENTS FROM LAKE PORTS.

Commodity	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Wheat .... bushels	28,085,436	33,987,289	47,726,778	63,349,585	57,754,183	56,114,633
Flour....short tons	1,041,770	1,257,096	1,334,979	1,314,987	1,188,831	1,248,891
Corn ....bushels	39,095,184	47,494,005	43,531,540	44,355,990	22,546,795	28,954,766
Oats ....bushels	32,034,038	38,336,275	33,638,055	20,680,188	15,701,406	17,828,737
Barley ....bushels	19,146,559	18,028,641	18,252,250	13,564,074	13,516,156	14,137,662
Rye ....bushels	3,030,674	1,190,566	2,227,813	2,186 444	1,695,370	1,167,988
Flaxseed ....bushels	13,724,618	15,261,750	18,638,862	15,647,509	15,610,219	9,883,432
Coal, hard....short tons	3,459,212	3,398,981	3,087,227	4,079,177	4,189,672	3,616,063
Coal, soft* ....short tons	10,666,012	11,266,894	14,488,240	17,445,540	14,681,911	15,652,293
Iron ore....long tons	20,330,302	32,697,652	36,872,508	40,727,972	24,939,185	40,732,677
Iron, pig....long tons	134,704	279,319	369,741	206,939	90,407	136,656
Iron manufactures....short tons	232,204	462,506	620,563	495,740	325,207	680,554
Copper....short tons	155,730	134,947	130,552	106,693	135,693	167,614
Salt....short tons	524,467	564,550	567,986	558,288	619,788	561,829
Lumber....1,000 feet	1,768,180	1,854,878	1,807,570	1,380,284	944,742	1,155,765
Unclassed freight....short tons	5,425,652	5,755,500	5,842,426	6,528,378	6,030,193	7,534,003
Total freight, reduced to short tons....	51,370,855	67,345,620	75,609,649	83,498,171	60,518,024	80,974,605

*Includes coal shipped for vessels' fuel consumption: 1904, 1,321,619 net tons; 1905, 1,777,837 net tons; 1906, 2,003,453 net tons; 1907, 2,017,231 net tons; 1908, 1,477,902, and 1909, 2,021,393 net tons.

The above figures are exclusive of imports into and exports from domestic lake ports.

Grain Receipts.

BY SPECIFIED PORTS, CALENDAR YEARS 1905-1909.

(From Annual Reports of the New York Produce Exchange.)

Ports.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels*
New York:					
By canal, via river	9,804 675	11,769 800	9,558,500	7,228,000	9 676 000
Coastwise and river	755,567	244.815	254,613	957 259	1.863 504
By rail	111,787,340	107,618,105	112,397,811	95,532 736	82.895.110
Total New York	122,347,582	119,632 720	122 210.924	103.717.995	94 434 614
Portland, Me	17,723,683	19.184 965	25 061 918	.....	.....
Boston	32,445.637	35 136,397	37 776 856	24.637,968	25 968.955
Philadelphia	36 066 919	48 535,326	53,918.914	44 614,736	35 126,455
Baltimore	42,225,063	52.329.118	51,274,138	40,329 270	31.654 690
New Orleans	31,007,764	33,705,168	22.444 681	17.737.501	17,127,626
Total	281,816,648	308,523,694	312,687,431	.....	.....
Montreal, Canada	31,804.504	31.965 187	42.954,386	41.006 738	43 551 119

Grain embraces wheat flour reduced to equivalent in wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, malt and peas. Receipts at New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore include shipments from the West to foreign countries through these ports on through bills of lading. Receipts at Portland via Montreal are duplications of receipts reported at Montreal. Receipts at Baltimore include flour ground by city millers and therefore duplicate an equivalent quantity of wheat received in grain.

Government Securities.

AVERAGE ANNUAL NET PRICE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY AND UNITED STATES.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE NATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSION. 1910

The quotations for English consols, French rentes and German imperial loans from 1878 to 1907 are taken from the "Materialien zur Beurteilung der Zusammenhange zwischen dem offentlichen Schuldenwesen und dem Kapitalmarkte." Berlin. 1908. The quotations for United States bonds were compiled by the United States Treasury Department.

Year.	English Consols			French rentes 3 per cent.	German Imperial Loans.			United States Bonds			
	3 per cent.	2¾ per cent.	2½ per cent		4 per cent.	3½ per cent	3 per cent.	4 per cent of 1907	4 per cent of 1925	2 per cent. of 1930	3 per cent of 1908-1918
1878	94.44	.....	.....	74.23	95.72	.....	.....	100 67	.....	.....	.....
1879	96.75	.....	.....	79 64	97 89	.....	.....	100 60	.....	.....	.....
1880	97 62	.....	.....	83.16	99.89	.....	.....	106 32	.....	.....	.....
1881	99 25	.....	.....	83.80	101.46	.....	.....	115.37	.....	.....	.....
1882	99 75	.....	.....	81.24	101 53	.....	.....	119 26	.....	.....	.....
1883	100.44	.....	.....	78 02	102.09	.....	.....	119 84	.....	.....	.....
1884	100.25	.....	.....	76.81	103.13	.....	.....	121 55	.....	.....	.....
1885	98.58	.....	.....	79.19	104.25	.....	.....	122.28	.....	.....	.....
1886	100.05	.....	.....	81 23	105.59	102 88	.....	126.21	.....	.....	.....
1887	101.05	95.21	.....	79.75	106.29	99.79	.....	127.17	.....	.....	.....
1888	.....	98.71	.....	81.26	107.93	102 45	.....	126.72	.....	.....	.....
1889	.....	97.67	.....	84.56	108.16	103 70	.....	127.83	.....	.....	.....
1890	.....	96.15	.....	90.34	106.75	100.45	87.05	122 74	.....	.....	.....
1891	.....	95.39	.....	93.90	106.00	98 39	85.11	118 69	.....	.....	.....
1892	.....	96.34	.....	97 01	106.90	99.97	86.27	115.64	.....	.....	.....
1893	.....	98.03	.....	96.84	107.24	100.38	86 27	111.93	.....	.....	.....
1894	.....	100.73	.....	99.67	106.59	102.39	90.72	114.01	.....	.....	.....
1895	.....	105.86	.....	101.65	105.68	104.44	98.91	112.01	121 53	.....	.....
1896	.....	110.55	.....	101.78	105.48	104.58	99.22	108.80	116.23	.....	.....
1897	.....	112.06	.....	102.95	103.64	103.59	97 66	112 60	124.53	.....	.....
1898	.....	110.62	.....	102.47	.....	102.65	95 52	111 55	125.27	.....	105 31
1899	.....	106.84	.....	100.86	.....	99.77	90.71	112.96	129.68	.....	108 20
1900	.....	99.29	.....	100.22	.....	95.80	86.74	115.15	134.52	104.04	109.72
1901	.....	93.95	.....	100.84	.....	99.54	89.27	112.93	138.32	107.30	109 34
1902	.....	94.01	.....	100.22	.....	102.06	92.18	110.47	136.69	108.78	107.93
1903	.....	.....	90 14	97 75	.....	102 30	91.49	110.30	135 27	107.09	107 78
1904	.....	.....	87 97	97.16	.....	101.94	90 02	106 74	131.98	104 99	105 67
1905	.....	.....	89.52	98 83	.....	101.33	90.08	104 61	132.36	104 16	104 00
1906	.....	.....	88.01	97.27	.....	99 54	87.73	102.84	130 26	103 95	103 16
1907	.....	.....	83 83	94 47	.....	94.66	84.15	100.95	126.58	105 18	102 47
1908	.....	.....	*85.92	95.80	.....	†92.21	82 88	.....	121 25	103.93	100 94
1909	.....	.....	*83.76	*97.20	.....	†95.11	†84.71	.....	119 11	101 47	101 75

*Compiled from weekly statements in London Economist †Compiled from Finanzherald

REAL INTEREST EARNED UPON EUROPEAN, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT THEIR AVERAGE MARKET PRICE.

Year	English Consols			French rentes	German Loans.			United States Bonds			
	3 per cent.	2¾ per cent.	2½ per cent.		4 per cent.	3½ per cent.	3 per cent	4 per cent of 1907	4 per cent of 1925.	2 per cent of 1930.	3 per cent of 1908 1918*.
1878	3.18	.....	.....	4.04	4.18	.....	.....	3 97	.....	.....	.....
1879	3 10	.....	.....	3.77	4.09	.....	.....	3 96	.....	.....	.....
1880	3.07	.....	.....	3.61	4.00	.....	.....	3.63	.....	.....	.....
1881	3.02	.....	.....	3.58	3.94	.....	.....	3.13	.....	.....	.....
1882	3.01	.....	.....	3.69	3.94	.....	.....	2.91	.....	.....	.....
1883	2.99	.....	.....	3.85	3.92	.....	.....	2 88	.....	.....	.....
1884	2.99	.....	.....	3 91	3.88	.....	.....	2.76	.....	.....	.....
1885	3.04	.....	.....	3.79	3.84	.....	.....	2.68	.....	.....	.....
1886	3.00	.....	.....	3.69	3.77	3.40	.....	2.43	.....	.....	.....
1887	2.97	2.89	3.76	3.76	3.51	2.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1888	.....	2.79	.....	3.69	3.71	3.42	.....	2.27	.....	.....	.....
1889	.....	2.82	.....	3.55	3.70	3.38	.....	2.13	.....	.....	.....
1890	.....	2.86	.....	3.32	3.75	3.48	3.45	2.37	.....	.....	.....
1891	.....	2.88	.....	3.19	3.77	3.56	3.52	2.58	.....	.....	.....
1892	.....	2.85	.....	3.09	3.74	3.50	3.48	2 73	.....	.....	.....
1893	.....	2.81	.....	3.10	3.73	3.49	3.48	2.96	.....	.....	.....
1894	.....	2.75	.....	3.01	3.75	3.42	3.31	2.72	.....	.....	.....
1895	.....	2.60	.....	2.95	3.79	3.35	3 03	2.82	2 91	.....	.....
1896	.....	2.49	.....	2.95	3.79	3.35	3.02	3 06	3 14	.....	.....
1897	.....	2.45	.....	2.91	3.85	3.38	3.07	2.57	2.73	.....	.....
1898	.....	2.49	.....	2 93	.....	3.41	3.14	2.50	2.69	.....	2 65
1899	.....	2.57	.....	2.97	.....	3.51	3.31	2.22	2 47	.....	2 46
1900	.....	2 77	.....	2.99	.....	3.65	3.46	1.70	2 18	1.82	1 71
1901	.....	2.93	.....	2.98	.....	3.52	3.36	1.72	1.97	1.70	1 61
1902	.....	2.92	.....	2.99	.....	3.43	3.25	1 81	1.98	1 61	1 63
1903	.....	.....	2.76	3.07	.....	3.42	3.28	1.34	1 99	1 67	1 40
1904	.....	.....	2.84	3.09	.....	3.43	3.33	1.68	2 09	1 76	1 55
1905	.....	.....	2.79	3.04	.....	3.45	3.33	1.63	2.00	1 79	1 66
1906	.....	.....	2.84	3.08	.....	3.52	3.42	1.11	2 04	1.80	1 43
1907	.....	.....	2.98	3.18	.....	3.70	3.57	1.07	2 18	1.72	65
1908	.....	.....	2.91	3.13	.....	3.80	3 62	.....	2.44	1 78	.....
1909	.....	.....	2.98	3.09	.....	3.68	3 54	.....	2.52	1 92	.....

* These bonds are here listed as maturing August 1, 1908.

Public Debt of the United States.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF DECEMBER 1, 1910.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Consols of 1930, 2 per cent	$646,250,150 00
Loan of 1908-1918, 3 per cent	63,945,460 00
Loan of 1925, 4 per cent	118,489,900 00
Panama Canal loan. Series of 1906	54,631,980.00
Panama Canal loan. Series of 1908	30,000,000.00
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt	$913,317,490.00

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Aggregate debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	$2,042,255.26

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes	$346,681,016 00
Old demand notes	53,282.50
National bank notes: Redemption account	33,151,133.00
Fractional currency	6,858,435.93
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest	$386,743,867.43

CERTIFICATES AND NOTES ISSUED ON DEPOSITS OF COIN AND SILVER BULLION.

Gold certificates	$910,354,669.00
Silver certificates	488,190,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890	3,494,000.00
Aggregate of certificates and Treasury notes, offset by cash in the Treasury	$1,402,038,669.00

CLASSIFICATION OF DEBT DECEMBER 1, 1910.

Interest-bearing debt		$319,317,490.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		2,042,255 26
Debt bearing no interest		386,743,867 43
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt		$1 302,103,612.69
Certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury		1,402,038,669.00
Aggregate of debt, including certificates and Treasury notes		$2,704,142,281.69
CASH IN THE TREASURY.		
Gold certificates	$910,354,669.00	
Silver certificates	488,190,000.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	3,494,000.00	
		1,402,038,669.00
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$27,148,193.08	
Outstanding checks and warrants	13,817,411.26	
Disbursing officers' balances	82,218,077.86	
Post-Office Department account	3,625,064.87	
Miscellaneous items	1,672,855.35	
		128,481,602.42
Reserve fund	$150,000,000.00	
Available cash balance	86,683,885.80	
		236,683,885.80
Total		$1,767,204,157.22
Cash balance in the Treasury November 1, 1909, exclusive of reserve and trust funds		886,683,885.80

Principal of the Public Debt.

Statement of outstanding Principal of the Public Debt of the United States annually, from 1793 *to* 1910, *on the dates mentioned.*

1793	Jan. 1	$80,352,634.04	1833	Jan. 1	$7,001,698.83	1872	July 1 $2,253,251,328.78
1794	"	78,427,404.77	1834	"	4,760,082 08	1873	" 2,234,482,993 20
1795	"	80,747,587.39	1835	"	37,513.05	1874	" 2,251,690,468.43
1796	"	83 762,172.07	1836	"	336,957.83	1875	" 2,232,284,531.95
1797	"	82,064,479.33	1837	"	3,308,124.07	1876	" 2,180,395,067.15
1798	"	79,228,529 12	1838	"	10,434,221.14	1877	" 2,205,301,392 10
1799	"	78,408,669.77	1839	"	3,573,343 82	1878	" 2,256,205,892 53
1800	"	82,976.294.35	1840	"	5,250,875.54	1879	" 2,340,567,232.04
1801	"	83,038,050.80	1841	"	13,594,480 73	1880	" 2,128,791,054 63
1802	"	86,712 632.25	1842	"	26,601,226 28	1881	" 2,077,389.253 58
1803	"	77,054,686.30	1843	July 1	32,742,922.00	1882	" 1,926 688,678 03
1804	"	86,427,120.88	1844	"	23.461,652 50	1883	" 1,892,547.412 07
1805	"	82,312,150.50	1845	"	15,925,303.01	1884	" 1,838,904,607 57
1806	"	75,723,270.66	1846	"	15,550,202 97	1885	" 1,872.340,557 14
1807	"	69,218,398 64	1847	"	38,826,534.77	1886	" 1,783.438,697.78
1808	"	65 196,317.97	1848	"	47,044,862,23	1887	Dec 1 1 664,461,536.38
1809	"	57 023,192.09	1849	"	63,061,858 69	1888	" 1,680,917,706.23
1810	"	53,173,217.52	1850	"	63,452,773 55	1889	" 1,617.372,419 53
1811	"	48,005,587.76	1851	"	68,304,796.02	1890	" 1,549,206,126.48
1812	"	45,209,737 90	1852	"	66,199,341 71	1891	" 1,546,961,695 61
1813	"	55,962,827.57	1853	"	59,803,117.70	1892	" 1,563,612 455 63
1814	"	81.487,846.24	1854	"	42,242,222.42	1893	Nov. 1 1,549.556,353 63
1815	"	99,833,660.15	1855	"	35,586,858 56	1894	" 1,626,151,037 68
1816	"	127,334,933.74	1856	"	31,972,537.90	1895	" 1,717,481 779 90
1817	"	123,491,965.16	1857	"	28,699,831 85	1896	" 1,785.412,640 00
1818	"	103,466,633.83	1858	"	44,911,881 03	1897	" 1,808.777 643 40
1819	"	95,529,648.28	1859	"	58,496,837 88	1898	" 1,964 837,130 90
1820	"	91.015,566.15	1860	"	64.842,287 88	1899	" 2.092,686.024.42
1821	"	89,987.427.66	1861	"	90,580,873.72	1900	" 2.132,373 031 17
1822	"	93,546,676 98	1862	"	524,176,412 13	1901	" 2.151.585,743 89
1823	"	90,875,877.28	1863	"	1,119,772,138 63	1902	" 2.175,246 168.89
1824	"	90 269,777.77	1864	"	1,815,784,370.57	1903	" 2 218 883,772 89
1825	"	83,788,432.71	1865	"	2,680.647,869.74	1904	" 2 304.697 418.64
1826	"	81,054,059 99	1866	"	2,773,236,173.69	1905	" 2 293,846,382 34
1827	"	73,987 357.20	1867	"	2,678.126,103.87	1906	Dec 1 2 429,370 043 54
1828	"	67,475,043.87	1868	"	2,611,687.851 19	1907	Nov.1 2.492 231,518 54
1829	"	58,421,413.67	1869	"	2,588,452,213.94	1908	" 2.637 973,747 04
1830	"	48,565,406.50	1870	"	2,480,672,427.81	1909	" 2.661,426,307 04
1831	"	39,123,191.68	1871	"	2,353,211,332 32	1910	Dec 1 2.704 142 281 69
1832	"	24.322,235.18					

Public Debt of the States, Cities, Counties,

AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Statement by the Bureau of The Census 1906)'

State or Territory.	Indebtedness Less Sinking Fund Assets							
	Total.					Per capita		
	1902			1890.	1880.	1902	1890	1880.
	Aggregate Debts.	Debts of States.†	Debts of Cities Counties and Minor Civil Divisions.					
North Atlantic Div.	$946.604,780	$82.777.688	$863.827.092	$470.078.913	$540,840,297	$43 36	$27 02	$37 28
Maine	15,046,819	2.785.383	12.261.436	15.772.146	23.235 980	21 46	23 86	35 81
New Hampshire	11.413.234	1 551,148	9 862.086	8 148.362	10 792 583	27 27	21 64	31 10
Vermont	5 216,774	362 946	4 853.828	3.785.373	4 499,188	15 08	11 39	13.54
Massachusetts	209.762.910	65,964.005	143,798 905	84 094.876	91 909 651	72 72	37 56	51 55
Rhode Island	28,150,226	2.619 928	25,530.298	12 998.661	12 971 063	62 67	37 62	46 91
Connecticut	31 887.835	1 677.964	30.209 871	23.724 510	22 001.661	33.89	31 79	35.33
New York	436.683 365	7 498.239	429 185.126	201.255 570	218,845.804	57.55	33 55	43 06
New Jersey	81.147.209	156.550	81,203.759	49.257 740	49,382 675	40 82	34 09	43 66
Pennsylvania	127.296 408	374.625	126,921 783	71 041 675	107 201 692	19 55	13 51	25 03
South Atlantic Div	159,834 215	52 270.418	107.563.797	166,685.368	167.919 910	14.85	18.82	22 10
Delaware	4,144 634	762.092	3 382.542	2 919.084	2 371.296	22 04	17 32	16 17
Maryland	30.643.317	4,942,394	25.700,923	41.898.651	41,429.179	25.18	40.20	44 31
Dist of Columbia	14.540,191		14.540,191	19,781,050	22 498 323	50 42	85 86	126 66
Virginia	48.106.325	24.171.863	23.934,462	52.222,126	45 518 776	25 40	31 54	30 09
West Virginia	4,767.776		4.767,776	2.532.460	1.640 935	4 78	3 32	2 65
North Carolina	15,348.108	6,754,928	8,593.180	11 123.638	17.962 535	7.88	6.87	12 83
South Carolina	15,751 327	6.730.439	9 020 888	13,659 645	14 185 060	11 43	11.87	14 25
Georgia	21.285.731	7.876 202	13,409.529	20.272 095	19 648 265	9 29	11 03	12 74
Florida	5,246.806	1 032,500	4.214 306	2,276 619	2.665.541	9 36	5 81	9 89
North Central Div	468,862.168	28.831.190	440,030 978	320 934.194	246.058.507	17.34	14 35	14.17
Ohio	117.230.101	4 685 016	112,545.085	70,927.147	53,044.175	27 55	19 32	16 59
Indiana	34 827,941	2,913,767	31,914.164	24,471 528	18,352.649	13.49	11 16	9.28
Illinois	80,715 039	2,155.122	78,559,937	42,468,138	46 388,888	16.08	11 10	15 07
Michigan	34.838 727	6,566 366	28.272.361	16.941,928	12.055.902	14 07	8 09	7.36
Wisconsin	22,347.683	2.278,068	20,069.615	10,420.731	12.085,984	10 48	6.18	9.19
Minnesota	40 683 737	1.755.033	38 928 704	26,237 825	11 328,433	22 07	20.15	14 51
Iowa	17 439 904	49.589	17 390,375	11.275.319	8,137.767	7.84	5 90	5 01
Missouri	50 396.922	4.366 635	46 031,287	51.557.568	60.263,761	15 79	19 24	27 79
North Dakota	5.008 158	968.330	4,039 828	3 854.514	131.726	15 31	21 10	3 57
South Dakota	6.584 351	457,263	6 127 088	6 613,702	867 134	15 56	20 11	8 82
Nebraska	22 415 041	2,005,001	20,410 040	15.536 772	7,489,974	21 01	14 67	16 56
Kansas	35,774,494	632 000	35,142,494	40,629,022	15.912 114	24 42	28 47	15.97
South Central Div	173.776.068	55.073.705	118.702 363	135,153.789	143,982,958	11 86	12 32	16 14
Kentucky	22 748 773	2.198 482	20,550.291	19 432 885	14,982,449	10 32	10 46	9.09
Tennessee	32 717 130	17,984 468	14 732 662	29.543 843	40 750,137	15.79	16 71	26 42
Alabama	27,092 342	12.726 569	14,365 774	18 956,149	18 007,774	14 32	12 53	14 26
Mississippi	8.403 920	2,877 124	5 526,796	6.192.927	4 955 789	5.24	4 81	4 38
Louisiana	37 777 047	15 592.795	24 184,252	33 335 497	42 865.471	26.34	29 80	45 60
Arkansas	4.225 715	1 191,382	3 034 333	7 599 835	10,733 140	3 13	6 73	13 37
Indian Territory	665 129		665.129			1 53		
Oklahoma	2 696,336	509 766	2,186,560			7 99		
Texas	36 449 685	3 993,119	32.456 566	20,092.653	11 688.198	11.35	8 99	7 34
Western Division	115 118 595	15 361 189	99,757,406	45.066.604	24,476,975	28 84	14 88	13 85
Montana	8.920.689	1 203.769	7,716 920	2.926 268	765.248	33 87	22 15	19 54
Idaho	3 883,823	324,174	3 559,649	1 594,333	229 882	22 02	18 89	7 05
Wyoming	2 566 260	300 530	2.265 730	1.647 381	205 462	26 66	27 14	9 88
Colorado	22,066 653	3.797 329	18 269 324	9,458 331	3 627,742	39 06	22 95	18 67
New Mexico	4 579,516	998,923	3,580,593	2 831 538	84 872	22 64	18 44	0 71
Arizona	6 591 834	3,099 333	3 492,501	2 937,971	377,501	50 75	49.28	9 33
Utah	6,612 568	974 493	5,638 076	1 217,501	116 251	22 81	5 85	0 81
Nevada	1 184,189	243,904	940 285	985 165	1 399 765	27 97	21 52	22 48
Washington	29 556 734	1 271.391	28.285.343	3.418,798	239.311	53 71	9 78	3 19
Oregon	11 302 400	236,267	11 066,133	2.479.859	848 502	26,11	7 90	4.86
California	17 853 929	2,911,077	14.942,852	15,569.459	16 582 439	11 60	12 89	19.18
Continental United States	1 864.195.826	234,314,190	1.629.881 636	1.137,918 868	1 123,278 647	23 72	18 17	22 40

Minor civil divisions included in the third column above embrace villages, towns, townships, precincts fire districts, irrigation districts, poor districts, school districts, etc.

' This is the last compilation made by the Bureau of the Census. † Combined funded and floating debt in 1902.

Sinking Fund Assets of States, 1902.—The following States in 1902 maintained sinking funds to the amounts attached: Massachusetts $18,304,730; Rhode Island, $444,452; New York, $2,545,116; New Jersey, $172 550; Pennsylvania, $4 432,024; Delaware, $7,658; Maryland, $1 974,587; Virginia, $3,176,040; South Carolina, $517,648; Florida, $160,200; Ohio, $254,569; Indiana, $61; Michigan, $86,237; Minnesota $365 966 Missouri $520 204 North Dakota, $1,116; South Dakota $46,737; Kentucky $324 548; Arkansas, $65 580; Montana, $111,483; Idaho, $431,306; Colorado, $164,953; New Mexico, $123,277; Arizona $1,002; Nevada $18 494; California $419,630. Total, $34,670 265

Indebtedness and Finances of Nations.

(From latest Summary prepared by the Bureau of Statistics Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Countries	Revenue and Expenditures.			Debt.			
	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Year	Total.	Interest Per Cent.	Interest and other Annual Charges.
Argentina	1910	$112,757,914	$113,465,553	1909	$545,712,120	4 -7	$29,594,251
Australasia							
Australia Commonwealth of	1907-8	29,988,001	29,988,001	....	....	....	....
Australia, States	1907-8	169,684,399	156,156,447	1908	1,154,192,157	3 -4	46,883,988
New Zealand	1909-9	44,330,698	45,960,999	1909	346,439,001	3 -4	10,645,075
Austria Hungary	1909	84,897 702	86,556,212	1909	1 063,775,105	3 -5	60,467 407
Austria	1909	488 143,439	488.530,512	1909	960,997,758	3 -5	35,322,309
Hungary	1909	315 822 929	315,813.171	1908	1,146 500,658	3 -5	37,136.718
Belgium	1909	119,505,782	122,141,324	1909	663,325,145	2½-3	27.022,108
Congo	1910	3,610,844	9,694,977	1908	20.089,409	....	1,266,306
Bolivia	1908	4 513,981	4,131,322	1908	2,853,496	6	215,873
Brazil	1910	154,994 252	150,253,657	1909	657,097,561	4 -5	32,390,524
Bulgaria	1909	29,361,704	29,347,538	1909	93,500,975	4½-6	6,361,018
Canada	1909	85,093,404	84,064 232	1909	323,936,279	2½-4	11,931,587
Central America.							
Costa Rica	1910	3,527,648	3,467,069	1909	19,693,994	....	295,113
Guatemala	1908	2,800,197	3,369,731	1908	19,085,801	4 -8	1,700,565
Honduras	1907-8	1,583,111	1,797,654	1908-9	110,985,952	5 -10	237,591
Nicaragua	1907	510,952	514,326	1907	6,085,115	6	364,988
Salvador	1908	5,107,310	4,884,397	1908	12,035,397	2 -6	1,812,655
Chile	1907	76,125,081	77,297,796	1908	167,069 373	4½-6	6,652,957
Chin	1908	21,221,722	21,221,722	1908	601,916,605	4 7	92,378,017
Colombia	1908	16,138,044	17,223,815	1909	22,865,640	3 -6	1,980 659
Cuba	1909	40,707,636	39,907,790	1909	48,296 585	5 -6	2,756,795
Denmark	1908-9	25,020,261	27,815,840	1908-9	68,067 031	3 -4	2,753,263
Ecuador	1908	6,204.131	6,206,604	1909	21 010,345	4 7	534,339
Egypt	1908	76.724,134	71,919,456	1909	463,854 243	3 -4	17,904,885
France	1909	852,399,350	852 748,626	1909	5,898,675.451	2½-	186,509,350
Algeria	1909	24,534,173	24 524,803	1908	10,366,065	-½	385,990
Tunis	1909	17,741,578	17,740,906	....	....	..	2,262,931
French Indo China	1907	23,205,737	23,205,737	1907	75,763,417	3 -4	2,728,016
French Colonies	1907	25,110,698	25,110,698	1907	39,784,001	3 -5⅜	1 631,789
German Empire	1909-10	6?.303,308	6?8 303,308	1908	1,034 789,555	3 -4	46,556,044
States	1908-9	1,203,896,320	1,235,423,108	....	3,175,698,141	3 -4	134,942,135
Colonies	1908-9	4.414.900	12,935,300	....	....	....	....
Greece	1910	27 781,064	27 209.709	1909	157.877,067	2½-5	5,940,3?4
Haiti	1908-9	3,825,948	3,627,383	1909	28,468,849	2½-6	1,906,715
India (British)	1909	356 953,395	356,953,395	1909	1,346,997,187	2½-4½	41,851 212
Italy	1908-9	452.668.981	441.865,700	1903	2,602,299,757	3 -5	96,941.138
Japan	1909-10	258,426.783	258.422,713	1910	1,287,604,261	4 -5	76,283 536
Formosa	1909-10	14,915,822	14,915 822	....	....	....	....
Korea	1909-10	10,674,492	11,089,790	1909	15,297,238	6 -7	.....
Liberia	1908-9	355,209	355,209	1910	1,289,571	6 -7	.....
Luxemburg	1909	3,439,186	3,539,932	1909	2,316,000	3½	95 178
Mexico	1908-9	49,190,204	46,297,762	1909	219,899,331	3 -6	13 053,516
Morocco	....	....	....	1909	39,753,000	....	....
Netherlands	1908	73,583,688	72,002,874	1910	451,309,206	2½-3	14,606,391
Dutch East Indies	1909	72,979,127	77,963 314	....	.....	....	....
Dutch possessions in America	1909	1,885,3?8	2,334,416	....	.....	....	....
Norway	1909	38,749,652	38 839,071	1909	88,253,614	3 -3½	5 338 702
Paraguay	1908	2,237,?37	2,864,404	1910	5,027,141	..	.....
Persia	1907-8	7,174,400	7,174,400	1907-8	16,737,500	5	.... ..
Peru	1909-10	14,9?9,?66	15,572,?56	1909	24,911,789	6 -7½	....
Portugal	1909-10	66,699,631	71,845,462	1909	864,561,212	3 -4½	29,907,983
Portuguese Colonies	1907-8	11,491,1?4	12,178,508	....	....	....	....
Roumania	1908-9	90,509,232	80,502,470	1910	277 383,135	3½-7½	16,395 744
Russia	1908	1,348,613,945	1,388,191,645	1909	4,558,152,565	3 -6	204 166,421
Finland	1908	30,977,858	32,122,863	1909	29,552,124	3 -3½	1 206,558
Santo Domingo	1909-10	4,094,230	4,094,230	1910	18,486 514	5	1 200,000
Servia	1909	90,003,312	19,941,404	1910	103,573 257	4 -5	5,208,088
Siam	1909-9	21,?46,189	21,347,?06	1909	19,466,000	4½	....
Spain	1908	205,655,000	216,452,000	1910	1,317,674,327	4 -5	78,709 000
Sweden	1908	55,414,147	57,986,367	1909	158,120,699	3¼-4	5,590 096
Switzerland	1908	28,446,489	29,119,?41	1909	257,400,446	3 -4	10,272,788
Turkey	1909-10	133,?77,43?	157,745,305	1909	527 983,836	3½-4	39,494 753
United Kingdom	1908-9	?7?,655,773	?41,130,940	1908	3,669,931 550	2½-2¾	152.759 411
British Colonies	1908-9	144,083,327	153,535,048	1908-9	699,398,319	2½-6	29 049,847
United States	1909	883,507,121	1,009,303,040	1909	1,093 861 531	2 -4	21 803 836
Philippine Islands	1909	11,369,734	11,?37,601	1909	16,000.000	4	1.705,561
Uruguay	1908-9	23,669,648	21,791,891	1909	134 582,430	3½-5	7,952,931
Venezuela	1907-8	9,805,009	9,529,414	1909	38,716,308	3 -6	2,756 040
Total	....	$9,969,519,433	$10,177,280,993	....	$9 343,079,476	..	..

WEALTH OF NATIONS.

These are the latest estimates:

United States	$125,000,000,000	Italy	$15 000 000 000
Great Britain and Ireland	70,000,000,000	Belgium	7.000 000 000
France	45,000,000,000	Spain	5,400 000 000
Germany	45,500,000,000	Netherlands	5.000 000 000
Russia	35,000,000,000	Portugal	2 500 000 000
Austria-Hungary	20,000,000,000	Switzerland	2 400 000 000

Bonded Debts and Assessed Valuations of States.

States and Territories	Valuation. Realty Property.	Valuation. Personal Property.	Total Assessed Valuation	Per. Ct. Actual Value	Tax R'te Per $1 000	Bonded Debt
Alabama	$297,660.659	$210.907,957	$508.568 616	60	$6.50	$9 057 000
Arizona	.....	.....	93 562.749	60	7.00	3 055 275
Arkansas (*f*)	218,424 886	103,598,666	327.023,552	40	6.75	1.250,500
California	2,040.996.037	332,901.055	2.373 897,092	50–60	3.53	4.881,500
Colorado (*d*)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Connecticut	.....	.....	(*x*)922,071 592	100	..	1,874.000
Delaware (*f*)	.....	.....	86 306,694	60	...	565.000
District of Columbia	285.153.771	35,815,759	323,909.530	67	15 00	9 492.100
Florida (*a*)	103 857,603	32,174,486	(*x*)136.032.089	50	7.50	601 567
Georgia (*x*)	365 493,769	238,844,439	604,338,208	...	5.00	6 844.000
Idaho	125.000.000	.....	.....	20	...	1.600,000
Illinois	1,684.668.113	473,980,337	2,158,648,450	33	3 50	None
Indiana	1,110 391,650	665,740,437	1,776.132.096	60	3.33	1 510.163
Iowa (*x*)	490,621.504	133 769,557	624.391.061	25	3.30	None
Kansas	.....	.....	2.752.097,452	100	12.50	520,000
Kentucky	628,006.080	200,263,942	828.275.022	65	5.00	None
Louisiana	.....	.....	529,419.463	...	5.00	11,108 300
Maine	345,572,709	82,639,756	428 212.465	100	2.08	698,000
Maryland (*f*)	.....	.....	820,831.339	...	1.60	(*v*)679.976
Massachusetts (*f*)	2.870,699.295	899.859.527	4,770 558 822	...	...	79.657,066
Michigan	1,315,627,642	371,528,073	1,687,155,697	80	2.72	None
Minnesota	1,012,449,518	209,980.850	1.222.430 377	36	2 70	2,100,000
Mississippi	231.889,588	(*x*)109.928.544	393 297,173	50–75	6.00	3.589.226
Missouri	1,059,345.946	(*x*)487,780,800	1,547.126.736	50	1.70	4 398.829
Montana	218,240,500	91,433,199	309 673.699	50	2.50	339.000
Nebraska (*f*)	261,933.073	150,202.543	412 138,607	20	5.00	None
Nevada (*f*)	50.482,256	23,373,885	73.856 142	...	(*k*)	550.000
New Hampshire (*l*)	.....	.....	255,085.571	75	20.58	1,071,700
New Jersey (*d*)	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
New Mexico	.....	.....	62,860.852	20	11.00	998.000
New York	9,266.628,482	554.992.070	9,821 620.552	80	None.	57.230.660
North Carolina	287,245,762	(*r*)277 759 461	565.005,223	60	2.50	7,200.500
North Dakota	184,589,989	(*r*)94 004,204	278,594.193	20	4.40	1.151 300
Ohio	1,590,299,746	762 381,078	2 352.680 824	60	1.35	1.655,000
Oklahoma	.....	.....	860.000,000	100	2.50	1 460,000
Oregon	.....	.....	598.133,963	...	...	None
Pennsylvania (*f*)	4,665,263 899	1,104,513.428	5.769 777 327	...	...	(*w*)72.334
Rhode Island (*f*)	390 526,885	121,433.237	511.960.122	...	1 80	4 800.000
South Carolina	136,438 358	134,667.944	271.106.302	40	5.75	6.526.885
South Dakota	235.006,539	86,064.126	321 070.665	20	4 00	None. –
Tennessee (*f*)	382,045,139	76.594.597	458.639.736	...	3.50	11,458.100
Texas (*t*)	1,479.675 501	830.128 125	2.309.803 626	...	.40	3.977.500
Utah (*a*)	.....	.....	146 204 050	60	5.00	900,000
Vermont	143,386,564	45,106.982	188.493 546	...	....	135.000
Virginia	678,321,068	111,591.929	579 565,539	...	3.50	24,986,959
Washington (*x*)	.....	.....	789 912.979	39	31 00	1,006.024
West Virginia	2,108,140 021	(*g*)635.040,383	1,068,000.000	75	5.00	None.
Wisconsin	1,901,290,225	577,271,561	2 743.180,404	...	13.65	2,251,000
Wyoming	.....	.....	186.560,916	75	2.67	120.000

The returns are for the fiscal year 1910, except when otherwise indicated. (*a*) Fiscal year 1908. (*d*) No recent report obtainable. (*f*) For year 1909. (*g*) Public Service Corporations included. (*h*) No bonded debt, except perpetual irredeemable bonds. (*k*) Tax Rate varies in each county, running from 1.20 to 3.10. (*l*) Tax Rate is for all purposes, State, County, Town and School (*r*) Including railroads. (*v*) Net debt. (*w*) Net debt. (*x*) Exclusive of railroad, telephone and telegraph property.

List of Appropriations by Congress, 1905-1911.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Deficiencies	$25.083,395.78	$28,998,961.98	$28,165,767.03	$10.509,311.42	$42,662,723.93	$18,913,555.88	$23,045,612.11
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	98,558,958.92	99,136,762,06	99,684,919.30	32,196,333.80	32.832,913.50	32.007,049 00	34,158,767.00
Sundry Civil	49,968,011.34	56,269 468,66	80,789,470.28	103,046,481.30	94,115,143.23	117,842,109.36	106,015,198 82
Support of the Army	77 070,300.88	70,396,631.64	71,817,165.08	78,634 582 75	95,382 247 61	101,195 483.34	95 440,567.55
Naval Service	97,505,140.94	100,336,679.94	102,071,670.27	98,958,507.50	122,662,485.47	136,935 199.05	131,410,508 30
Indian Service	9,447,961.40	7,923,814.34	9,260,599.98	10,123 188 05	9,953,317.87	11 854,982.48	9,966 528.00
Rivers and Harbors	10,872,200.00	26,561,281.75	17,254,050.04	43 310,813.00	18 092,945.00	49,190,264 00	40,380,541 50
Forts and Fortifications	7,518,192.00	6,747,893.00	5,057,913 00	6,898 011.00	9,516,745.0	8,170,111.00	5,617,200.00
Military Academy	973,947.26	678,713.38	1,664,707.67	1,929,703.42	845,631.87	2 531,521.34	1,855,249.47
Post-Office Department	Indefinite.	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite.	Indefinite	Indefinite.	Indefinite
Pensions	138,360,700.00	138,250,100.00	140,245,500.00	116,143 000.00	163,653,000 00	160 908,000.00	155,755,000.00
Consular and Diplomatic	2,020,106.69	2,123,047 72	3,091 094.17	3 092,333 72	3,338,852.72	3 613,861.65	4,116 051 41
Agricultural Department	5,902,040 00	6 882,690 00	9,930,140.00	9 447,290 00	11 672,108.00	12 98.,036.00	13,487,636.00
District of Columbia	11,018,540.00	9,801,197.62	10,232,102 16	10,440,598.03	10 001,858.85	10,699,531.89	10,608,045 99
Reclamation Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,020.000.00
Relief's and Miscellaneous	2,560 823.52	5,179,345.21	10,172 757 57	1.079.289 19	14 086,212 78	1,334,571 66	3,543,798 29
Totals	467,159,617.03	489,241,777.30	549 434,240.55	555,739,443 78	627,516,246.83	648,191,676.26	663,725,794.84

Monetary Statistics.

(Compiled from the Report of the Director of the Mint.)

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD JAN 1 1909

Countries.	Estimated Population.	Stock of Gold.	Stock of Silver.			Uncovered Paper.	Per Capita.			
			Full Tender.	Limited Tender.	Total		Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
United States	86,800,000	$1,612,700,000	$568,300,000	$146,700,000	$715,000,000	$779,500,000	$18 58	$8.23	$8.98	$35 79
Austria-Hungary	49,960,000	303,160,000	.....	104,200,000	104,200,000	131,400,000	6 07	2.09	2 63	10 79
Belgium	7,200,000	30,800,000	27,900,000	10,200,000	38,100,000	129,400,000	4.28	5.29	17.97	27 54
British Empire:										
Australasia	4,800,000	159,300,000	.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....	33 19	2 08	...	35.97
Canada	6,000,000	66,300,000	.....	6,700,000	6,700,000	61,200,000	11.05	1 12	10 20	22.37
Unit'd K'gd'm	44,600,000	564,500,000	.....	116,800,000	116,800,000	117,400,000	12.65	2.62	2.63	17.90
India	295,200,000	113,200,000	830,000,000	...	830,000,000	38,900,000	.38	2.81	13	3 32
South Africa	7,700,000	48,800,000	.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	...	6.31	2.59	..	8 90
Str's Settlem'ts	5,400,000	1,500,000	.....	28,900,000	28,900,000	9,400,000	.28	5.35	1.74	7 37
Bulgaria	4,000,000	7,200,000	1,000,000	2,200,000	3,200,000	2,900,000	1.80	.80	.72	3.32
Cuba	2,000,000	28,200,000	.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....	19.10	2.50	...	21.60
Denmark	2,600,000	18,400,000	.....	6,200,000	6,200,000	14,500,000	7 08	2.38	5.58	15.04
Egypt	11,200,000	140,000,000	.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	.....	12.50	1.34	....	13.84
Finland	2,900,000	4,900,000	.....	300,000	300,000	13,100,000	1.69	.10	4.52	6 31
France	39,300,000	926,400,000	347,400,000	63,700,000	411,100,000	261,400,000	23.57	10.46	6.65	40 68
Germany	60,600,000	1,044,400,000	.....	223,500,000	223,500,000	272,100,000	17 23	3.69	4.57	25 49
Greece	2,600,000	600,000	.....	500,000	500,000	39,600,000	.23	.19	15 23	15 65
Haiti	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	7,200,000	.67	1.66	4.80	7 13
Italy	33,700,000	958,200,000	37,200,000	4,400,000	41,600,000	160,400,000	7.66	1 23	4 76	13 65
Japan	52,300,000	95,800,000	.....	54,400,000	54,400,000	103,700,000	1.83	1.04	1.98	4.85
Mexico	13,600,000	46,800,000	52,800,000	4,600,000	56,800,000	51,200,000	3.44	4.18	3.76	11 38
Netherlands	5,700,000	43,700,000	48,800,000	4,600,000	53,400,000	50,600,000	7.67	9.37	8 87	25.91
Norway	2,300,000	11,900,000	.....	3,100,000	3,100,000	6,700,000	5.17	1 35	2.91	9.43
Portugal	5,400,000	8,600,000	.....	33,400,000	33,400,000	61,200,000	1.59	6.19	11.33	19 11
Roumania	6,700,000	18,700,000	.....	200,000	200,000	34,200,000	2 79	.03	5.10	7.92
Russia	143,400,000	917,300,000	.....	78,100,000	78,100,000	.....	6.40	.54	...	6 94
Servia	2,700,000	4,900,000	.....	4,600,000	4,600,000	1,500,000	1.81	1.70	.56	4 07
Siam	6,100,000	100	45,000,000	.....	45,000,000	2,100,000	.02	7.37	.34	7.73
Spain	19,600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Sweden	5,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Switzerland	3,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Turkey	24,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Cent. Am. States	4,700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
China	330,100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....
Total*	1,338,300,000	$7,014,600,000	$2,313,200,000	$1,217,500,000	$3,530,700,000	$4,302,500,000	$5.24	$2.64	$3.21	$11.09

*Inclusive of South American States. Brazil, stock of gold, $50,600,000; silver, $25,000,000 Argentina, gold, $139,800,000. Chile gold, $36,000,000; silver, $6,700,000. Peru, gold, $6 800,000. Uruguay, gold $15,500,000.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1908.

Countries.	Gold.		Silver.		Countries.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Oz., fine.	Value.	Oz., fine.	Com Val.		Oz., fine.	Value.	Oz., fine.	Com Val.
United States	4,574,340	$94,560,000	52,440,800	$28,050 600	Colombia	165,797	$3,427,300	1,375,039	$735.500
Canada	476.112	9.842,100	22,106,233	11,824,600	Ecuador	16 945	350,300	22,642	12,100
Mexico	1,082,210	22,371,200	73,664,027	39,402 900	Brazil	106,259	2,196.600	.....	.....
Africa	8,055,430	166,520,500	1,272,595	680,700	Venezuela	1,184	24,500	104,626	56,000
Australasia	3,547,210	73,327,300	17,175,099	9,187,000	British Guiana	68,116	1,408,100	....	....
Russia	1,357,027	28,052,200	132,122	70,700	French Guiana	114,202	2,360,800	....	....
Austria-Hungary	119,454	2,469,300	1,770,457	947,000	Peru	24,890	514,500	9,566,118	5,116 200
Germany	702	14,500	35,728	19,100	Central America	146,024	3,018,800	1,460,809	781,400
Italy	2,251	46,500	674,818	361,000	Japan	139,703	2,887 900	3 801,315	2.033,500
Spain	.....	.....	829 025	443,400	China	418,312	8,647,300	.....	.....
Greece	.....	.....	7,971	4,300	Korea	147,423	3 047,500	.....	.....
Turkey	108	2,200	794,973	425,200	India (British)	512,702	10,598,500	.....	.....
France	40,412	835,400	135,255	72,300	Brit East Indies	67,770	1,400,900	.....	.....
Great Britain	772	16,000	127,108	68,000					
Argentina	7,801	161,300	5,806,117	3,105,700	Total*, 1908	21 378,480	$441,932,900	203,186,370	$108,681,400
B'livia and Chile	16,752	346,300							

* Including other countries with small production not enumerated.

COINAGE OF NATIONS IN 1908.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Countries.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$131,638,633	$12,391,777	Denmark	$3,912,084	.....	Dutch E Indies	.....	$1,809,000
Philippine Isls	.....	11,199,868	France	29,574,098	$3,110,555	Peru	$704,207	152 869
Austria-Hung'y	5,890 897	16,868,313	Indo-China	.....	14 785,000	Russia	1,930	3 263,073
Brazil	69,331	2,588,288	Tunis	498	116,498	Sen Salvador	.....	2 316 280
Australasia	50,887 192	.....	Germany	15 660 469	13.824 116	Switzerland	1,370 200	288 000
Canada	3,999	313,338	Italy	.....	1,288,730	Turkey	4 708,265	715,507
Great Britain	67,157,700	4,911 301	Japan	10.321 704	8 469,796			
India (British)	.....	55,715 220	Mexico	4,436 294	3 932,551	Total*	$327,018,200	$194 692 727
China	.....	24,498 653	Netherlands	207,799	1,206.000			

* Including other countries with small coinage.

MONETARY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

1700	14.81	1870	15.57	1880	18 05	1890	19.76	1900	33.33
1750	14.55	1871	15 57	1881	18 16	1891	20.92	1901	34.68
1800	15 58	1872	15.63	1882	18.19	1892	23.72	1902	39.15
1850	15 70	1873	15 92	1883	18.64	1893	26.49	1903	38 10
1860	15.29	1874	16.17	1884	18.57	1894	32.56	1904	35 70
1865	15.44	1875	16.59	1885	19.41	1895	31.60	1905	33.87
1866	15 43	1876	17.88	1886	20 78	1896	30.66	1906	30.54
1867	15.57	1877	17.22	1887	21.13	1897	34.38	1907	31.24
1868	15.59	1878	17.94	1888	21.99	1898	35.03	1908	33.64
1869	15.60	1879	18.40	1889	22.09	1899	34.36	1909	39.74

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER AT THE ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1850	$1.018	1882	$0.878	1889	$0.723	1896	$0.522	1903	$0.443
1865	1.035	1883	.858	1890	.809	1897	.467	1904	.447
1870	1.027	1884	.859	1891	.764	1898	.456	1905	.472
1875	.964	1885	.823	1892	.674	1899	.465	1906	.523
1879	.868	1886	.769	1893	.603	1900	.479	1907	.512
1880	.886	1887	.757	1894	.491	1901	.461	1908	.414
1881	.876	1888	.727	1895	.506	1902	.408	1909	.402

PURCHASES OF SILVER BY THE UNITED STATES.

Act Authorizing.	Fine Ounces.	Cost.	Average Price
February 12, 1873	5,434,282	$7,152,564	$1 314
January 14, 1875	31,603.906	37,571.148	1.189
February 28, 1878	291,292,019	308,199,262	1.058
July 14. 1890 (to November 1. 1893, date of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890)	168.674,682	155,931,002	.924
Section 3526 Revised Statutes	6.924,286	4,694,566	0.6101
Total	503,929,175	$513,548,542	$1.015

SOURCES OF GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, compiled from reports made by the United States Geological Survey as to the sources of production for the calendar year 1908, shows the distribution among the various gold and silver producing States and Territories of the amount of gold and silver extracted.

States and Territories.	Gold.		Silver.			States and Territories.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Deep Mines.	Placer.	Dry Silicious Ores	Lead Ores.	Copper Ores.		Deep Mines.	Placer.	Dry Silicious Ores.	Lead Ores.	Copper Ores.
	Fine Ozs	Fine Ozs	Fine Ozs	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.		Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.	Fine Ozs.
Alabama	1,948	48	282	....	....	N. Mexico	13,330	1,122	364,488	15,788	24,768
Alaska	164,708	768,582	102,070	....	33,602	N. Car'lina	3,867	849	1,260	....	....
Arizona	116,150	1,497	899,330	131,854	1,777,266	Oregon	28,661	13,187	43,315	....	287
California	509,407	398.183	554,668	61,229	1,031,381	S. Carolina	2,560	39	75	....	151
Colorado	1,069,847	8,946	5,555,710	3,156,517	193,206	S. Dakota	369,945	481	245,262	3,500	....
Georgia	2,177	542	200	....	....	Tennessee	149	30	....	....	57,696
Illinois	....	....	....	2,061	....	Texas	....	....	435,163	9,173	....
Mass., N. H., Pa.	56,220	13,818	920,781	5,917,939	637,531	Utah	178,615	440	163,348	5,667,310	2,620,680
Michigan	....	....	....	....	241,055	Virginia	87	32	24	119	93
Missouri	....	....	....	49,131	....	Wash'gton	10,776	942	60,186	9,426	19,211
Montana	121,307	26,606	1,719,486	361,762	8,274,951	Wyoming	845	40	8	....	3,990
Nevada	545,824	3,858	8,955,667	523,476	29,321	Total	3,195,923	1,239,240	20,021,323	15,909,275	14.945.189

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION BY PRODUCING STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1909

States and Territories	Gold.		Silver.		States and Territories.	Gold.		Silver	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.		Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.
Alabama	1,355	$28,000	200	$100	Oregon	34,488	$712,900	71,100	$37,000
Alaska	1,018,340	20,947,600	158,100	82,200	Philippine Isl.	9,000	186,100	2,100	1,100
Arizona	129,273	2,672,300	3,632,200	1,889,300	South Carolina	169	3,500	200	100
California	1,029,000	21,271,300	1,705,200	887,000	South Dakota	331,363	6,849,900	205,600	107,000
Colorado	1,062,056	21,954,700	9,093,600	4,730,100	Tennessee	179	3,700	58,500	30,400
Georgia	2,141	44,300	200	100	Texas	18	400	358,300	186,400
Idaho	67,207	1,389,300	7,054,500	3,669,500	Utah	185,993	3,844,300	9,583,400	4,983,300
Illinois	14	300	3,600	1,900	Virginia	175	2,600	6,000	3,100
Michigan	....	....	323,900	168,500	Washington	18,282	377,900	73,500	38,200
Missouri	9	200	15,200	7,900	Wyoming	184	3,800	1,100	600
Montana	174,123	3,599,400	12,000,000	6,241,900	Other States	5,774	119,300	269,800	140,300
Nevada	721,195	14,908,400	8,953,000	4,657,000					
New Mexico	13,464	278,300	329,200	171,200	Total	4,800,350	$99,232,200	53,849,000	$28,010,100
North Carolina	1,557	32,200	500	300					

The commercial value of fine silver in 1908 averaged .5349 cent per ounce.

RATIO OF SOURCES OF SILVER PRODUCT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Source.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Source.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent.	Per cent.
Quartz mills	26.2	24.9	29.6	36.6	39.3	Copper bullion	27.0	30.3	39.6	27.5	29 4
Lead bullion	46.8	44.8	30.8	36.0	31.3	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

MONETARY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES 1870-1909

Year.	Gold.		Silver	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value
1870	2,418,750	$50,000,000	12,375,000	$16 434,000
1871	2,104,312	43,500,000	17,789,100	23 588,300
1872	1,741,500	36,000,000	22,236,300	29,396,400
1873	1,741,500	36,000,000	27 630,400	35 881,600
1874	1 620,122	33,490,900	28,868,200	36,917,500
1875	1,619,009	33,467,900	24,539 300	30,485,900
1876	1,931,575	39,929,200	29 996,200	34,919,800
1877	2,268,662	46,897,400	30 777,800	36 991,500
1878	2,477,109	51,206,400	35,022 300	40,401,000
1879	1,881,787	38,900,000	31,565,500	35,477,100
1880	1,741,500	36,000,000	30,318,700	34,717,000
1881	1,678,612	34,700,000	33,257 800	37,657,500
1882	1,572,187	32,500,000	36,196,900	41 105,900
1883	1,451,250	30,000,000	35 732 800	39,618,400
1884	1,489,950	30,800 000	37,743,800	41 921,300
1885	1,538,373	31,801,000	39,909,400	42,503,500
1886	1,686,788	34,869,000	39 694,000	39 482,400
1887	1 603,049	33,136,000	41 721,600	40 887 200
1888	1,604,478	33,167,500	45,792,700	43,045 100
1889	1,594,775	32,967,000	50,094,500	46,838 400
1890	1,588,877	32,845,000	54,516,300	57 242,100
1891	1,604,840	33,175,000	58,330,000	57 630 000
1892	1,597,098	33,015,000	63,500,000	55 662,500
1893	1,739,323	35,955,000	60,000,000	46 800 000
1894	1,910,813	39,500,000	49,500,000	31,422 100
1895	2,254,760	46,610,000	55,727,000	36 445 500
1896	2,568,132	53,088,000	58,834,800	39,654,600
1897	2,774,935	57,363,000	53,860,000	32 316,000
1898	3,118,398	64,463,000	54,438,000	32,118,400
1899	3 437,210	71,053,400	54,764,500	32,858,700
1 00	3,829,897	79,171,000	57,647,000	35,741,100
1901	3,805,500	78,666,700	55,214,000	33 128 400
1902	3 870,000	80,000,000	55,500,000	29,415,000
1903	3 560,000	73,591,700	54,300,000	29 322,000
1904	3,892,480	80,464,700	57,682,806	33 456,000
1905	4,178,592	86,337,700	58,938,355	35,952,397
1906	4 565,333	94,373,800	56,517,900	38,256,400
1907	4,374,287	90,435,700	56 514,700	37 299 700
1908	4,574,340	94,560,000	52,440,800	28 050,600
1909(estimated)	4,800,350	99,232,200	53,849,000	28,010 100

Total product from 1792 to 1909 inclusive: Gold, fine ounces, 153,012,838; value, $3,163,019,200. Silver, fine ounces, 1,839,834,755, commercial value, $1,567,734,597. The estimate prior to 1873 was by Rossiter W. Raymond.

PRODUCTION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

Years.	Gold.	Silver-Coining Value.	Ratio.	Years.	Gold.	Silver-Coining Value	Ratio.
1492-1520	$107,931,000	$54,703,000	10. 75	1893	157,494,800	213 914,400	26. 49
1521 1560	204,697,000	297,226,000	11 30	1894	181,175,600	212,829,600	32 56
1561-1600	189,012,000	597,244,000	11. 80	1895	198,763,600	216,566,900	31 60
1601-1640	223,572,000	678,800,000	14. 00	1896	202,351,600	203,069,200	30 66
1641-1680	239,655,000	584,691,000	15 60	1897	236,073,700	207,413,000	34. 28
1681 1720	313,491,000	579,869,000	15. 21	1898	286,879,700	218,576,800	35 03
1721 1760	580,727,000	801,712,000	14 75	1899	306,724,100	217 648,300	34 36
1761-1800	511,675,000	1,273,468,000	15. 09	1900	254 576,300	224,441,200	33. 33
1801-1810	118,152,000	371,677,000	15. 61	1901	262,373,300	223,691,300	34 68
1811-1820	76,063,000	224,786,000	15. 51	1902	296,737,600	210,441,900	39 15
1821-1830	94,479,000	191,444,000	15. 80	1903	325,961,500	217,131,800	38. 10
1831-1840	134,841,000	247,930,000	15. 75	1904	346,892,200	217,716,700	35 70
1841 1850	363,928,000	324,400,000	15. 83	1905	380,288,700	222,794,500	33 87
1651 1860	1,332,981,000	872,261,000	15. 29	1906	401,973,200	213,403,800	30 54
1871 1870	1,263,015,000	507,174,000	15. 56	1907	411,707,900	238,149,900	31 24
1881-1880	1,150,814,000	918,578,000	18 05	1908	441,932,200	262,705,600	38 64
1881-1890	1,059,892,000	1,298,820,000	19. 76				
1891-1892	276,948,000	375,366,400	22. 32	Total	$12,935,042,800	$13,214,956,600	

WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE ARTS, 1908.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Country.	Gold.	Silver.
		Fine ounces.			Fine ounces
United States	$14.754,900	20,411,100	Russia	$4,818,600	3,979,400
Great Britain	14,500,000	7,500,000	Austria-Hungary	3,440,700	1,979,100
France	14,614,600	8,897,800	Netherlands and Belgium	1,500,000	1,000,000
Germany	11,000,000	6,500,000	India (British)	$5,796,200	34,848 500
Switzerland	6,778,900	2,218,300	Other countries	3,792,100	2 500,800
Italy	3,000,000	2,000,000			
			Total	$113,996,000	91,835,000

MONETARY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

COINAGE OF THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THEIR ORGANIZATION, 1792, TO JUNE 30, 1910.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Values.
GOLD.		
Double eagles	112,807,169	$2,256,143,380.00
Eagles	48,177 301	481,773,010.00
Half eagles	70,986,684	354,933,420.00
Three-dollar pieces (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)	539,792	1,619,376.00
Quarter eagles	13,971,659	34,929,147.50
Dollars (coinage discontinued under act of September 26, 1890)	19,499,337	19,499,337.00
Dollars, Louisiana Purchase Exposition (act of June 28, 1902)	250,000	250,000.00
Dollars, Lewis & Clark exposition	60,000	60,000.00
Total gold	266,291,949	$3,149,207,670.50
SILVER.		
Dollars (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873, resumed act of Feb. 28, 1878)	$578,303,848	$578,303,848.00
Trade dollars (discontinued, act of Feb. 19, 1887)	35,965,924	35,965,924.00
Dollars (Lafayette souvenir, act of March 3, 1899)	50,000	50,000.00
Half dollars	366,731,221	183,365,610.00
Half dollars (Columb'n souvenir)	5,000,000	2,500,000.00
Quarter dollars	385,922,401	96,480,600.25
Quarter dollars (Colb'n souvenir)	40,000	10,000.00
Twenty-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of May 2, 1878)	1,355,000	271,000.00
Dimes	602,967,986	$60,296,798.60
Half dimes (coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873)	97,604,388	4,880,219.40
Three-cent pieces (coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 12, 1873)	42,736,240	1,282,087.20
Total silver	2,116,677,008	$963,406,087.95
MINOR.		
Five-cent pieces, nickel	642,501,287	$32,125,064.35
Three-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890)	31,378,316	941,349.48
Two-cent pieces, bronze (coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890)	45,601,000	912,020.00
One-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857)	156,288,744	1,562,887.44
One-cent pieces, nickel (coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864)	200,772,000	2,007,720.00
One-cent pieces, bronze	1,859,536,529	18,595,365.29
Half-cent pieces, copper (coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857)	7,985,922	39,926.11
Total minor	2,944,063,098	$56,184,332.67
Total coinage	5,327,032,048	$4,168,798,091.12

Silver-dollar coinage under acts of April 2, 1792, $3,031,288; February 28, 1878, $378,166,793; July 14, 1890, $187,027,345 March 3, 1891, $5,078,472—total, $578,303,848.00.

PRESENT MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATED.

	Gold Coin.	Standard Silver Dollars.	Subsidiary Silver Coin.	Minor Coin.
Weight	25.8 grains to the dollar.	412.5 grains.	385.8 grains to the dollar.	5c. piece: 77.16 grains, 75 p. c. copper, 25 p. c. nickel.
Fineness	900-1000.	900-1000.	900-1000.	1c. piece: 48 grains, 95 p. c. copper, 5 p. c. tin and zinc.
Ratio to gold	.....	15.988 to 1.	14.953 to 1.	
Limit of issue	Unlimited.	Coinage ceased in 1905.	Needs of the people.	Needs of the people.
Denominations	$20, $10, $5, $2½.	$1.	50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents.	5 cents, 1 cent.
Legal tender	Unlimited.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted.	Not to exceed $10.	Not to exceed 25 cents.
Receivable	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all dues up to $10.	For all dues up to 25 cents.
Exchangeable	For gold certificates, as below, and subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver certificates and smaller coin.	For minor coin.	.....
Redeemable	.....	.....	In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

	Gold Certificates.	Silver Certificates.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes of 1890.	National Bank Notes.
Limit of issue	Unlimited for gold coin unless gold reserve falls below $100,000,000.	Amount of silver dollars coined, $562,173,530.	$346,681,016.	No further issues; volume steadily diminishing by redemption in silver dollars.	Not to exceed capital of banks.
Denominations	$10,000, $5,000 $1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10.	$100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5.
Legal tender	Not a tender.	Not a tender.	For all debts, public and private, except customs and interest on public debt.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted.	Not a tender.
Receivable	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues except customs.
Exchangeable	For subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver and minor coin.	For subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver and minor coin.	For subsidiary silver and minor coin.
Redeemable	In gold coin at the Treasury.	In silver dollars at the Treasury.	In gold at the Treasury.	In gold at the Treasury.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury, or at bank of issue.

"Lawful money" includes gold coin, silver dollars, United States notes and Treasury notes. United States notes are by regulation receivable for customs so long as they continue redeemable in coin. There are still in use small amounts of $1 and $2 national bank notes; also $500 and $1,000 silver certificates. Treasury notes were issued for purchases of silver bullion, which was coined into dollars wherewith the notes are being redeemed as rapidly as practicable. The issue of national bank notes is practically dependent upon the market price of United States bonds; when the premium is high it is not profitable to issue notes. "Emergency" issues based upon other bonds and upon commercial paper are authorized under certain conditions beyond the amount of the capital.

The above table was prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Maurice L. Muhleman, former Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer, New York.

Banking Statistics.

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Year Ending Sept. 1.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Total Dividends.	Total Net Earnings.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital and Surplus.	Ratio of Earnings to Capital and Surplus.
1890..	3,353	$625,089,645	$208,707,786.00	$51,158,883.33	$72,055,563.52	8.19	6.14	8.65
1895..	3,716	660,287,065	247,466,002.00	45,969,663.00	46,866,557.00	6.96	5.06	5.15
1896..	3,682	652,725,750	248,235,323.00	45,525,947.00	49,742,318.00	6.97	5.05	5.52
1897..	3,620	638,173,895	249,044,948.00	42,394,241.00	44,273,314.00	6.64	4.78	4.99
1898..	3,581	615,818,725	244,281,879.00	44,291,971.00	50,032,972.00	7.17	5.15	5.82
1899..	3,551	608,674,895	247,930,970.00	46,691,502.00	54,346,692.00	7.67	5.45	6.34
1900..	3,604	608,754,600	251,950,843.42	48,033,094.39	87,276,836.60	7.88	5.58	10.14
1901..	3,969	635,511,286	268,451,548.00	51,699,779.00	81,853,797.00	9.05	5.72	8.15
1902..	4,269	673,763,767	302,513,154.55	68,199,493.62	106,581,476.85	10.92	6.99	10.12
1903..	4,700	722,797,806	353,105,524.91	63,565,848.10	109,881,530.97	8.79	5.91	10.21
1904..	5,134	761,682,495	390,452,345.00	75,588,889.00	112,936,426.00	9.92	6.56	9.80
1905..	5,505	776,175,576	407,643,159.00	73,138,174.00	105,909,385.00	8.95	6.18	9.42
1906..	5,876	801,326,590	440,616,689.50	89,264,850.00	127,526,836.00	11.14	7.18	10.26
1907..	6,043	842,685,939	522,382,747.59	99,728,239.00	152,235,434.00	11.90	7.30	11.20
*1908	6,751	893,932,010	548,850,476.00	97,336,282.00	131,333,288.00	10.89	6.75	9.10
*1909	6,788	919,143,825	585,407,483.00	92,993,450.00	131,185,750.00	10.12	6.18	8.72
*1910	6,996	963,457,549	630,159,719.00	105,898,622.00	154,167,489.47	10.99	6.65	9.67

* To July 1; abstract period changed.

The circulation outstanding Sept. 1, 1910, was $674,821,853; individual deposits, $5,145,658,367, principal resources, loans and discounts, $5,467,160,658; United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation, $685,692,290; United States bonds on hand and with the Treasurer to secure public deposits, $54,999,810; specie, $672,626,846; legal tender notes, $179,058,941; aggregate resources, $9,826,181,452.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, 1910.

Classifications.	12,166 State Banks.	638 Mutual Savings Banks.	1,121 Stock Savings Banks.	1,089 Loan and Trust Companies.	15,948 Total, Banks.†
Resources.					
Loans and Discounts	$2,406,466,674	$1,727,170,989	$567,246,437	$2,123,546,168	$6,924,879,731
Bonds, securities, etc	303,624,801	1,676,149,419	120,962,406	1,131,290,294	3,242,436,503
Banking houses	75,525,114	33,769,643	25,020,422	73,716,310	210,562,359
Furniture and fixtures	17,915,015	677,912	1,656,070	5,672,609	27,142,804
Other real estate owned	37,404,253	8,755,938	4,075,104	46,097,405	100,063,133
Due from banks	485,361,856	134,236,319	80,090,801	467,643,271	1,191,401,437
Checks and other cash items	93,739,691	1,297,587	1,191,174	12,883,491	109,630,997
Exchanges for Clearing House	11,448,043	661,817	2,246,626	13,490,899	28,032,953
Cash on hand	240,580,836	24,463,406	26,416,938	260,129,891	558,355,968
All other resources	22,892,483	45,266,168	516,268	80,379,723	151,189,941
Total	$3,694,958,766	$3,652,449,198	$829,422,246	$4,216,850,061	$12,553,695,826
Liabilities.					
Capital stock paid in	$435,822,833		$68,320,822	$367,333,368	$890,376,773
Surplus fund	187,571,005	$249,208,817	27,020,210	432,718,233	903,659,698
Undivided profits less expenses	65,678,941	39,992,223	13,732,185	65,448,606	188,012,511
Dividends unpaid	2,441,796	90,370	364,639	2,842,956	5,802,211
Reserved for taxes	935,198	205,560	143,006	1,744,143	3,033,235
Due to banks	129,768,527	41,175	6,649,276	187,141,876	326,245,173
Deposits	2,727,926,986	3,360,563,842	709,922,403	3,073,122,706	9,996,179,946
Bills payable	54,819,892	164,904	2,064,395	11,842,447	70,643,853
Notes and bills rediscounted	11,397,414		251,964	1,113,151	13,096,878
All other liabilities	78,566,174	2,182,307	953,346	73,542,387	118,243,469
Total	$3,694,958,766	$3,652,449,198	$829,422,246	$4,216,850,061	$12,553,695,826

† Including 934 private banks with resources as follows: Loans and discounts, $106,440,464; bonds, securities, etc., $10,409,581; banking house, $2,530,868; furniture and fixtures, $1,229,197; other real estate owned, $3,730,434; due from banks, $24,069,188; checks and other cash items, $519,062; exchanged for clearing house, $185,571; cash on hand, $6,764,890; all other resources, $2,135,304; total resources, $160,015,552.

Liabilities: Capital stock paid in, $18,899,561; surplus fund, $6,641,431; undivided profits less expenses, $3,160,559; dividends unpaid, $62,448; reserved for taxes, $5,326; due to banks, $1,644,318; deposits, $124,644,003; bills payable, $1,722,194; notes and bills re-discounted, $336,450; all other liabilities, $2,999,258; total liabilities, $160,015,552.

BANKING STATISTICS—*Continued.*

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS AND CERTIFICATES, UNITED STATES NOTES, AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION NOVEMBER 1, 1910.

	General Stock of Money in the United States.	†Held in Treasury as Assets of the Government.	Amount in Circulation.	
	Nov. 1, 1910.	Nov. 1, 1910.	Nov. 1, 1910.	Nov. 1, 1909.
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	$1,692,759,176	$197,964,562	$594,934,945	$598,773,175
Gold Certificates*	.....	63,059,500	836,800,169	795,205,489
Standard Silver Dollars	564,759,508	633,229	75,058,279	74,383,857
Silver Certificates†	.....	5,691,589	483,376,411	481,794,889
Subsidiary Silver	156,146,796	16,995,517	139,151,279	142,324,538
Treasury Notes of 1890	3,518,900	7,442	3,510,558	4,021,535
United States Notes	346,681,016	5,496,564	341,184,452	342,179,962
National Bank Notes	724,874,308	18,805,902	706,068,406	685,996,112
Total	3,488,738,804	308,654,305	3,180,084,499	3,124,679,057

Population of the United States November 1, 1910, estimated at 90,844,000; circulation per capita, $35.01.

*For redemption of outstanding certificates an exact equivalent in amount of the appropriate kinds of money is held in the Treasury, and is not included in the account of money held as assets of the Government.

†This statement of money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government does not include deposits of public money in National Bank Depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to $35,659,998.50.

For a full statement of assets see Public Debt Statement.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

Year Ending Sept. 30.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Clearings.	Balances Paid in Money.	Average Daily Clearings.	Average Daily Balances Paid in Money.	Balances to Clearings
1895	67	$62,622,700	$28,264,379,126	$1,896,574,349	$92,670,095	$6,218,276	6.7
1896	66	60,622,700	29,350,894,884	1,843,289,239	96,232,442	6,043,571	6.2
1897	66	59,022,700	31,337,760,948	1,908,901,898	103,424,954	6,300,066	6.0
1898	65	58,272,700	39,853,413,948	2,338,529,016	131,529,419	7,717,918	5.87
1899	64	58,922,700	57,368,230,771	3,085,971,370	189,961,029	10,218,448	5.37
1900	64	71,222,700	51,964,588,564	2,730,441,810	170,936,147	8,981,716	5.25
1901	62	81,722,700	77,020,672,464	3,515,037,741	254,193,639	11,600,785	4.56
1902	60	100,672,700	74,753,189,435	3,377,504,072	245,898,649	11,110,210	4.51
1903	57	113,072,700	70,833,655,949	3,315,516,487	233,005,447	10,906,304	4.68
1904	54	115,972,700	59,672,796,801	3,105,858,576	195,648,514	10,183,143	5.20
1905	54	115,972,700	91,879,318,369	3,953,875,975	302,234,600	13,006,171	4.33
1906	55	118,150,000	103,754,100,091	3,832,621,023	342,422,772	12,648,914	3.69
1907	54	129,400,000	95,315,421,238	3,813,926,108	313,357,569	12,545,809	4.00
1908	50	126,350,000	73,630,971,913	3,409,632,271	241,413,022	11,179,122	4.63
1909	51	127,350,000	99,257,662,411	4,194,484,028	326,505,468	13,797,644	4.22
1910	50	132,350,000	102,553,959,069	4,195,293,966	338,461,911	13,845,854	4.09

EXCHANGES OF CLEARING-HOUSES OF UNITED STATES CITIES.

Clearing-House at—	Exchanges for Years Ended September 30—				
	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.
New York	102,553,959,100	$99,257,662,400	$73,630,971,913	$95,315,421,238	$103,754,100,091
Boston	8,414,461,900	8,232,992,100	7,096,412,351	8,548,822,227	8,149,377,513
Chicago	14,031,258,900	13,413,973,100	11,425,304,804	12,265,923,407	10,873,546,251
Philadelphia	7,760,336,900	6,615,109,300	6,528,291,691	7,508,096,431	7,553,273,999
St. Louis	3,704,263,700	3,310,455,100	3,020,989,964	3,180,598,102	2,934,576,620
San Francisco	2,268,678,600	1,908,046,000	1,711,329,602	2,299,411,061	1,875,314,042
Baltimore	1,586,091,900	1,386,020,000	1,265,049,236	1,499,394,515	1,432,070,248
Pittsburgh	2,604,069,500	2,223,334,800	2,199,479,976	2,761,441,799	2,630,996,408
Cincinnati	1,277,996,900	1,326,713,300	1,202,794,250	1,399,770,100	1,291,921,250
Kansas City	2,618,735,000	2,244,344,440	1,733,550,111	1,605,752,939	1,184,893,262
New Orleans	987,504,300	840,444,100	815,937,419	1,030,268,162	984,264,235
Minneapolis	1,179,569,300	989,289,600	1,077,894,272	1,120,680,545	976,122,113
Detroit	891,802,300	731,171,000	667,397,268	726,744,655	650,042,094
Louisville	683,370,800	633,898,400	562,448,145	679,752,450	640,362,319
Cleveland	992,803,500	825,245,700	736,518,416	914,668,049	812,973,376
Other cities	17,470,270,000	14,620,788,209	12,543,324,980	13,814,779,578	12,005,495,101
Total	169,025,172,600	158,559,487,500	126,238,694,398	154,662,515,258	157,749,328,913

Clearing-House returns prepared for The World Almanac by Assistant Manager W. J. Gilpin, of New York Clearing-House.

Statistics of Savings Banks.

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE TO EACH DEPOSITOR, 1910.

States and Territories.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Average to Each Depositor.	States and Territories.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Average to Each Depositor.
Maine	237,813	$89,938,240.81	$378.19	Ohio	337,726	$126,710,271.18	$375.12
N. Hampshire	184,626	84,836,589.24	459.51	Indiana	31,995	11,856,495.67	369.95
Vermont	108,298	43,132,268.04	398.27	Michigan	104,431	38,841,391.70	371.93
Massachusetts	2,078,953	761,365,758.32	366.23	Wisconsin	25,507	6,080,507.08	238.39
Rhode Island	167,998	72,334,582.84	430.57	Minnesota	98,338	24,491,871.02	249.06
Connecticut	570,065	274,161,705.94	480.93	Iowa	428,777	168,279,875.49	392.46
N. Eng. States	3,347,753	$1,325,769,145.19	396.02	Middle States	1,026,834	$376,240,410.14	366.41
New York	2,886,910	1,526,935,581.84	528.92	Nebraska	10,417	1,527,538.14	146.64
New Jersey	309,358	106,762,663.84	345.13	Kansas	18,294	3,507,501.05	191.73
Pennsylvania	398,885	176,194,529.61	441.72	Montana	5,990	2,927,872.06	488.79
Delaware	25,524	9,631,121.00	377.34	Wyoming	1,137	549,803.52	483.56
Maryland	243,395	89,354,065.00	367.12	Colorado	21,729	3,315,861.14	152.60
Dis. of Columbia	61,410	10,515,201.51	171.23	New Mexico	2,691	693,274.70	257.62
East'n States	3,925,482	$1,919,393,101.80	488.96	Oklahoma	2,707	453,813.42	167.64
				West'n States	62,965	$12,975,664.03	206.08
Virginia	32,217	8,179,974.45	253.90				
West Virginia	24,129	4,125,519.47	170.98				
North Carolina	33,983	7,233,261.86	212.85	Washington	32,421	9,496,385.42	292.91
South Carolina	32,389	9,808,101.98	302.91	Oregon	11,273	10,951,201.84	971.45
Georgia	30,884	7,929,255.79	255.91	California	420,172	334,995,870.34	797.21
Florida	8,109	1,294,086.76	159.59	Idaho	1,748	259,026.42	148.18
Alabama	8,977	526,451.61	58.64	Utah	31,449	9,036,8.0.53	287.03
Mississippi	8,558	1,701,262.62	204.63	Nevada	1,074	745,441.54	694.08
Louisiana	49,881	16,888,080.71	338.59	Arizona	652	396,069.04	607.47
Kentucky	15,079	2,286,615.78	151.64	Pacific States	498,789	$365,840,865.14	733.46
Tennessee	35,808	10,244,449.37	279.84				
S'thern States	280,905	$70,267,060.40	250.15	Total. U. S	9,142,708	$4,070,486,246.70	$445.20

Total number of banks, 1,703.

SAVINGS BANKS, DEPOSITORS, AND DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES EVERY TEN YEARS FROM 1830 TO 1895 AND ANNUALLY SINCE 1899.

Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.
1830	36	38,085	$6,973,301	1901	1,007	6,358,723	$2,597,094,580
1840	61	78,701	14,051,520	1902	1,036	6,666,672	2,750,177,290
1850	108	251,354	43,431,130	1903	1,078	7,035,228	2,935,204,845
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	1904	1,157	7,305,443	3,060,178,611
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	1905	1,237	7,696,229	3,261,236,119
1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	1906	1,319	8,027,192	3,482,137,198
1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	1907	1,415	8,588,811	3,690,078,945
1895	1,017	4,875,519	1,810,597,023	1908	1,453	8,705,848	3,660,553,945
1899	942	5,687,818	2,230,366,954	1909	1,703	8,831,863	3,713,405,709
1900	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	1910	1,759	9,142,708	4,070,486,246

The above and following tables were compiled from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
(Latest reports received by the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Countries.	Date of Reports.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	Average Deposit Account.	Average Deposit Per Inhabitant.
Austria	1906-7	5,856,031	$1,114,558,951	$190.32	$40.53
Belgium	1908	2,624,991	171,044,463	65.16	23.63
Bulgaria	1907	201,956	6,495,913	32.16	1.59
Chile	1908	198,419	22,876,142	115.29	6.73
Denmark	1907	1,240,739	192,274,881	154.97	73.95
Egypt	1908	86,728	1,986,755	22.91	.18
France	1907	12,847,599	961,355,347	74.83	24.48
Germany	1906	18,658,460	3,191,882,000	171.07	51.79
Hungary	1907	1,699,011	395,072,672	232.53	19.11
Italy	1907	6,955,078	667,645,797	96.02	19.69
Japan	1906-8	14,471,560	99,289,016	6.86	2.01
Netherlands	1906-7	1,658,985	93,214,669	56.19	16.43
Norway	1907	868,614	115,274,498	132.71	49.67
Roumania	1907	191,070	11,335,516	59.33	1.70
Russia (including Asiatic part)	1909	6,693,405	623,830,633	93.20	4.15
Spain	1907	438,113	40,257,022	91.84	2.04
Sweden	1907	2,027,371	196,868,900	94.17	34.81
Switzerland	1908-9	1,768,948	279,848,800	158.21	78.63
United Kingdom	1908	12,806,284	1,033,470,204	80.70	23.08
Total all Foreign Countries	....	95,524,331	$9,710,936,635	$101.66	$11.89

The Bankruptcy Law.

EXTRACTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY ACT OF JULY 1, 1898, AS AMENDED BY ACT OF JUNE 25, 1910.

SEC. 4. WHO MAY BECOME BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) Any person except a municipal railroad, insurance or banking corporation shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.

(*b*) Any natural person, except a wage-earner or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any incorporated company and any moneyed business, or commercial corporation, except a municipal railroad, insurance or banking corporation, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act.

SEC. 7. DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS.—(*a*) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication if an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee, and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceedings.

Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town, or village of his residence.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

	NUMBER.		LIABILITIES.		YEARLY FAILURES.		
	*1910.	1909.	*1910.	1909.	Year.	No.	Liabilities.
MANUFACTURERS.					1867....	2,780	96,666,000
					1868....	2,608	63,694,000
Iron, Foundries and Nails	82	73	$12,131,445	$9,367,978	1869....	2,799	75,054,054
Machinery and Tools	163	196	5,338,938	5,940,697	1870....	3,546	88,242,000
Woollens, Carpets and Knit Goods	26	35	926,676	2,323,186	1871....	2,915	85,252,000
Cottons, Lace and Hosiery	19	16	1,624,386	466,224	1972....	4,069	121,056,000
Lumber, Carpenters and Coopers	409	376	13,657,416	8,526,745	1873....	5,183	228,499,900
Clothing and Millinery	521	446	6,078,648	4,826,047	1874....	5,830	155,239,000
Hats, Gloves and Furs	57	43	645,811	566,677	1875....	7,740	201,000,000
Chemicals and Drugs	30	25	254,178	226,523	1876....	9,092	191,117,000
Paints and Oils	15	24	323,340	863,570	1877....	8,872	190,669,936
Printing and Engraving	179	175	4,681,578	2,370,009	1878....	10,478	234,383,132
Milling and Bakers	236	251	1,607,453	2,252,829	1879....	6,658	98,149,053
Leather, Shoes and Harness	69	81	2,271,111	1,384,771	1880....	4,735	65,752,000
Liquors and Tobaccos	118	114	4,059,320	2,092,282	1881....	5,582	81,155,932
Glass, Earthenware and Bricks	102	112	4,660,190	4,908,735	1882....	6,738	101,547,564
All other	1,211	1,053	27,394,904	18,600,275	1883....	9,184	172,874,172
Total manufacturing	3,237	3,030	$85,650,493	$64,716,023	1884....	10,968	226,343,427
					1885....	10,637	124,220,321
TRADERS.					1886....	9,834	114,644,119
					1887....	9,634	167,560,944
General Stores	1,243	1,512	$8,982,673	$10,517,353	1888....	10,679	128,829,973
Groceries, Meats and Fish	2,361	2,344	9,028,450	9,007,008	1889....	10,882	148,784,337
Hotels and Restaurants	481	535	5,954,460	4,186,146	1890....	10,907	189,856,964
Liquors and Tobacco	723	959	4,878,753	5,022,048	1891....	12,273	189,868,638
Clothing and Furnishing	913	827	8,112,315	7,621,342	1892....	10,344	114,044,167
Dry Goods and Carpets	579	599	10,260,364	8,731,805	1893....	15,242	346,779,889
Shoes, Rubbers and Trunks	360	358	2,279,462	2,262,294	1894....	13,885	172,992,856
Furniture and Crockery	219	229	2,212,917	2,085,872	1895....	13,197	173,196,060
Hardware, Stoves and Tools	249	296	3,172,935	2,985,886	1896....	15,088	226,096,834
Chemicals and Drugs	320	345	1,874,122	1,598,304	1897....	13,351	154,332,071
Paints and Oils	49	48	280,616	241,054	1898....	12,186	130,662,899
Jewelry and Clocks	231	263	3,639,288	2,431,054	1899....	9,337	90,879,889
Books and Papers	87	111	579,162	906,984	1900....	10,774	138,495,673
Hats, Furs and Gloves	43	41	502,283	497,714	1901....	11,002	113,092,379
All other	1,096	1,057	13,781,276	10,999,904	1902....	11,615	117,476,769
					1903....	12,069	145,444,185
Total Trading	8,954	9,524	$75,539,076	$69,094,768	1904....	12,199	144,202,311
					1905....	11,520	102,676,172
Brokers and Transporters	423	370	36,640,863	20,792,149	1906....	10,682	119,201,515
Total Commercial	12,614	12,924	$197,830,432	$154,603,465	1907....	11,725	197,385,225
					1908....	15,690	222,315,684
Banking	100	80	31,943,083	24,677,128	1909....	12,924	154,603,465
					*1910....	12,614	197,830,432

*Ten months to October 30. Other years calendar years. These statistics were prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by R. G. Dun & Co.

Receipts and Disbursements U.S. Government, 1879-1910

ORDINARY RECEIPTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

Years. Ending June 30.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Direct Tax.	Miscellaneous Sources. Premiums on Loans & Sales of Gold Coin.	Miscellaneous Sources. Other Miscellaneous Items.	Total Ordinary Receipts.	Excess of Ordinary Receipts over Ordinary Disbursements
1879	$137,250,043	$113,561,611	....	$1,505,048	$20,585,697	$273,827,184	$6,879,301
1880	186,522,065	124,009,374	$31	110	21,978,525	333,526,611	65,883,653
1881	198,159,676	135,264,386	1,517	....	25,154,851	360,782,293	100,069,405
1882	220,410,730	146,497,595	160,142	....	31,703,643	403,525,250	145,543,811
1883	214,706,497	144,720,369	103,157	....	30,796,695	398,287,582	132,879,444
1884	195,067,490	121,586,073	70,721	....	21,384,882	348,519,870	104,393,626
1885	181,471,939	112,498,726	....	....	24,014,055	323,690,706	63,463,771
1886	192,905,023	116,805,936	108,340	....	20,989,528	330,439,727	93,966,589
1887	217,286,893	118,823,391	32,893	....	26,005,815	371,403,278	103,471,098
1888	219,091,174	124,296,872	1,566	....	24,674,446	379,266,065	111,341,274
1889	223,832,742	130,881,514	....	....	24,297,151	387,050,059	87,761,081
1890	229,668,585	142,606,706	....	....	24,447,420	403,080,983	85,040,272
1891	219,522,205	145,686,249	....	....	23,374,457	392,612,447	26,838,542
1892	177,452,964	153,971,072	....	....	20,251,872	354,937,784	9,914,454
1893	203,355,017	160,296,130	....	....	18,253,898	385,818,629	2,341,674
1894	131,818,531	147,111,232	....	....	17,118,618	297,722,019	*69,803,261
1895	152,158,617	143,421,672	....	....	16,706,438	313,390,075	*42,805,223
1896	160,021,752	146,762,865	....	....	19,186,061	326,976,200	*25,203,246
1897	176,554,126	146,688,774	....	....	23,614,422	347,721,805	*18,052,254
1898	149,819,594	169,943,040	....	....	84,845,631	405,321,335	*38,047,247
1899	206,141,225	272,486,648	....	....	33,324,840	515,652,666	*89,898,657
1900	233,164,871	295,327,927	....	....	35,911,171	567,240,852	79,527,060
1901	238,585,456	307,180,664	....	....	38,954,098	587,685,338	77,717,984
1902	254,444,708	271,800,122	....	....	36,153,403	562,478,233	91,287,375
1903	284,479,582	230,810,124	....	....	45,106,968	560,396,674	54,297,667
1904	261,274,565	232,904,120	....	....	45,538,229	539,716,914	7,479,092
1905	261,798,857	234,095,741	....	....	48,712,161	544,606,759	*18,753,335
1906	300,251,878	249,150,213	....	....	45,315,851	594,717,942	45,312,517
1907	332,233,363	269,666,773	....	....	61,225,524	663,125,660	111,420,531
1908	286,113,130	251,711,127	....	....	63,236,466	601,060,723	*20,041,667
1909	300,711,934	246,212,644	....	....	56,664,912	603,589,490	*58,734,955
1910	333,683,445	289,933,519	....	....	51,894,751	675,511,715	15,805,324

ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

Years. Ending June 30.	Premium on Loans and Purchase of Bonds, etc.	Other Civil and Miscellan'ous Items.	War Department.	Navy Department.	Indians.	Pensions.	Interest on Public Debt.	Total Ordinary Disbursements
1879	....	$65,741,555	$40,425,661	$15,125,127	$5,306,109	$35,121,482	$105,327,949	$266,947,883
1880	....	54,713,530	38,116,916	13,536,985	5,945,457	56,777,174	95,757,575	267,642,958
1881	$2,795,220	64,416,325	40,466,461	15,686,872	6,514,161	50,059,280	82,508,741	260,712,888
1882	1,061,249	57,219,751	43,570,494	15,032,046	9,736,747	61,345,194	71,077,207	257,981,440
1883	....	68,678,023	48,911,383	15,283,427	7,362,590	66,012,574	59,160,131	265,408,138
1884	....	70,920,434	39,429,603	17,392,601	6,475,999	55,429,228	54,578,378	244,126,244
1885	....	87,494,258	42,670,578	16,021,080	6,552,495	56,102,267	51,386,256	260,226,935
1886	....	74,166,930	34,334,153	13,907,888	6,099,158	63,404,864	50,580,146	242,483,158
1887	....	85,264,826	38,561,026	15,141,127	6,194,523	75,029,102	47,741,577	267,932,180
1888	....	72,952,261	38,532,436	16,926,438	6,249,308	80,288,509	44,715,007	267,924,801
1889	8,370,842	80,664,064	44,435,271	21,378,809	6,892,208	87,624,779	41,001,484	299,288,978
1890	17,292,363	81,403,256	44,582,838	22,006,206	6,708,047	106,936,855	36,099,284	318,040,711
1891	20,304,244	110,048,167	48,720,065	26,113,896	8,527,469	124,415,951	37,547,135	365,773,905
1892	10,401,221	99,841,988	46,895,456	29,174,139	11,150,578	134,583,053	23,378,116	345,023,330
1893	....	103,732,799	49,641,773	30,136,084	13,345,347	159,357,558	27,264,392	383,477,954
1894	....	102,165,471	54,567,930	31,701,294	10,293,482	141,395,229	30,978,030	356,195,298
1895	....	93,279,730	51,804,759	28,797,796	9,939,754	139,434,001	35,385,029	352,179,446
1896	....	87,216,235	50,830,921	27,147,732	12,165,533	141,953,164	37,791,110	356,774,159
1897	....	90,401,267	48,950,267	34,561,546	13,016,802	147,452,369	37,585,056	443,368,583
1898	....	96,520,505	91,992,000	58,823,935	10,994,668	147,452,369	29,896,925	605,072,180
1899	....	119,191,256	229,841,254	63,942,104	12,805,711	139,394,929	29,896,925	609,099,284
1900	....	105,773,190	134,774,768	55,953,078	10,175,107	140,877,316	40,160,333	487,713,792
1901	....	122,282,003	144,615,697	60,506,978	10,896,073	139,323,622	32,342,979	509,967,353
1902	....	113,469,324	112,272,216	67,803,128	10,049,585	138,488,560	29,108,045	471,190,858
1903	....	124,934,305	118,619,520	82,618,034	12,935,168	138,425,646	28,566,349	506,089,022
1904	....	136,602,203	115,035,411	102,956,102	10,438,350	142,559,266	24,646,490	532,237,822
1905	....	143,033,729	122,175,074	117,550,308	14,336,074	141,773,965	24,590,944	563,360,094
1906	....	142,894,472	117,946,692	110,474,264	13,746,859	141,034,562	24,308,576	549,405,425
1907	....	153,045,913	122,576,466	97,128,469	15,163,609	139,309,514	24,481,158	551,705,129
1908	....	175,420,409	137,746,523	118,037,097	14,579,755	153,892,467	21,426,138	621,102,390
1909	....	186,502,150	161,067,462	115,546,011	15,694,618	161,710,367	21,803,836	662,324,445
1910	....	180,076,442	155,911,706	123,173,717	18,504,131	160,696,416	21,342,979	659,705,391

The total receipts of the United States from the beginning of the Government, 1789, to 1910 have been: From customs, $11,194,892,720; internal revenue, $8,333,954,614; direct tax, $28,131,990; miscellaneous, $1,763,076,593; total, excluding loans and premiums, $21,320,055,917.

The total disbursements, excluding postal service, Panama Canal, and public debt, same period, have been: For civil and miscellaneous, $4,744,711,100; war, $6,845,129,239; navy, $2,563,630,344; Indians, $503,602,440; pensions, $4,115,829,227; interest, $3,234,963,663; total, $22,007,866,013.

* Disbursements in excess of receipts.

Value of Foreign Coins in United States Money.

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury July 1, 1910.*)

Country.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in U. S. Gold Dollar.	Coins.
Argent. R.	Gold	Peso	$0.96,5	Gold: argentine ($4.82,4) and ½ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-H.	Gold	Crown	.20,3	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns. Silver: 1 and 5 crowns.
Belgium	Gold	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Gold	Boliviano	.38,9	Gold (‡). Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.54,6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1, and 2 milreis.
Canada	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Cent. Am.	Silver	Peso†	.39,1	Silver: peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold	Peso	.36,5	Gold: escudo ($1.82,5), doubloon ($3 65), and condor ($7.30). Silver: peso and divisions.
China	Silver	Tael. Shanghai	.58,6	
		Haikwan	.65,3	
		Canton	.64,1	
Colombia	Gold	Dollar	1.00	Gold: condor ($9.64,7) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.46,5	Gold: 2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.30,7). Silver: 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.48,7	Gold: 10 sucres ($4.86,65). Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.94,3	Gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
France	Gold	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 frs. Silver: 5 frs.
Germany	Gold	Mark	.23,8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Gt. Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.86,6½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sov'gn.
Greece	Gold	Drachma	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Haiti	Gold	Gourde	.96,5	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver: gourde and divisions.
India	Gold	Pound sterling§	4.86,6½	Gold: sov. ($4.86,65). Sil.: rupee and div'ns.
Italy	Gold	Lira	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	Gold	Yen	.49,8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20, and 50 sen.
Mexico	Gold	Peso ¶	49,8	Gold: 5 and 10 pesos. Silver: dollar (or peso)** and divisions.
Neth'lands	Gold	Florin	.40,2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: 2½, 1 florin and div.
N'foundl'd	Gold	Dollar	1.01,4	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.02,8).
Norway	Gold	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1.00,0	Gold: 1, 2½, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver: peso and divisions.
Peru	Gold	Libra	4.86,6½	Gold: ½ and 1 libra. Sil.: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.51,5	Gold: 5, 7½, 10, and 15 rubles. Silver: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, and 100 copeks.
Spain	Gold	Peseta	.19,3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switz'land	Gold	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, & 100 francs. Silver: 5 fr's.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.04,4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.03,4	Gold: peso. Silver: peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

* The coins of silver-standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents, at the average market price of silver for the three months preceding the date of October 1, 1907. † Not including Costa Rica. ‡ Gold standard adopted Dec. 31, 1908. 1 2½ Bolivianos equal the pound sterling or Peruvian pound (4.866½). § The sovereign is the standard coin of India, but the rupee ($0.3244½) is the current coin at 15 to the sovereign. ¶ Customs. ¶ Seventy-five centigrams fine gold. ** Value in Mexico .498.

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS AND PAPER NOTES IN AMERICAN MONEY BASED UPON THE VALUES EXPRESSED IN THE ABOVE TABLE.

Number.	British £ Sterling.	German Mark.	French Franc, Italian Lira.	Chinese Tael (Haikwan.)	Dutch Florin.	Jap. Yen, Mex. Peso.	Russian Gold Ruble.	Austrian Crown.
1	$4.86,6½	$0.23,8	$0.19,3	$0.65,3	$0.40,2	$0.49,8	$0.51,5	$0.20,3
2	9.73,3	0.47,6	0.38,6	1.30,6	0.80,4	0.99,6	1.03	0.40,6
3	14.59,9½	0.71,4	0.57,9	1.95,9	1.20,6	1.49.4	1.54,5	0.60,9
4	19.46,6	0.95,2	0.77,2	2.61,2	1.60,8	1.99.2	2.06	0.81,2
5	24.33,2½	1.19	0.96,5	3.26,5	2.01	2.49.0	2.57,5	1.01,5
6	29.19,9	1.42,8	1.15,8	3.91,8	2.41,2	2.98.8	3.09	1.21,8
7	34.06,5½	1.66,6	1.35,1	4.57,1	2.81,4	3.48.6	3.60,5	1.42,1
8	38.93,2	1.90,4	1.54,4	5.22,4	3.21,6	3.98,4	4.12	1.62,4
9	43.79,8½	2.14,2	1.73,7	5.87,7	3.61,8	4.48.2	4.63,5	1.82,7
10	48.66,5	2.38	1.93	6.53,0	4.02	4.98.0	5.15	2.03
20	97.33	4.76	3.86	13.06,0	8.04	9.96.0	10.30	4.06
30	145.99,5	7.14	5.79	19.59,0	12.06	14.94,0	15.45	6.09
40	194.66	9.52	7.72	26.12,0	16.08	19.92,0	20.60	8.12
50	243.32,5	11.90	9.65	32.66,0	20.10	24.90,0	25.75	10.15
100	486.65	23.80	19.30	65.32,0	40.20	49.80,0	51.50	20.30

Stock List and Prices of Leading Stocks in 1910.

OUTSTANDING STOCK AND BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE IN 1910.

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Per Cent. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1910 (b)	
Adams Express	$120,000	$36,000,000	3	Dec. 1, 1910	270	250
Allis-Chalmers	19,820,000	11,148,000			15	7½
Allis-Chalmers pfd	16,050,000		1¾	Feb. 1, 1904	54¾	27
Amalgamated Copper	153,887,900		½	Aug. 28, 1910	90¾	55⅜
American Agricultural Chemical	16,991,300	7,562,000			49½	35
American Agricultural Chemical pfd	19,024,400		3	Oct. 15, 1910	103	99¼
American Beet Sugar	15,000,000				47¼	24
American Beet Sugar pfd	5,000,000		1½	Oct. 1, 1910	95½	86
American Can	41,233,300				13⅞	6⅞
American Can pfd	41,233,300		1¼	Oct. 1, 1910	81½	62
American Car & Foundry	30,000,000		½	Oct. 1, 1910	72⅜	39½
American Car & Foundry pfd	30,000,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1910	120	109
American Cotton Oil	20,237,100		2½	Dec. 1, 1910	69¾	62⅛
American Cotton Oil pfd	10,198,600	5,000,000	3	Dec. 1, 1910	107	101
American Express	18,000,000		3	Jan. 2, 1911	320	235
American Hide & Leather	11,500,000				8¼	4
American Hide & Leather pfd	13,000,000	6,412,000	1	Aug. 15, 1905	47⅞	19
American Ice Securities	19,043,100	2,973,080	1¾	July 20, 1907	29¼	16½
American Linseed	16,750,000				17¾	10½
American Linseed pfd	16,750,000		1¾	Sept. 15, 1900	46⅞	25½
American Locomotive	25,000,000		1¼	Aug. 26, 1908	62¼	29
American Locomotive pfd	25,000,000		1¾	Oct. 21, 1910	115	102½
American Malt Corp	5,674,724				8	4
American Malt Corp. pfd	8,671,010		1	Nov. 3, 1910	48	28½
American Smelters Sec. pfd B	30,000,000		1¼	Dec. 1, 1910	90⅞	82
American Smelting & Refining	50,000,000		1	Oct. 15, 1910	104	61⅜
American Smelting & Refining pfd	50,000,000	237,000	1¾	Oct. 1, 1910	112¾	98¼
American Snuff	11,001,700		*7	Oct. 1, 1910	285	277
American Snuff pfd	12,000,000		1½	Oct. 1, 1910	101½	95½
American Steel Foundries	17,184,000	6,514,800	1¼	Nov. 15, 1910	66	38
American Sugar Refining	45,000,000		1¾	Jan. 3, 1911	127½	111⅛
American Sugar Refining pfd	45,000,000		1¾	Jan. 3, 1911	124	110
American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000		1¾	Dec. 15, 1910	88	71
American Telephone & Telegraph	259,859,400	93,593,000	2	Oct. 15, 1910	143¾	126¾
American Tobacco pfd	78,689,100	104,702,100	1½	Oct. 1, 1910	99¾	90½
American Woollen	29,501,100				39½	25⅛
American Woollen pfd	40,000,000		1¾	Oct. 15, 1910	104	91⅛
Anaconda Copper	105,500,000		50c.	Oct. 19, 1910	54	33⅛
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	165,518,500	302,004,952	1½	Dec. 1, 1910	124⅛	90¾
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pfd	111,173,730		2½	Aug. 1, 1910	104¼	97
Atlantic Coast Line	57,964,400	51,326,000	3	July 11, 1910	137½	102½
Baltimore & Ohio	152,148,843	257,228,550	3	Sept. 1, 1910	119⅛	100¼
Baltimore & Ohio pfd	60,000,000		2	Sept. 1, 1910	94¼	87¼
Bethlehem Steel	14,862,000	18,830,000			34⅞	21
Bethlehem Steel pfd	11,908,000		3‡	Feb. 1, 1907	65	51½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000	82,390,000	1¼	Oct. 1, 1910	82⅜	68½
Brooklyn Union Gas	18,000,000	15,000,000	1½	Oct. 1, 1910	164½	125
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	10,500,000	24,663,000	2	Aug. 15, 1910	106	95
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh pfd	6,000,000		3	Aug. 15, 1910	133	125
Butterick	14,752,000		3‡	Dec. 1, 1910	33	28
Canada Southern	15,000,000	20,000,000	1½	Aug. 1, 1910	70	60⅛
Canadian Pacific	150,000,000	39,621,967	††	Oct. 1, 1910	203¾	176¾
Central Leather	39,699,644	36,764,150			48¾	25¼
Central Leather pfd	33,299,050		1¾	Oct. 1, 1910	109¼	99¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	62,798,300	138,853,000	1¼	Sept. 30, 1910	92	65
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	110,839,100	204,225,000	2	Oct. 1, 1910		
Chicago Great Western	45,246,713	36,811,000			36⅞	19
Chicago Great Western pfd	41,021,402				64⅛	40
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	116,348,200	147,807,500	3½	Sept. 1, 1910	158¾	118¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pfd	116,274,900	185,656,000	3½	Sept. 1, 1910	172¼	143
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	74,877,200		1¾	Oct. 1, 1910		
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	11,256,800	28,549,000	3½	Aug. 20, 1910	162½	140
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pfd	18,556,200		3½	Aug. 20, 1910	170	160
Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000				4	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer pfd	17,000,000					
Chicago Union Traction	20,000,000				5¾	2½
Chicago Union Traction pfd	12,000,000	25,993,000	1¼	Oct. 25, 1900	12¾	4⅛
Chicago Union Traction pfd	19,512,800		2	Feb. 15, 1910	67	33⅜
Chicago & Alton	20,423,300	69,016,000	2	July 15, 1910	69	64⅜
Chicago & Alton pfd	130,114,500		3½	July 1, 1910	182½	137¼
Chicago & Northwestern	22,395,000	153,196,000	2	Oct. 1, 1910	225	203
Chicago & Northwestern pfd	47,056,300		2	Sept. 1, 1910	92¼	63
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	10,000,000	65,612,727	1½	Oct. 20, 1910	104	99
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chi. & St. L. pfd	20,635,250		1¾	Dec. 1, 1910	165	165
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	34,235,500	9,681,000	1¾	Apr. 15, 1902	50	22½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	2,000,000	6,755,000	4	Feb. 20, 1903	120	107
Colorado Fuel & Iron pfd	31,000,000		2	Dec. 31, 1909	65¾	46
Colorado & Southern	8,500,000	47,283,906	2	Oct. 1, 1910	83½	70
Colorado & Southern 1st pfd	8,500,000		2	Oct. 1, 1910	81	70
Colorado & Southern 2d pfd	17,000,000	1,691,000	1½	Oct. 1, 1907	92½	3
Columbus & Hocking Coal						

STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1910—*Continued.*

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Per Cent. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1910(a)	
Consolidation Coal	$19,026,000	$3,554,000	1½	Oct. 31, 1910	117	107¼
Consolidated Gas	99,816,500	1,277,100	1½	Dec. 15, 1910	160⅜	122½
Corn Products Refining	49,756,500	8,617,960	..	.....	23¼	11½
Corn Products Refining pfd	29,813,300		1	Oct. 10, 1910	86⅜	70⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	30,277,000	.....	2½	Oct. 20, 1910	620	490
Delaware & Hudson	42,502,000	51,738,000	2¼	Sept. 20, 1910	185	149¼
Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	102,379,000	..	.....	52	23¼
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	49,779,800		2½	July 15, 1910	84	62⅝
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	3,672,000	..	.....	5	5
Diamond Match	16,000,000	.....	1½	Dec. 15, 1910	.....	.....
Distillers Securities Corp	30,780,874	14,066,874	½	Oct. 31, 1910	36¾	25¼
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	20,000,000	..	.....	18¾	10
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pfd	10,000,000		..	.....	34⅝	17
Electric Storage Battery	16,060,025	.....	1	Oct. 1, 1910	.....	.....
Erie	112,378,900	194,334,900	..	.....	34⅝	19¼
Erie 1st pfd	47,892,400		2	Feb. 28, 1907	52½	35½
Erie 2d pfd	16,000,000		2	Apr. 9, 1907	42	26¼
Evansville & Terre Haute pfd	1,284,000	9,500,000	2½	Oct. 15, 1910	82½	82½
Federal Mining & Smelting	6,000,000	.....	1½	Jan. 15, 1909	60	12
Federal Mining & Smelting pfd	12,000,000	.....	1¾	Sept. 15, 1910	88	37
General Chemical	8,151,300	.....	1½	Dec. 1, 1910	110	91
General Chemical pfd	12,500,000	.....	1½	Oct. 1, 1910	107	101⅛
General Electric	65,179,600	14,962,000	2	Jan. 14, 1911	160⅞	134
Goldfield Consol	35,591,480	.....	50c.	Oct. 31, 1910	9¼	7¾
Granby Consol	15,000,000	.....	$2	Dec. 31, 1909	112½	40
Great Northern pfd	209,951,200	‡100,018,939	1¾	Nov. 1, 1910	143⅞	118
Great Northern ore properties	.....	.....	50c.	Dec. 1, 1910	80½	48
Hocking Valley rects	11,000,000	19,900,000	2	July 18, 1910	140	102
Hocking Valley pfd	.....		2	Jan. 17, 1910	101⅝	86
Homestake Mining	21,840,000	.....	50c.	Oct. 25, 1910	89	81
H. B. Claflin	3,829,100	.....	2	Oct. 15, 1910	116¼	116¼
Illinois Central	109,290,000	179,819,275	3½	Sept. 1, 1910	147	124
Interboro-Metropolitan	93,262,192	67,825,600	..	.....	25½	14¼
Interboro-Metropolitan pfd	45,740,000		1¼	July 1, 1907	62⅞	41½
International Harvester	80,000,000	.....	1	Oct. 15, 1910	125⅞	83¼
International Harvester pfd	60,000,000	.....	1¾	Dec. 1, 1910	129	117
International Mercantile Marine	49,931,735	71,710,000	..	.....	7½	4¼
International Mercantile Marine pfd	51,730,971	.....	..	.....	24⅜	12⅝
International Paper	17,442,800	16,912,000	..	July 1, 1899	16	9
International Paper pfd	22,406,700		½	Oct. 15, 1910	61½	41¼
International Steam Pump	17,762,500	8,500,000	½	Apr. 1, 1905	54⅝	36⅝
International Steam Pump pfd	11,350,000		1½	Nov. 1, 1910	90¾	78¼
Iowa Central	8,524,683	13,370,000	..	.....	30	15
Iowa Central pfd	5,674,771		1½	Mar. 1, 1900	54¼	25
Kansas City Southern	30,000,000	40,000,000	..	.....	44¼	23
Kansas City Southern pfd	21,000,000		1	Oct. 15, 1910	71	58
Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	2,750,000	..	.....	9	4¾
Keokuk & Des Moines pfd	1,524,600		2½	Apr. 1, 1910	42	38
Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	10,875,000	..	.....	25¾	15
Lake Erie & Western pfd	11,840,000		1	Jan. 15, 1908	62¾	35
Lake Shore	50,000,000	135,000,000	6	July 20, 1910	355	350
Long Island	12,000,000	48,481,654	1	Nov. 2, 1896	70¼	60
Louisville & Nashville	60,000,000	127,627,500	3½	Aug. 10, 1910	159¾	131¼
Mackay Companies	41,380,400	.....	1½	Oct. 1, 1910	98	79
Mackay Companies pfd	50,000,000	.....	1	Oct. 1, 1910	78¾	71
Manhattan Railway	60,000,000	40,760,000	1¾	Oct. 1, 1910	146	123
Maryland Coal pfd	1,885,005	.....	2½	June 30, 1909	.....	.....
Mergenthaler Linotype	12,787,700	.....	2½	Sept. 30, 1910	221	214¼
Michigan Central	18,733,000	26,025,000	3	July 29, 1910	140⅞	139¾
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	20,832,000	61,674,000	3½	Oct. 15, 1910	150¼	114
Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pfd	10,416,000		3½	Oct. 15, 1910	155½	143
Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	21,135,000	2½	Jan. 15, 1904	53¾	23
Minneapolis & St. Louis pfd	4,000,000		2½	Jan. 15, 1910	80	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	63,300,300	76,300,300	..	.....	51⅜	27
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd	13,000,000		2	Nov. 10, 1910	74⅝	57
Missouri Pacific	79,753,985	91,267,000	b2½	Jan. 30, 1908	73⅜	41
Morris & Essex	15,000,000	32,700,000	3½	July 1, 1910	183	133
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	10,000,000	15,924,000	3	Aug. 1, 1910	140	125
National Biscuit	29,236,000	64,803	1½	Jan. 15, 1911	115	100
National Biscuit pfd	24,804,500		1¾	Nov. 30, 1910	125	118¾
National Lead	20,655,400	.....	¾	Oct. 1, 1910	89⅝	46½
National Lead pfd	24,367,600	.....	1¾	Dec. 15, 1910	110	101¾
National Railways of Mexico 1st pfd	28,832,900	181,832,537	2	Aug. 10, 1910	72⅜	60
National Railways of Mexico 2d pfd	121,210,962		..	.....	37⅜	23½
Nevada Con. Copper	9,929,300	.....	37½c.	Sept. 30, 1910	22⅜	17¼
New Central Coal	1,000,000	.....	2	Nov. 1, 1910	52⅛	40
New Jersey Central	27,436,800	50,261,000	2	Nov. 1, 1910	312	248
New York Air Brake	10,000,000	3,000,000	1½	Oct. 28, 1910	95½	61
New York Central & Hudson River	222,729,300	249,914,845	1½	Oct. 15, 1910	128	105½
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000		3	Mar. 1, 1910	68⅞	55½
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pfd	5,000,000	29,243,000	2½	Sept. 1, 1910	109⅞	109¾
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pfd	11,000,000		2½	Sept. 1, 1910	98	82¾
N. Y. Dock	7,000,000	11,800,000	..	.....	40¼	29
N. Y. Dock pfd	10,000,000		2	Oct. 15, 1910	86	75

STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1910—*Continued.*

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Per Cent. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1910(*b*)
New York, Lackawanna & Western	$10,000,000	$22,000,000	1¼	Oct. 1, 1910	123 123
New York, New Haven & Hartford	105,000,000	230,155,900	2	Sept. 30, 1910	162 149
New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,982	23,948,000	2	Aug. 15, 1909	50 38½
Norfolk & Western	68,904,000	91,895,700	1¼	Dec. 19, 1910	108⅝ 88½
Norfolk & Western pfd	22,991,700		1	Nov. 18, 1910	91¼ 87½
North American	29,793,300	2,416,000	1¼	Jan. 2, 1911	84 63⅛
Northern Central	19,342,500	5,322,000	4	July 15, 1910	.. ..
Northern Pacific	248,000,000	190,952,500	1¾	Nov. 1, 1910	145⅝ 111½
Ontario Mining	15,000,000	.....	3Cc.	Dec. 20, 1902	3½ 1½
Pacific Coast	7,000,000		$2½	Nov. 1, 1910	118½ 100
Pacific Coast 1st pfd	1,525,000	5,000,000	1¼	Nov. 1, 1910	105 105
Pacific Coast 2d pfd	4,000,000		$2½	Nov. 1, 1910	118 105
Pacific Mail	20,000,000	.....	1½	Dec. 1, 1899	43¼ 22⅞
Pennsylvania R. R	404,506,752	295,597,288	1½	Nov. 30, 1910	138½ 122½
People's Gas Light & Coke	35,000,000	40,096,000	1¾	Nov. 25, 1910	116⅝ 103
Philadelphia Rapid Transit	30,000,000	5,000,000	..	.....	.....
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L	35,666,000	55,667,000	1¼	Oct. 25, 1910	104⅝ 89
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chic. & St. L. pfd	27,474,100		1¾	Oct. 25, 1910	116 110
Pittsburgh Coal	28,104,000		..	.....	27¾ 13
Pittsburgh Coal pfd	27,071,800	19,548,000	1¼	Oct. 25, 1910	85 60¼
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	62,754,785	5,325,500	1¾	Oct. 1, 1910	....
Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	500,000	1	Aug. 30, 1904	51⅞ 25
Pressed Steel Car pfd	12,500,000		1¾	Nov. 23, 1910	107½ 90
Pullman	120,000,000	.....	2	Nov. 15, 1910	200 153¾
Quicksilver	5,708,700	.....	..	.....	4⅜ 2
Quicksilver pfd	4,291,300		½	June 1, 1903	5⅜ 2⅞
Railway Steel Spring	13,500,000	3,945,000	1	Sept. 24, 1908	51⅞ 28
Railway Steel Spring pfd	13,500,000		1¾	Dec. 20, 1910	107 90¼
Reading	70,000,000	77,202,000	3	Aug. 1, 1910	172¼ 130⅝
Reading 1st pfd	28,000,000		2	Sept. 10, 1910	93½ 85
Reading 2d pfd	42,000,000		2	Nov. 10, 1910	110½ 87
Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	2,000,000	4	July 1, 1910	200 200
Republic Iron & Steel	27,191,000	9,177,000	..	.....	45⅞ 27
Republic Iron & Steel pfd	25,000,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1910	104¼ 82¾
Rock Island	90,742,102	.....	..	.....	57¼ 22⅞
Rock Island pfd	49,845,180	.....	1	Nov. 1, 1905	92½ 54
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	9,576,000	1¼	Nov. 15, 1910	122 120
Rutland pfd	9,057,600	11,338,000	1½	Jan. 15, 1908	44 28
St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000		..	.....	20 18
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pfd	5,498,500	4,000,000	2½	July 15, 1902	55 45
St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pfd	3,500,000		..	.....	40 38
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pfd	5,000,000		1	Nov. 1, 1910	73 58
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pfd	16,000,000	142,549,332	1	Dec. 1, 1905	63 34½
St. Louis & S. F., C. & E. Ill. pfd ctfs	9,317,000		1½	July 1, 1910	60 53
St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	46,709,329	..	.....	34½ 18⅛
St. Louis Southwestern pfd	20,000,000		2½	July 15, 1910	77½ 51⅛
Sears-Roebuck	30,000,000	.....	1¾	Nov. 15, 1910	182¼ 150
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	10,000,000	4,000,000	1¼	Sept. 1, 1910	86½ 48½
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pfd	6,700,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1910	120 114
Southern Pacific	272,672,305	131,840,540	1½	Jan. 3, 1911	138¼ 103¼
Southern	120,000,000		..	.....	33¾ 18
Southern pfd	60,000,000	231,440,000	1½	Oct. 17, 1907	75 43
Southern Mobile & Ohio Tr. ctfs	5,670,200		2	Oct. 1, 1910	....
Tennessee Copper	5,000,000	350,000	$1.25	Dec. 23, 1909	40⅝ 19¾
Texas Company	27,000,000	.....	2½	Sept. 30, 1910	144 134
Texas Pacific Land Trust	5,284,774	.....	..	.....	95 83
Texas & Pacific	38,763,810	54,952,011	..	.....	36¾ 22½
Third Avenue	16,000,000	40,000,000	1½	July 31, 1907	19½ 5½
Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	4,895,000	..	.....	....
Toledo Railway & Light	13,875,000	13,257,000	1	May 1, 1907	15¾ 5½
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	10,000,000	28,027,000	..	.....	54⅜ 19
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pfd	10,000,000		1	Oct. 15, 1910	72¼ 42¾
Twin City Rapid Transit	20,100,000	19,483,000	1½	Oct. 1, 1910	117½ 103
Twin City Rapid Transit pfd	3,000,000		1¾	Oct. 1, 1910	145 145
Union Bag & Paper	16,000,000	3,239,000	..	.....	13¼ 6
Union Bag & Paper pfd	11,000,000		1	Oct. 15, 1910	73 55
Union Pacific	216,577,700	194,658,650	2½	Jan. 3, 1911	204¾ 152¼
Union Pacific pfd	99,544,000		2	Oct. 1, 1910	103¾ 88¼
Union Pacific pfd	10,000,000	.....	2	Nov. 1, 1910	122 96
United Dry Goods	11,163,100	.....	1¾	Nov. 30, 1910	113⅞ 99¼
United Dry Goods pfd	24,599,000	5,530,000	**2	Oct. 15, 1910	....
United Fruit Co	20,400,000	18,150,000	..	.....	42¼ 23¾
United Railways Investment	16,000,000		††2½	Jan. 2, 1907	72⅜ 47
United Railways Investment pfd	12,106,300	1,194,000	1	Dec. 2, 1907	32 14
United States Cast Iron Pipe	12,106,300		1¼	Sept. 1, 1910	84⅝ 53
United States Cast Iron Pipe pfd	10,000,000	.....	3	Nov. 15, 1910	145 95¼
United States Express	62,882,300	3,880,000	..	.....	....
United States Leather	62,282,300		1½	Oct. 1, 1909	....
United States Leather pfd	25,000,000	19,500,000	1	Apr. 30, 1900	52½ 27
United States Rubber	40,000,000		2	Oct. 31, 1910	116½ 99
United States Rubber 1st pfd	10,000,000		1½	Oct. 31, 1910	84 59¼
United States Rubber 2d pfd	508,302,500	593,231,209	1¼	Dec. 30, 1910	91 61⅛
United States Steel	360,281,100		1¾	Nov. 29, 1910	125½ 110½
United States Steel pfd	7,343,750	7,500	75c.	Sept. 30, 1910	60¼ 39⅞
Utah Copper					

STOCK LIST AND PRICES OF LEADING STOCKS IN 1910—*Continued.*

Stocks.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Rate Per Cent. Last Div.	Date Payment Last Dividend Declared.	Highest and Lowest 1910(*b*)	
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	$27,984,400	$11,700,000	1¼	Nov. 15, 1910	66¼	47
Virginia-Carolina Chemical pfd	18,000,000		2	Oct. 15, 1910	129¼	117
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	9,073,680	5,331,000	‡‡5	Oct. 1, 1907	74	50
Wabash	53,189,293	111,207,687	..	.....	27¾	12½
Wabash pfd	39,189,293		..	.....	61	28½
Wells-Fargo	24,000,000	.....	5	Jan. 15, 1910	195	152
Western Union Telegraph	99,817,100	38,645,000	¾	Oct. 15, 1910	78½	56
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg	36,704,837	29,046,000	2½	Oct. 10, 1907	82½	49½
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. 1st pfd	3,998,700		§§5½	Oct. 15, 1910	130	110
Wheeling & Lake Erie	20,000,000		..	.....	10	3
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pfd	4,986,900	15,000,000	..	.....	23	8
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pfd	11,993,500		..	.....	13½	4
Wisconsin Central	16,146,768	36,599,000	1	June 15, 1910	64	44
Wisconsin Central pfd	11,267,105				.....	.....

(*b*) Report of prices in 1910 is to November 12. * 2% extral. † ½% extra. ‡ Also half of the $107,613,000 N. P., Gt. N. and C., B. & Q. col. 4s. § 1% extra. ** Also 10% in Stock. †† Scrip. ‡‡ Stock. §§ Includes 3½% deferred dividend.

THE WORLD ALMANAC is indebted to "Bradstreet's" for the stock list and prices of stocks.

New York Stock Exchange Seats.

THE following table, prepared by the *Wall Street Journal*, shows the high and low prices of New York Stock Exchange seats since 1900:

Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.	Year.	High.	Low.
1900	$35,000	$30,000	1904	$81,000	$57,000	1908	$72,000	$52,000
1901	50,000	48,000	1905	95,000	70,000	1909	96,000	72,500
1902	81,000	65,000	1906	95,000	78,000	1910	91,000	65,000
1903	82,000	51,000	1907	80,000	51,500			

Fluctuations are due to the trend upward and downward of the stock market. A sale was effected in August, 1910, as low as $68,000.

To show how the aggregate value of all the seats on the Stock Exchange has enhanced, the following table is appended. The average number of seats, now approximately 1,100, is used, and the high price each year is taken in computing the table:

Year.	High price.	Aggregate value.	Year.	High price.	Aggregate value.	Year.	High price.	Aggregate value.
1909	$96,000	$105,600,000	1904	$81,000	$88,000,000	1879	$20,000	$22,000,000
1908	72,000	79,000,000	1903	82,000	96,800,000	1866	10,000	11,000,000
1907	80,000	88,000,000	1902	81,000	88,000,000	1863	4,500	4,950,000
1906	95,000	104,500,000	1901	50,000	55,000,000	1823 (500 seats)	25	12,500
1905	95,000	104,500,000	1900	35,000	38,500,000			

In 1823 the initiation fee was $10, while at the present time it is $2,000. From 1863 to the high-record mark reached in 1909 the total number of seats increased in value $105,600,000, or over 2,300 per cent.

Cost of Membership in Leading Exchanges.

THE *Investment Guide* of Henry Clews & Co., for 1911, gives the following table of cost of membership in the leading exchanges of the world, as of November 15, 1910:

Baltimore Stock Exchange	$4,500	New Orleans Cotton Exchange	$3,000
Berlin Bourse (entrance fee, not transferable)	750	New York Coffee Exchange	2,000
Boston Stock Exchange	28,700	New York Cotton Exchange	15,100
Chicago Stock Exchange	1,975	New York Produce Exchange	450
Cincinnati Stock Exchange	3,100	New York Stock Exchange	75,000
Cleveland Stock Exchange	1,800	Paris Bourse (appointments made and controlled by French Government)	....
Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, New York	250	Philadelphia Stock Exchange	6,000
Liverpool Cotton Exchange	4,000	Pittsburgh Stock Exchange	3,000
London Stock Exchange (entrance fee, not transferable)	2,000	St. Louis Stock Exchange	2,500
Montreal Stock Exchange	29,500	Toronto Stock Exchange	24,500
		Washington Stock Exchange	4,500

The value of a membership in an exchange depends in a large measure upon the prevailing state of business and the market level of securities.

Comparative Prices of Commodities.

QUOTATIONS RULING FOR STANDARD GRADES. 1896 TO 1910.

THE following table from "Bradstreet's Journal" shows average ruling prices for 106 commodities in the United States at various periods from 1896 to 1910:

COMMODITIES.	1896. July 1.	1900. Feb. 1.	1907. Mar. 1.	1908. Nov. 1.	1909. Nov. 1.	1910. Nov. 1
BREADSTUFFS.						
Wheat, No. 2, red Winter, in elevator, per bush.	$0.64375	$0.75125	$0.83	$1.085	$1.235	$0.96
Corn, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush.	.33625	.40	.575	.82	.70	.5675
Oats, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush.	.215	.285	.475	.52	.42	.34
Barley, No. 2. (Milwaukee), per bush.	.30	.46	.66	.635	.665	.71
Rye, Western, per bush.	.375	.61	.70	.8325	.80	.865
Flour, straight Winter, per barrel.	3.25	3.40	3.35	4.10	5.40	4.25
LIVE STOCK.						
Beeves, best, native steers (Chic.), per 100 lbs.	4.65	6.35	6.00	7.35	9.00	7.55
Sheep, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs.	4.00	5.25	5.75	4.40	4.65	4.30
Hogs, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs.	3.40	4.90	7.00	5.85	8.00	8.60
Horses, average com. to best (Chic.), per head.	65.00	85.00	135.00	145.00	180.00	195.00
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.						
Beef, carcasses (Chic.), per lb.	.055	.0775	.08	.09	.09	.095
Hogs, market pigs, carcasses (Chic.), per lb.	.03875	.0625	.09	.0825	.1075	.1175
Mutton, carcasses (Chic.), per lb.	.055	.0825	.095	.0950	.095	.11
Milk (New York), per quart.	.03	.03775	.04025	.04525	.04775	.04775
Eggs, State, fresh (New York), per dozen.	.125	.19	.29	.34	.38	.34
Bread (New York), per loaf.	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
Beef, family, per barrel.	8.50	11.00	15.00	16.00	14.50	19.50
Pork, new mess, per barrel.	8.25	10.50	18.50	16.00	25.75	20.00
Bacon, short ribs, smoked (Chic.), per lb.	.04375	.0625	.0962	.1075	.1225	.1175
Hams, smoked, per lb.	.10	.0975	.14	.115	.145	.16
Lard, Western steam, per lb.	.042	.0615	.0975	.0980	.1265	.1215
Butter, creamery, State, best, per lb.	.15	.25	.335	.28	.32	.325
Cheese, choice East factory, per lb.	.06625	.1275	.15	.1325	.165	.1525
Mackerel, No. 1, bays (Boston), per barrel.	20.00	28.00	28.00	23.00	20.00	26.00
Codfish, large dried, per quintal.	4.00	4.50	8.00	7.00	7.00	.750
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per lb.	.13	.08375	.0725	.06375	.08125	.11
Sugar, granulated, per lb.	.04875	.0515	.0460	.05	.0505	.046
Tea, Formosa Oolong, superior, per lb.	.18	.255	.165	.165	.18	.16
Molasses, New Orleans, prime, per gallon.	.32	.44	.37	.28	.28	.32
Salt, fine domestic, sacks, 224 pounds.	.75	1.05	.98	.97	1.00	.80
Rice, domestic, good, per lb.	.0475	.0425	.05125	.05	.05	.045
Beans (New York), choice marrow, per bush.	1.15	2.25	2.175	2.40	2.75	2.80
Peas, choice (New York), per bush.	1.05	1.30	1.50	2.10	2.35	2.45
Potatoes, Eastern, per 180 lbs.	.75	1.50	1.50	2.12	1.50	1.25
FRESH AND DRIED FRUITS.						
Apples (State) per barrel.	....	4.50	2.00	2.50	2.50	3.00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, per barrel.	....	8.00	6.50	5.50	4.00	4.50
Peanuts, best Virginia, in hull, per lb.	.0475	.035	.0525	.055	.05	.045
Lemons, choice, per box, 300s.	2.00	2.10	3.00	4.75	5.00	5.25
Raisins, layer, per lb.	.06	.0775	.0925	.0675	.06	.09
Currants, new, dried, per lb.	.0325	.045	.0725	.06	.0575	.075
HIDES AND LEATHER.						
Native Steer hides, No. 1, per lb.	.085	.1325	.1475	.15	.175	.145
Hemlock, packer, middleweight, No. 1, per lb.	.18	.26	.31	.295	.31	.24
Union, middle backs, No. 1, per lb.	.26	.37	.36	.35	.37	.32
Oak, scoured backs, No. 1, per lb.	.30	.41	.38	.37	.42	.38
RAW AND MANUFACTURED TEXTILES.						
Cotton, middling uplands, per lb.	.074375	.0825	.1125	.0940	.1510	.1455
Wool, Ohio & Pa. X, washed (Boston), per lb.	.16	.34	.32	.30	.35	.29
Wool, Aust., super combing, per lb, scoured.	.48	.90	.85	.83	.87	.85
Hemp, Manila, per lb.	.0425	.145	.09625	.05875	.06375	.05
Jute, average of grades, per lb.	.026875	.0375	.0575	.04	.035	.0425
Silk, best No. 1, filature, per lb.	4.00	5.20	5.35	3.80	3.50	3.675
Flax, New Zealand, spot, per lb.	.0225	.085	.09	.05375	.06125	.05
Print cloths, 64s (Boston), per yard.	.024375	.0325	.045	.03125	.04	.0375
Standard sheetings (Boston), per yard.	.05375	.0625	.08	.0675	.08	.0775
Ginghams, Amosk. Staple (Boston), per yard.	.05	.055	.075	.05	.055	.07
Cotton sheetings, Southern, 3 yards, per yard.	.0475	.0575	.06875	.06125	.075	.08
METALS.						
Iron ore, old range, Bessemer, hematite, per ton.	4.50	6.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	5.00
Pig, No. 1, foundry, Eastern (N. Y.), per ton.	12.60	25.00	26.00	17.25	19.50	15.75
Pig, No. 2, foundry, Southern (Birm.), per ton.	7.00	17.50	23.50	12.50	15.00	11.00
Pig, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton.	12.50	25.00	22.85	15.40	19.90	15.90
Steel billets, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton.	20.25	35.00	29.50	25.00	27.00	23.50
Steel rails, Standard (Pittsburgh), per ton.	28.00	35.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Tin plates, American (Pittsburgh), per 100 lbs.	3.65	4.65	3.90	3.70	3.50	3.50
Steel beams (Pittsburgh), per ton.	31.00	45.00	34.00	32.00	31.00	27.00
Silver, commercial bars (N.Y.), per ounce.	.69125	.60375	.695	.50375	.50375	.56
Copper, Lake Superior ingots (N. Y.), per lb.	.12	.1625	.2525	.139375	.13	.128125
Lead, pig, Western (New York), per lb.	.03	.04675	.06	.0435	.0435	.0440
Tin, pig, spot (New York), per lb.	.1375	.275	.42	.29625	.30625	.3675
Quicksilver (San Fran.), per flask, 75 pounds.	37.00	51.00	38.50	44.00	50.50	45.00
COAL AND COKE.						
Anthracite, stove sizes (New York), per ton.	4.25	4.25	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Bituminous (Pitts.), f. o. b. Chic., per ton.	2.75	3.50	3.20	3.35	3.40	3.225
Connellsville coke, per short ton, f. o. b.	2.00	3.00	3.40	1.75	2.85	1.55
Southern coke (Chattanooga), per ton.	2.00	4.30	6.00	4.25	4.50	4.50

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—*Continued.*

Commodities.	1896. July 1.	1900. Feb. 1.	1907. Mar. 1.	1908. Nov. 1.	1909. Nov. 1.	1910. Nov. 1.
MINERAL AND VEGETABLE OILS.						
Petroleum, crude, in barrels (N. Y.), per barrel	$1.16	$1.68	$1.63	$1.78	$1.53	$1.30
Petroleum, refined, in cases, per gallon	.078	.099	.075	.0875	.085	.074C
Linseed, per gallon	.37	.56	.41	.42	.63	.97
Cottonseed, crude, prime (N. Y.), per pound	.028	.0426	.066	.0496	.0708	.0727
Castor, No. 1, per lb	.095	.115	.11	.1075	.10	.105
Olive, Italian, in barrels, per gallon	.49	.59	.73	1.15	.85	.90
NAVAL STORES.						
Rosin, good strained (Savannah), per barrel	1.50	1.30	4.15	2.70	4.00	5.875
Turpentine, machine, reg (Savannah), per gal	.23375	.53	.72	.37	.575	.7675
Tar, regular (Wilmington, N. C.), per barrel	1.20	1.30	2.30	1.80	1.80	2.60
BUILDING MATERIALS.						
Brick, Hudson River, hard, per M	5.25	5.50	5.50	4.75	5.50	5.50
Lime, Eastern common, per barrel	.70	.75	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Nails, wire, from store, base price, per keg	2.80	3.65	2.30	2.40	2.25	2.15
Glass window, 10x15 per box, 50 sq. feet	1.55	2.20	2.30	1.95	1.78	2.44
Pine, yellow, yard schedule, per M	17.00	22.00	28.00	22.00	26.00	24.00
Timber, Eastern spruce, wide random, per M	15.00	21.50	24.00	23.00	24.00	22.00
Timber, hemlock, Penns., random, per M	11.00	18.00	22.00	20.00	21.00	20.00
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.						
Alum, per pound	.0165	.0175	.0175	.0175	.0175	.0175
Bicarbonate soda, American, per pound	.015	.0115	.0160	.0125	.0110	.0110
Borax, crystals, per pound	.0525	.0725	.08	.045	.04	.0375
Carbolic acid, in bulk, per pound	.17	.40	.15	.11	.085	.075
Caustic soda, 60 per cent., per pound	.022	.0225	.0225	.0190	.0185	.0185
Nitric acid, 38 degrees, per pound	.0325	.035	.0425	.03875	.03875	.03875
Sulphuric acid, 66 degrees, per 100 pounds	.85	1.20	1.50	1.25	1.00	1.00
Phosphate rock, S. C., grd., per 2,000 pounds	5.25	7.50	6.50	7.00	6.00	6.00
Alcohol, 94 per cent., per gallon	2.33	2.40	2.47	2.59	2.61	2.54
Opium, per pound	2.00	3.15	3.50	4.25	5.60	4.60
Quinine, domestic, in bulk, per ounce	.30	.32	.22	.15	.14	.14
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Hops, New York State, choice, per pound	.07	.09	.09	.05	†.13	†.13
Rubber, up-river, Para, fine new, per pound	.81	1.08	1.22	1.15	2.05	1.38
Tobacco, med. leaf, Burley (Louisville), per pound	.11	.095	.14	.1775	.175	.13
Paper, news, roll, per pound	.0215	.03	.025	.024	.021	.026
Ground bone, fine, average per ton, steamed	22.00	20.00	22.50	22.50	22.50	24.50
Hay, prime (New York), per 100 pounds	.95	.85	1.15	.80	.95	1.10
Cottonseed (Houston), per ton 2,000 pounds	8.00	16.00	13.50	13.50	26.00	23.00

† Pacific Coast. An average of the index numbers yearly since 1893 reveals the following:

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1893	$7.5324	1899	$7.2100	1905	$8.0987
1894	6.6846	1900	7.8839	1906	8.4176
1895	6.4346	1901	7.5746	1907	8.9045
1896	5.9124	1902	7.8759	1908	8.6094
1897	6.1159	1903	7.9364	1909	8.4556
1898	6.5713	1904	7.9187	1910	9.0053

The figures for 1910 are based on the numbers ruling on the first of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November. The present average represents the highest point made within the life of the data, nineteen years. The current level is 1.1 per cent. higher than that of 1907.

Nutritiveness of Foods.

AVERAGE quantity of nutritive matter in 1,000 parts of varieties of animal and vegetable food.

Cucumber	25	Beet-root	118	Sole	210	Apricots	260	Almonds	650
Melons	30	Pears	150	Pork	240	Grapes	270	Oats	742
Turnips	42	Apples	170	Cherries	250	Chicken	270	Rye	792
Milk	72	Haddock	180	Veal	250	Plums	290	Rice	880
Cabbage	73	Gooseberries	190	Beef	260	Mutton	290	Barley	920
Carrots	98	Peaches	200	Potatoes	260	Tamarinds	340	Wheat	950
White of egg	140	Codfish	210						

Digestiveness of Foods.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Apples, sweet	Raw	1	30	Game (most kinds)	Roasted	4	15
Asparagus	Boiled	1	30	Liver (calves)	Fried or sauteed	2	30
Beans	Boiled	2	30	Lamb	Grilled	2	30
Beef, lean	Roasted	3	00	Milk	Raw	3	15
Beef, fresh salted	Boiled	2	45	Milk	Boiled	2	00
Beef, old salted	Boiled	6	00	Mutton	Boiled & broiled	3	00
Beets	Boiled	3	45	Nuts		5	00
Bread, fresh	Baked	3	30	Oysters	Raw	2	55
Cabbage	Pickled	4	30	Oysters	Stewed	3	30
Celery	Boiled	1	30	Onions	Stewed	3	30
Chicken	Boiled	2	00	Pork, fat	Roasted	5	15
Chicken	Roast	4	00	Pork, salt	Boiled	3	15
Cheese, old		3	30	Potatoes	Fried or baked	2	30
Duck	Roasted	2	00	Rice	Boiled	1	00
Eggs, fresh	Raw	2	00	Sausage	Grilled	3	30
Eggs, fresh	Soft boiled	3	00	Tripe	Boiled	1	00
Eggs, fresh	Hard boiled	4	00	Trout	Boiled	1	30
Fish, not fat	Boiled	1	30	Turkey	Roasted	2	30
Fish, not fat	Fried	3	00	Veal	Roast or grilled	5	00

Life Insurance Statistics.

CONDITION OF REGULAR LEGAL RESERVE COMPANIES JANUARY 1, 1910, AND BUSINESS THE PRECEDING YEAR.*

No. of Cos.	Assets.	Premiums Received.	Total Income.	Payments to Policyholders (Losses, Dividends, Surrenders, &c.)	Total Expenditures.	New Policies Issued.		Policies in Force.	
						No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
189	$3,643,857,971	$565,228,893	$748,027,892	$360,730,904	$505,360,483	6,287,394	$2,449,115,675	25,087,327	$15,480,721,211

CONDITION AND BUSINESS OF ASSESSMENT COMPANIES AND ORDERS.

No. of Cos.	Assets.	Assessments Collected.	Total Income.	Payments to Policyholders	Total Expenditures.	New Policies Issued.		Insurance in Force.	
						No.	Amount.	No. of Members.	Amount.
796	$138,035,543	$100,296,886	$133,003,944	$96,741,601	$115,103,928	†1,800,000	$1,413,770,814	8,761,901	$9,663,438,671

* Including industrial policies. † Estimated.

The returns of life insurance in the first three tables were compiled from *The Insurance Year-Book*, published by The Spectator Company.

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR TWENTY YEARS.

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of the "old-line" life insurance companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department for twenty years:

Year Ending Dec. 31.	No. of Companies.	Total Income.	Total Payments for Losses, Endowments, and Annuities.	Total Payments for Lapsed, Surrendered, and Purchased Policies.	Total Dividends to Policyholders.	Total Payments to Policyholders.	Taxes, Commissions, and other Expenses.	Total Disbursements.
1888....	30	$147,024,431	$48,569,964	$11,234,569	$14,324,827	$74,129,360	$27,905,878	$103,369,145
1889....	30	168,184,699	53,081,834	12,240,142	13,951,069	79,273,667	34,898,168	114,503,360
1890....	30	187,424,959	58,606,615	13,827,225	14,271,501	86,707,341	39,616,782	126,653,530
1891....	29	201,931,425	62,731,497	16,230,891	13,991,226	92,953,614	42,350,372	135,732,048
1892....	31	223,024,998	72,576,866	15,658,759	14,386,195	102,621,820	49,665,730	152,890,333
1893....	32	236,683,206	75,903,820	19,839,418	14,823,176	110,566,414	55,205,336	166,512,254
1894....	33	256,624,478	78,313,162	23,164,108	14,577,455	116,054,725	61,073,545	177,863,333
1895....	35	286,897,200	84,791,622	22,889,493	15,297,604	122,978,718	62,052,872	185,772,902
1896....	36	279,373,107	90,146,264	26,368,039	17,083,169	134,219,515	64,160,732	199,173,296
1897....	35	301,268,179	92,688,307	26,431,312	18,425,197	137,544,815	67,582,025	205,866,394
1898....	35	320,306,169	98,465,681	26,436,307	19,694,634	144,566,622	72,667,590	218,063,363
1899....	37	355,946,005	111,788,691	23,080,965	20,917,143	155,786,799	86,622,697	243,154,558
1900....	40	392,358,741	120,945,587	22,190,804	22,568,261	165,704,652	94,782,023	261,467,238
1901....	38	437,935,470	135,674,468	23,907,412	23,811,649	183,393,529	103,051,203	287,181,045
1902....	39	488,736,272	142,777,004	26,346,122	26,589,715	195,712,841	116,474,384	312,931,556
1903....	42	534,161,859	158,131,967	31,497,758	30,617,368	220,247,094	128,440,557	349,453,708
1904....	42	580,743,959	171,804,278	35,916,236	33,334,133	241,054,647	138,202,722	380,049,676
1905....	43	614,712,082	179,795,591	42,366,560	35,795,581	257,957,732	134,986,906	393,734,139
1906....	43	632,446,618	183,626,623	55,178,177	39,782,313	278,587,113	124,797,879	404,215,088
1907....	37	625,718,823	191,854,912	55,441,688	45,109,125	292,405,725	107,942,425	401,089,736
1908....	35	644,572,752	194,679,498	71,084,481	52,830,628	318,594,607	108,754,949	428,536,035
1909....	35	679,723,687	206,913,492	73,044,427	62,034,966	341,992,885	119,648,990	462,485,855

ASSETS OF AND AMOUNT INSURED BY THE PRINCIPAL AMERICAN COMPANIES JANUARY 1, 1910.

Companies.	Insurance in Force.	Admitted Assets.	Companies.	Insurance in Force.	Admitted Assets.
Metropolitan, N. Y.	$2,041,951,700	$277,107,868	Connecticut Mutual	$184,547,858	$68,132,055
New York Life, N. Y.	2,002,809,227	599,708,286	National Life, Vt.	159,187,877	47,468,473
Prudential, N. J.	1,684,860,806	200,158,078	State Mutual, Mass.	130,275,702	34,602,685
Mutual Life, N. Y.	1,441,333,848	560,122,368	Fidelity Mutual, Pa.	124,666,815	19,502,070
Equitable Life, N. Y.	1,335,347,979	479,900,419	Germania, N. Y.	118,813,391	43,621 266
Northwestern Mut., Wis.	1,012,899,095	262,441,989	Phœnix Mutual, Ct.	118,503,588	28,055,729
John Hancock Mut., Mass.	523,354,925	64,872,212	Pacific Mutual, Cal.	107 245,105	17,834,322
Mutual Benefit, N. J.	503,179,900	129,698,449	Home Life, N. Y.	92 532,533	23,626,019
Penn Mutual, Pa.	471,783,113	108,786,853	Pittsburgh L. & T., Pa.	76,571,646	23,597,119
Ætna Life, Ct.	293,523,233	91,732,133	Manhattan Life, N. Y.	67,585,793	21,269,761
Union Central, Ohio	284,906,828	74,525,966	Berkshire Life, Mass.	64,877,270	18,140,377
Massachusetts Mutual	242,415,512	55,207,982	Union Mutual, Me.	60,684,200	16,076,405
Provident L. & T., Pa.	214,509,255	70,514,350	Security Mutual, N. Y.	47,521,015	5,444,047
Travelers' (Life Dept.)	209,300,774	54,336,343	Connecticut General	44,568,664	8,871,703
New England Mutual	197,492,772	51,316,543	Columbian National	36,856,747	5,205,763

LIFE INSURANCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Insurance in force, United States (including assessment insurance), $25,144,209,882; Great Britain, $4,872,144,216; Germany, $2,015,000,000; France, $782,300,000; Austria, $847,300,000; Scandinavia, $350,000,000; Switzerland, $164,213,112; Russia, $450,000,000.

LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS IN 1909 OF COMPANIES REPORTING TO THE NEW YORK INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

COMPANIES.	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.				
	Premiums Received.	Interest Received.	Total Income.	Death Claims Paid.	Matured Endowments.	Lapsed and Surrendered.	Dividends to Policyholders.	Total Paid Policyholders.
Ætna Life	$10,517,295	$4,067,482	$14,614,777	$3,644,255	$2,641,212	$1,726,059	$ 835,013	$8,868,001
Berkshire	2,336,116	996,604	3,332,720	904,313	221,997	461,311	309,938	1,897,559
Connecticut Mutual	5,970,820	3,118,015	9,088,835	4,551,813	293,916	785,102	1,254,516	6,907,600
Equitable, N. Y.	53,262,994	22,233,061	75,496,055	20,102,319	6,321,554	14,398,514	9,609,040	51,555,765
Fidelity Mutual	4,696,006	1,044,061	5,740,067	1,604,930	14,650	465,479	141,533	2,230,689
Germania	5,082,633	2,753,920	7,836,553	1,599,496	1,384,422	607,858	470,402	4,102,638
Hartford Life	2,313,795	199,962	2,513,757	1,663,870	2,000	81,627	45,874	1,793,371
Home Life	3,532,203	1,077,051	4,609,254	977,125	355,347	542,577	359,690	2,284,246
Illinois Life	1,577,449	371,215	1,948,664	551,594	44,141	217,769	37,683	852,087
John Hancock	19,512,735	2,726,909	22,259,644	5,457,851	178,166	1,092,491	1,664,344	8,392,852
Life Ins. Co. of Va.	2,586,455	237,105	2,823,560	753,584	200	72,309	63,043	889,372
Manhattan	2,213,659	1,059,277	3,272,936	1,281,585	150,727	624,289	250,178	2,317,568
Mass. Mutual	8,398,643	2,523,650	10,922,293	2,412,110	344,728	1,114,095	1,335,353	5,206,286
Metropolitan	71,436,230	12,602,363	$4,038,593	19,655,301	890,547	2,064,607	3,895,755	26,676,247
Michigan Mutual	1,466,816	604,579	2,071,425	577,614	394,486	216,686	28,381	1,217,167
Mutual Benefit	18,316,366	6,155,594	24,472,960	5,639,691	1,688,691	2,395,285	2,556,973	12,463,655
Mutual, New York	53,436,863	32,342,724	85,779,587	22,068,370	6,957,804	12,169,808	11,005,915	54,909,649
National, U. S. A.	1,812,300	464,224	2,276,524	459,555	335,797	144,237	37,554	982,374
National, Vermont	6,319,993	2,108,971	8,428,969	1,577,116	468,932	955,921	530,213	3,862,185
New Eng. Mutual	6,808,312	2,354,470	9,162,782	2,165,166	565,892	834,033	1,120,554	4,694,555
New York Life	78,625,028	25,523,898	104,148,926	23,017,708	6,455,490	13,576,399	7,234,941	51,990,221
Northwest'n Mutual	37,089,997	12,319,007	49,409,004	8,478,978	2,309,922	7,624,334	10,339,814	28,835,020
Pacific Mutual	4,183,402	891,319	5,077,851	727,645	75,002	470,555	319,000	1,603,678
Penn Mutual	17,293,384	5,344,431	22,641,295	4,744,199	1,605,803	1,933,411	1,754,555	10,327,845
Phœnix Mutual	4,472,034	1,332,309	5,804,343	1,386,789	243,747	659,577	520,179	2,824,004
Prov. Life and Trust	8,137,137	4,104,387	12,241,524	1,899,658	2,607,143	749,658	1,152,849	6,500,575
Provident Savings	2,361,724	627,139	2,988,863	1,226,896	76,500	613,917	101,278	2,028,020
Prudential	58,950,451	8,248,150	67,198,601	15,012,518	351,558	2,828,917	2,630,971	20,893,400
Security Mut'l, N. Y.	1,602,766	259,483	1,862,249	539,736	.....	614,436	40,784	1,195,248
State Life	2,294,20*	454,213	2,748,504	440,383	.....	296,177	129,684	866,244
State Mutual	4,814,293	1,616,653	6,460,946	1,489,103	594,361	676,831	812,374	3,583,588
Travelers'	6,676,920	3,057,961	9,734,881	2,114,925	778,911	573,678	54,850	3,550,289
Union Central	9,838,799	4,652,057	14,490,856	2,341,849	918,997	900,669	1,504,634	5,691,056
Union Mutual	2,206,950	705,481	2,912,434	685,335	161,305	262,016	125,812	1,237,184
United States	953,516	508,841	1,467,387	619,658	99,552	460,461	82,268	1,279,682

DISBURSEMENTS.—Continued.

COMPANIES.	Commissions Paid.	Salaries Paid.	All Other Expenses.	Dividends to Stockholders.	Taxes.	Profit and Loss.	Total Expenses.	Total Disbursements.
Ætna Life	$878,342	$298,138	$393,010	$200,000	$397,212	$40,055	$2,384,009	$11,252,010
Berkshire	168,433	78,625	114,983	.....	42,214	.....	505,719	2,403,278
Conn. Mutual	507,774	196,031	151,441	.....	215,952	173,732	1,689,769	8,597,369
Equitable, N. Y.	4,881,600	1,454,551	2,773,539	7,000	637,561	.....	10,620,454	62,176,219
Fidelity Mutual	420,335	179,831	367,855	.....	99,798	27,555	1,193,423	3,424,112
Germania	411,146	184,760	439,550	24,000	50,881	.....	1,207,652	5,310,290
Hartford Life	133,505	84,336	143,463	50,000	30,437	8,432	458,445	2,251,816
Home Life	363,995	158,755	181,185	15,000	53,336	3,868	838,768	3,123,014
Illinois Life	391,895	101,518	121,463	7,000	32,050	15,220	686,714	1,538,801
John Hancock	3,229,182	595,108	1,915,196	.....	222,963	.....	6,119,704	14,512,556
Life Ins. Co. of Va.	459,819	168,613	397,327	42,000	51,841	1,900	1,103,382	1,992,754
Manhattan	193,275	121,370	184,694	26,000	39,032	2,339	724,499	3,042,067
Mass. Mutual	795,334	191,364	390,142	.....	146,406	.....	1,645,792	6,852,078
Metropolitan	2,422,599	2,902,255	14,486,851	140,000	1,056,667	13,226	21,677,266	48,353,513
Michigan Mutual	176,796	65,346	100,343	25,000	33,419	.....	410,202	1,627,369
Mutual Benefit	1,892,196	425,655	601,040	.....	433,406	.....	3,584,445	16,048,100
Mutual, New York	2,535,513	1,220,174	3,522,083	.....	719,521	775,810	9,814,398	64,724,047
National, U. S. A.	177,976	102,668	150,601	35,000	32,920	.....	507,406	1,489,780
National, Vermont	579,891	142,832	268,954	.....	159,278	58,975	1,262,131	5,124,316
New England Mutual	638,781	203,678	319,273	.....	123,123	.....	1,426,960	6,121,515
New York Life	3,813,562	1,483,863	4,093,136	.....	943,357	21,455	11,032,002	63,022,223
Northwestern Mutual	3,711,411	764,602	678,596	.....	835,712	.....	6,265,580	35,100,600
Pacific Mutual	669,337	166,293	230,619	70,000	69,282	.....	1,233,332	2,837,010
Penn Mutual	1,800,870	383,853	627,746	.....	492,974	17,397	3,597,385	13,925,230
Phœnix Mutual	439,934	140,487	286,448	.....	122,287	1,243	1,022,194	3,846,198
Provident Life & Trust	686,321	345 471	336,090	.....	208,408	.....	1,716,888	8,217,463
Provident Savings	209,880	91,914	144,007	.....	10,929	109,245	728,969	2,756,989
Prudential	10,709,572	2,338,155	8,029,398	200,000	1,218,946	.....	23,039,959	43,933,359
Security Mut'l, N. Y.	222,049	92,294	116,739	.....	25,207	6,229	522,840	1,718,088
State Life	365,455	123,663	102,658	.....	41,512	4	681,065	1,547,309
State Mutual	455,438	110,346	217,056	.....	87,790	17,038	958,345	4,541,933
Travelers'	593,934	178,132	512,905	.....	54,514	1,894	1,776,030	5,326,319
Union Central	1,006,219	301,842	637,175	50,000	380,373	82,587	2,598,086	8,289,142
Union Mutual	177,321	88,405	116,630	.....	44,085	227	473,337	1,710,721
United States	76,568	67,340	88,760	18,480	13,295	571	291,939	1,571,621

Life Insurance Progress in the United States.

It is within the past sixty years that the vast business of life insurance in the United States has been developed. The experimental stage was ended and the era of advance was opened when, in 1843, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York began business, its first policy having been issued on February 1 of that year.

Since then a large number of life insurance companies have been established. The following list includes those now transacting business which had their inception between 1843 and 1860 inclusive, arranged according to the date of the first policy issued:

Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1843, February 1; New England Mutual Life Insurance Company (1), 1844, February 1; New York Life Insurance Company, 1845, April 17; Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company (2), 1845, May 6; State Mutual Life Assurance Company (3), 1845, June 1; Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1846, December 15; Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1847, June 25; Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1849, October 1; National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, 1850, February 1; United States Life Insurance Company, 1850, March 4; Ætna Life Insurance Company, 1850, August 1; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, 1850, August 1; Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1851, August 2; Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1851, September 11; Berkshire Life Insurance Company (4), 1851, October 27; Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1858, November 25; Equitable Life Assurance Society, 1859, July 28; Washington Life Insurance Company, 1860, February 2; Home Life Insurance Company, 1860, May 1; Germania Life Insurance Company, 1860, July 16.

How life insurance has progressed since the early part of 1843 is shown in the subjoined table by periods of years as indicated, assessment insurance not being included.

December 31.	Amount of Outstanding Insurance.	Amount of Assets.
1843	$6,500,000	$1,000,000
1867	1,235,000,000	124,534,000
1892	4,898,000,000	907,441,000
1899	6,266,000,000	1,576,000,000
1910	15,480,721,211	3,643,857,971

American Experience Table of Mortality.

This is the mortality table prescribed by statute in most of the States as the basis upon which the reserves of life insurance companies shall be computed:

Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.	Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.	Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.
10	100,000	749	48.72	39	78,862	756	28.90	68	43,133	2,243	9.47
11	99,251	746	48.08	40	78,106	765	28.18	69	40,890	2,321	8.97
12	98,505	743	47.45	41	77,341	774	27.45	70	38,569	2,391	8.48
13	97,762	740	46.80	42	76,567	785	26.72	71	36,178	2,448	8.00
14	97,022	737	46.16	43	75,782	797	26.00	72	33,730	2,487	7.55
15	96,285	735	45.50	44	74,985	812	25.27	73	31,243	2,505	7.11
16	95,550	732	44.85	45	74,173	828	24.54	74	28,738	2,501	6.68
17	94,818	729	44.19	46	73,345	848	23.81	75	26,237	2,476	6.27
18	94,089	727	43.53	47	72,497	870	23.08	76	23,761	2,431	5.88
19	93,362	725	42.87	48	71,627	896	22.36	77	21,330	2,369	5.49
20	92,637	723	42.20	49	70,731	927	21.63	78	18,961	2,291	5.11
21	91,914	722	41.53	50	69,804	962	20.91	79	16,670	2,196	4.74
22	91,192	721	40.85	51	68,842	1,001	20.20	80	14,474	2,091	4.39
23	90,471	720	40.17	52	67,841	1,044	19.49	81	12,383	1,964	4.05
24	89,751	719	39.49	53	66,797	1,091	18.79	82	10,419	1,816	3.71
25	89,032	718	38.81	54	65,706	1,143	18.09	83	8,603	1,648	3.39
26	88,314	718	38.12	55	64,563	1,199	17.40	84	6,955	1,470	3.08
27	87,596	718	37.43	56	63,364	1,260	16.72	85	5,485	1,292	2.77
28	86,878	718	36.73	57	62,104	1,325	16.05	86	4,193	1,114	2.47
29	86,160	719	36.03	58	60,779	1,394	15.39	87	3,079	933	2.18
30	85,441	720	35.33	59	59,385	1,468	14.74	88	2,146	744	1.91
31	84,721	721	34.63	60	57,917	1,546	14.10	89	1,402	555	1.66
32	84,000	723	33.92	61	56,371	1,628	13.47	90	847	385	1.42
33	83,277	726	33.21	62	54,743	1,713	12.86	91	462	246	1.19
34	82,551	729	32.50	63	53,030	1,800	12.26	92	216	137	.98
35	81,822	732	31.78	64	51,230	1,889	11.67	93	79	58	.80
36	81,090	737	31.07	65	49,341	1,980	11.10	94	21	18	.64
37	80,353	742	30.35	66	47,361	2,070	10.54	95	3	3	.50
38	79,611	749	29.62	67	45,291	2,158	10.00				

Casualty Insurance in the United States.

Insurance in force January 1, 1910—Personal Accident and Health, $4,200,000,000; Steam Boiler, $750,000,000; Plate Glass, $125,000,000; Employers' Liability (estimated), $1,800,000,000; Fidelity, $1,000,000,000; Surety, $1,000,000,000; Credit, $45,000,000; Burglary, $60,000,000.

CASUALTY AND SURETY INSURANCE BUSINESS IN 1909.

The following was the business transacted in the United States in 1909 by the companies doing a miscellaneous insurance business:

Class of Business.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	P.C.	Class of Business.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	P.C.
Burglary	$2,712,233	$821,132	30.2	Personal Accident	$21,446,506	$8,248,182	38.4
Credit	1,871,517	1,767,272	94.4	Plate Glass	3,679,631	1,292,508	35.1
Fidelity and Surety	13,283,693	3,200,645	24.0	Steam Boiler	2,258,185	194,303	8.6
Health	5,714,579	2,173,386	38.0	Sprinkler	213,015	48,861	22.9
Liability	23,845,147	9,861,187	42.6				

Ocean Marine Insurance.

Eighteen marine insurance companies reporting to the New York State Insurance Department had on January 1, 1910, assets of $26,619,516, net surplus of $9,557,473 and premiums received in preceding year $10,916,357, losses paid $5,534,503, risks written $6,222,385,385.

Great Conflagrations

IN THE LAST AND PRESENT CENTURY.

Date.		LOCATION.	Loss.
1835—Dec.	16	NEW YORK—674 houses and warehouses, including Merchants' Exchange, burned. The extent of this fire was attributable to narrow streets, a gale of wind and the intense cold, which froze the engines and rendered them useless	
1839—Sept.	23	NEW YORK—46 commercial buildings burned	$17,500,000
1842—May	4	HAMBURG—The number of streets burned through was 61; courts. 120; dwelling floors, 1,716; dwelling cellars, 468; cottages, 498. Total houses, 1,992. The number of persons rendered homeless was 21,526	4,000,000
1845—July	19	NEW YORK—302 houses destroyed in the best business part of the city	35,000,000
1846—June	9	ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Nearly the whole of the town destroyed	7,500,000
1848—Aug.	16	CONSTANTINOPLE—Some 2,500 shops and 500 houses, including some splendid palaces, burned	5,000,000
1848—Aug.	17	ALBANY, N. Y.—439 houses burned	15,000,000
1849—May	18	ST. LOUIS—About one-half the business portion of the city destroyed	3,000,000
1851—May	3	SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—2,500 houses burned. The fire extended over three parts of the city	3,000,000
1852—July	8	MONTREAL—A large part of the city destroyed. Some 15,000 persons rendered homeless	3,500,000
1852—Nov.	12	SACRAMENTO CITY, Cal.—About 2,500 buildings destroyed. The city almost entirely burned up	5,000,000
1861—Dec.	12	CHARLESTON, S. C.—A considerable portion of the city destroyed	5,000,000
1862—June	10	ST. PETERSBURG, Russia	10 000,000
1866—July	4	PORTLAND, Me.—A cracker thrown by a boy during the celebration of Independence Day led to the destruction of nearly all the business portion of the city, including eight churches, the banks, newspaper offices, etc. More than 2,000 families were rendered homeless	5,000,000
1866—Oct.	16	QUEBEC—2,500 houses and 17 convents and churches burned; 18,000 people rendered homeless	10,000,000
1866—Nov.	30	YOKOHAMA, Japan—Tremendous conflagration in the European quarter. Ruins covered 50 acres	3,000,000
1869—Aug.	4	PHILADELPHIA—Patterson's whiskey stores, containing over 25,000 barrels, burned	3,000,000
1870—June	5	CONSTANTINOPLE—The greater part of Pera was destroyed, including the English Embassy and about 7,000 houses	3,500,000
1871—Oct.	8	CHICAGO—This fire destroyed 18,000 buildings, covering an area of nearly five square miles	25,000,000
1872—Nov.	9	BOSTON—This fire broke out on a Saturday afternoon and is regarded as the third largest in modern history. In less than 48 hours it reduced to ruins 748 houses, including many of the largest business blocks in the city, covering some 60 acres, including the old post-office and old Trinity Church	165,000,000
1874—Feb.	12	LONDON—The Pantechnicon, Belgrave Square	70,000,000
1874—July	14	CHICAGO—New Post-Office, five hotels, four chapels, two theatres, etc., extending over a district of 60 acres	9,250,000
1875—Oct.	26	VIRGINIA CITY, Nev.—This city, forming the centre of one of the richest mining districts in the United States, burned	4,000,000
1875—Oct.	27	The machinery of many of the mines seriously damaged	
1876—June	18	IQUIQUE, Peru—This fire was discovered at 2 A. M., and before noon three-fourths of the city had vanished	7,500,000
1876—Sept.	3	QUEBEC—Both sides of Richelieu Street and east side of Champlain Street destroyed	5,000,000
1877—June	20	ST. HYACINTH, Canada—Town nearly consumed, including the Post-Office, Market, Court House, 3 banks, 80 stores and 500 other buildings	6,000,000
1882—Dec.	11	ST. JOHN, N. B.—This fire began in a boiler shop in the Portland suburb, and extended over an area of 600 acres. Loss of life estimated at 100	15,000,000
1889—June	10	KINGSTON, Jamaica—This fire started on the wharves along the river. Thousands of people were rendered homeless	15,000,000
1889—Nov.	27	SEATTLE, Wash.—General fire	10,000,000
1892—July	8	BOSTON—Bedford Street, buildings	6,626,000
1892—Oct.	20	ST JOHN'S, N. F.—600 buildings	5,000,000
1896—Oct.	5	MILWAUKEE, Wis.—General fire	25,000,000
1897—Nov.	19	GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador	5,000,000
1900—April	27	LONDON—Cripplegate, 122 warehouses	22,000,000
1900—June		OTTAWA, Hull, Ontario	5,000,000
1901—May	3	HOBOKEN, N. J.—Dock property, merchandise and steamers	10,000,000
1902—Feb.		JACKSONVILLE, Fla—General conflagration	4,627,000
1904—Jan.	23	PATERSON, N. J.—456 buildings	10,050,000
1904—Feb.	7	AESLAND, Norway—Entire town, built of wood, destroyed	5,817,305
1904—April	19	BALTIMORE—Over seventy blocks and 2,500 buildings were totally destroyed	6,000,000
1906—April	18	TORONTO—Three and a half blocks destroyed	50,000,000
1908—April	12	SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.	12,000,000
		CHELSEA, Mass.—General fire	350 000,000
			6,000,000

Fire Insurance Statistics.

CONDITION AND TRANSACTIONS OF COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES, YEAR ENDING JANUARY 1, 1910.

Number of Companies.	Capital.	Assets Exclusive of Premium Notes.	Net Surplus.	Cash Premiums Received during Year.	Total Cash Income during Year.
322 Stock* 272 Mutual	$87,504,299	$659,451,677	$238,981,691	$328,957,313	$362,032,354

Number of Companies.	Paid for Losses during Year.	Paid for Dividends during Year.	Expenses other than Losses and Dividends during Year.	Total Disbursements during Year.	Risks Written during Year.
322 Stock* 272 Mutual	$154,099,782	$30,154,845	$115,878,527	$300,133,154	†$34,000,000,000

* Including Lloyds. † Approximation. These statistics of fire insurance business in the United States are, with the exception of the estimate of risks written during the year, compiled from *The Insurance Year-Book*, published by The Spectator Company. They do not include the returns of a few stock companies and some 500 mutuals and town and county mutuals, whose transactions are purely local and individually of small volume.

CONDITION OF THE PRINCIPAL JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES JANUARY 1, 1910.*

Companies.	Admitted Assets.	Capital.	Net Surplus.	Companies.	Admitted Assets.	Capital.	Net Surplus.
Home, New York	$27,625,732	$3,000,000	11 500,897	Munich, Germany	$5,236,056	†$200,000	$2,204,928
Continental, New York	23,926,955	1,000,000	14,639,047	Globe & Rutgers, N.Y.	5,219,360	400,000	2,440,448
Hartford, Ct.	23,508,448	2,000,000	6,113,147	Glens Falls, N. Y.	5,163,453	200,000	2,500,983
Ætna, Ct.	18,095,551	4,000,000	5,805,372	Northern, England	4,933,171	† 200,000	1,677,191
German-American, N. Y	16,876,898	1,500,000	7,154,879	Scottish Union & Nat'l	4,882,143	†200,000	2,716,207
Liverp., London & Globe	13,868,703	† 200,000	5,102,080	Hanover Fire, N. Y.	4,765,227	1,000,000	1,252,719
Ins. Co. of N. America	13,376,095	3,000,000	2,365,444	Westchester Fire, N.Y.	4,505,744	300,000	1,435,688
Royal, England	11,323,568	†200,000	2,772,820	Sun, England	4,236,874	† 200,000	1,223,920
Phenix, New York	10,155,427	1,500,000	693,577	Agricultural, N. Y.	3,472,143	500,000	1,051,306
Phœnix, Ct	9,976,355	2,000,000	3,101,768	Providence-Wash., R.I	3,469,760	500,000	645,051
Springfield F. & M.	9,761,460	2,000,000	2,699,362	Phœnix, England	3,396,326	†200,000	1,180.772
National, Ct.	8,923,803	1,000,000	2,095,287	Rossia, Russia	3,316,410	†200,000	597,525
Queen, New York	8,618,393	1,000,000	3,275,595	Milwau. Mechanics'	3,282,564	500,000	685,919
American, N. J.	8,550,397	1,000,000	2,370,125	Palatine, England	3,247,415	†200,000	1,314,949
Fire Association, Pa.	8,529,261	750,000	2,287,254	Spring Garden, Pa.	3,193,434	400,000	509,879
N. British & Mercantile	8,329,089	†200,000	3,664,088	Orient, Ct.	3,020,850	500,000	1,042,353
Fireman's Fund, Cal	7,461,056	1,500,000	1,779,479	Franklin, Pa.	2,934,845	400,000	657,424
Commercial Union, Eng.	7,310,375	†200,000	2,652,892	London Assurance	2,791,380	†200,000	791,019
Pennsylvania Fire	7,131,742	750,000	2,032,076	Williamsb'rgh C. N.Y.	2,787,066	250,000	790,522
Connecticut Fire	6,968,339	1,000,000	1,719,685	Norwich Union, Eng.	2,593,032	† 200,000	768,570
Germania Fire	6,562,329	1,000,000	2,008,419	Security, Ct.	2,560,567	500,000	460,242
St. Paul F. & M., Minn.	6,274,646	500,000	1,545,468	Girard F. & M., Pa.	2,449,322	500,000	393,323
Niagara Fire, N. Y.	6,122,659	750,000	2,294,309	Western Canada	2,380,493	†200,000	842,458
Boston, Mass.	5,975,525	1,000,000	2,752,024	Delaware, Pa.	2,352,625	400,000	216,572
Firemen's, N. J.	5,743,108	1,000,000	2,767,802	Royal Exchange, Eng.	2,226,412	†200,000	753,439
Northwestern Nat'l, Wis	5,543,871	1,000,000	1,299,810	Atlas, England	2,214,302	†200,000	621,901
American Central, Mo.	5,487,595	2,000,000	1,005,754	Caledonian, Scotland	2,064,694	†200,000	623,881
New Hampshire Fire	5,446,658	1,100,000	1,752,975	Hamburg-Bremen	1,997,569	† 200,000	585,126

* Annual statements of the fire insurance companies are rendered to the insurance departments during the month of January; therefore the statistics of condition January 1, 1911, were not ready when this publication went to press.

† The New York law requires a deposit of $200,000 from foreign companies with the insurance department. This is treated by the department as "deposit capital," and the surplus stated in the next column is "surplus beyond deposit capital" and other liabilities.

ANNUAL PROPERTY LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES BY FIRES—1879-1910.

Years.	Property Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Years.	Property Loss.	Insurance Loss.
1879	$77,703,700	$44,464,700	1896	$118,737,420	$73,903,809
1880	74,643,400	42,525,000	1897	116,354 570	66,722,140
1881	81,280,900	44,641,900	1898	130,593 905	73,796,080
1882	84,505,024	48,875,131	1899	153,597,830	92,683,715
1883	100,149,228	54,808,664	1900	160,929,805	95,403,650
1884	110,008,611	60,679,818	1901	174,160,680	106,680,590
1885	102,818,796	57,430,789	1902	161,488,355	94,775,045
1886	104,924,750	60,506,567	1903	145,302,155	104,532,000
1887	120,283,055	69,659,508	1904	222,198,050	144,621,235
1888	110,886,665	63,965,724	1905	165,221,650	116,446,324
1889	123,046,833	73,679,465	1906	518,611,800	232,124,366
1890	108,993,792	65,015,465	1907	215,084,709	127,847,000
1891	143,764,967	90,576,918	1908	217,885,850	157,842,500
1892	151,516,098	93,511,936	1909	188,705,150	143,536,212
1893	167,544,370	105,994,577	1910	*210,000,000	*147,000,000
1894	140,006,484	89,574,699	Total 33 years	$4,995,954,124	$3,059,490,365
1895	142,110,233	84,689,030			

* Estimated.

Railroad Statistics.

MILEAGE, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, EARNINGS, EXPENDITURES, AND TRAFFIC OF SURFACE STEAM RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

This table was compiled from "Poor's Manual of Railroads of the United States for 1910."

Mileage of Railroads	236,377.68
Second Tracks and Sidings	107,009.24
Total Track	343,386.92
Steel Rails in Track	334,525.00
Iron Rails in Track	8,861.92
Locomotives	60,601
Cars, Passenger	36,245
" Baggage, Mail, etc	13,449
" Freight	2,180,324
Total Revenue Cars	2,230,018
Liabilities.	
Capital Stock	$8,030,680,963
Bonded Debt§	9,911,601,612
Unfunded Debt	269,887,378
Current Accounts	933,646,991
Sinking and Other Funds	311,448,385
Total Liabilities	$19,457,265,329
Assets.	
Cost of Railroad and Equipment	$14,514,822,308
Other Investments	3,992,260,071
Sundry Assets	576,308,856
Current Accounts	1,163,176,374
Total Assets	$20,246,567,609
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	$789,302,280

Miles of Railroad Operated	237,867.79
Passenger Train Mileage	519,262,551
Freight " "	589,309,266
Mixed " "	32,734,351
Total	1,141,306,168
Passengers Carried	924,423,075
Passenger Mileage	29,896,152,391
Tons of Freight Moved	1,635,215,800
Freight Mileage	227,198,932,735
Traffic Earnings.	
Passengers	$578,243,601
Freight	1,720,863,413
Miscellaneous	214,105,749
Total Traffic Revenue	$2,513,212,763
Net Earnings	$852,153,280
Receipts from Other Sources	165,888,557
Total Available Revenue	$1,018,041,837
Payments.	
Interest on Bonds	$318,755,456
Other Interest	33,919,466
Dividends on Stock	265,162,298
Miscellaneous	108,312,393
Rentals—Interest	34,406,772
Dividends	30,199,751
Miscellaneous	28,633,163
Taxes	90,790,949
Total Payments	$910,180,248
Surplus	$107,861,589

§Including, in 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905 and 1904, real estate mortgages, equipment, trust obligations, etc., previously included in item "unfunded debt."

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1899-1909.

Year.	Miles Operated.	Capital Stock.	Bonded Debt.	Gross Earnings.	Net Earnings.	Interest Paid.	Dividends Paid
1899	186,280	$5,742,181,181	$5,644,858,027	$1,336,096,379	$423,941,689	$239,178,913	109,032,252
1900	191,511	5,804,346,250	5,758,592,754	1,501,695,378	483,247,526	244,447,806	140,343,653
1901	195,886	5,978,796,249	6,035,469,741	1,612,448,826	520,294,727	261,645,714	156,887,283
1902	197,381	6,078,290,596	6,465,290,839	1,720,814,900	560,026,277	263,237,451	178,200,754
1903	206,876	6,355,207,335	6,722,216,517	1,908,857,826	592,508,512	278,101,828	190,674,415
1904	211,074	6,477,045,374	7,475,840,203	1,977,638,713	639,240,027	275,800,200	211,522,166
1905	212,624	6,741,956,825	7,821,243,106	2,112,197,770	685,464,488	270,315,290	203,675,622
1906	218,476	7,106,408,976	7,851,107,778	2,346,640,286	790,187,712	309,538,574	253,340,925
1907	225,227	7,458,126,785	9,043,286,284	2,602,757,503	833,339,600	319,119,407	278,345,593
1908	228,285	7,641,913,086	8,788,518,045	2,407,019,810	717,802,167	371,390,070	267,574,060
1909	234,885	8,030,680,963	9,118,103,813	2,513,212,763	852,153,280	353,162,228	295,362,048

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY MILEAGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

Year.	Mileage on June 30, of years Mentioned.				Miles of Line per 100 Sq. Miles.	Miles of Line per 10,000 Inhabitants.
	Official.	Unofficial.	Total.	Increase Over Preceding Year.		
1909§	234,799.40	2,069.13	‡236,868.53	3,400.69	*7.98	†27.01
1908§	231,333.02	2,134.82	233,467.84	3,516.65	7.87	27.04
1907	227,670.85	2,280.34	229,951.19	5,588.02	7.74	27.02
1906	222,571.52	1,791.65	224,363.17	6,262.13	7.55	26.78
1905	217,017.68	1,083.36	218,101.04	4,196.70	7.34	26.44
1904	212,577.57	1,326.77	213,904.34	5,927.12	7.20	26.34
1903	207,186.84	790.38	207,977.22	5,505.37	7.00	26.03
1902	201,672.83	799.02	202,471.85	5,234.41	6.82	25.76
1901	196,075.07	1,162.37	197,237.44	3,891.66	6.64	25.52
1900	192,940.67	405.11	193,345.78	4,051.12	6.51	25.44

*On basis of 2,970,038 square miles, which "covers land surface" only, and excludes Alaska and Hawaii. †On basis of 87,694,575 population for 1909, which is reached by adding to population of the United States in 1900, 75,994,575 (which excludes Alaska, Hawaii, and persons in the military and naval service stationed abroad), an estimated annual increase of 1,300,000 for each successive year. ‡Excludes mileage in Alaska (302.92 miles, unofficial) and Hawaii (149.34 miles.) §Does not include mileage of Switching and Terminal Companies.

Principal Railroad Systems of United States and Canada

WITH A SYNOPSIS OF LAST ANNUAL REPORT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS SUBMITTED TO "THE WORLD ALMANAC" BY THE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Ry. System.—"Santa Fe." [Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oklahoma, Louisiana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.. $104,993,194 Operating expenses 69,761 819 Net earnings..... $35,231,375 Other income..... 2.550,055 Total net income $37,781.430 Total payments..... 32,712,366 Surplus..... $5,069,064	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Ry., 5,563.08 m.; Coast Lines, 1,908 08 m.; Southern Kansas Ry. of Texas, 125.08 m.; Santa Fé, Prescott & Phœnix Ry, 364 24 m.; Eastern Ry. of New Mexico, 433.38 m.; Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Ry, 1,518.18 m.; Grand Canyon Ry, 66 89 m. Total mileage, 9,961.25. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, E. P. Ripley, Chicago, Ill; Vice-Presidents, J. W. Kendrick, G. T. Nicholson, W. E. Hodges and W. B. Storey, Jr., Chicago, Ill; General Managers, C. W. Kouns, Topeka, Kan; A. G. Wells, Los Angeles, Cal.; F. G Pettibone, Galveston, Tex.; F. C. Fox, Amarillo, Tex.; Freight Traffic Manager, F. B. Houghton, Chicago, Ill.; Passenger Traffic Manager, W. J. Black, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, E. L. Copeland, Topeka, Kan.; Assistant Secretary, L. C. Deming, New York General Offices, Chicago, Ill., and Topeka, Kan; New York Offices, 5 Nassau St., 377 Broadway.
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. [Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $25,144,064 Operating expenses 15,943,361 Net earnings..... $9.200,703 Other income..... 2,898,765 Total net income $12,099,468 Total payments.. . 7,470,689 Surplus..... $4,628,779	Virginia, 138.84 m.; North Carolina, 1,022.37 m.; South Carolina, 875.65 m; Georgia, 714.98 m.; Florida, 1,476.85 m.; Alabama, 247.33 m Total mileage, 4,476. 02. Express Co.—Southern.	President, T. M. Emerson; 1st Vice-President, Alex. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; 2d Vice-President, C. S. Gadsden, Charleston, S. C.; 3d Vice-President, J. R. Kenly; General Manager, W. N. Royall; Secretary, H. L. Borden, New York. General Offices, Wilmington, N. C; New York Offices, 71, 407, and 1218 Broadway.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. [New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $90,163,400 Operating expenses 63,195,583 Net earnings. ... $26,967.817 Other income..... 4,217,898 Total net income $31,185,715 Total payments... 26,828,102 Surplus..... $4,357,613	Lines included in income account, 4,006.32 m.; affiliated lines, 455 78 m. Total mileage, 4,462.10. Express Co.—United States.	President, Daniel Willard, 1st Vice-President, George F. Randolph; 2d Vice-President, ————; 3d Vice-President, G. L. Potter; 4th Vice-President, J. V. McNeal; Secretary, C. W. Woolford; General Traffic Manager, C. S. Wight; General Offices, Baltimore, Md.; New York Offices, 2 Wall Street, 434 Broadway. General Offices B. & O. S. W. Div., Cincinnati, O.; New York Office, 2 Wall Street.
Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. [Maine.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.. ... $2.990,529 Operating expenses 1,785,289 Net earnings.... $1 205.240 Other income..... 172,741 Total net income $1,377,981 Total payments.... 1,131,014 Surplus..... $246,967	Brownville to Caribou, 154.95 m.; Oldtown to Greenville, 76 m.; Ashland Junction to Fort Kent, 94.89 m.; Caribou to Van Buren, 33.11 m.; South Lagrange to Searsport, 54.13 m.; Stockholm to Squa Pan, 48.32 m.; Medford Extension (new line), 29 45 m.; Grand Isle to Fort Kent, 30m. branches and spurs, 116.71 m. Total mileage, 632.30. Express Co.—American.	President, F. W. Cram; Vice-President, Percy R. Todd. General Offices, Bangor, Me.
Boston and Albany R. R. [Massachusetts, New York.] *Earnings, expenses, etc., reported by New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co., Lessee.*	Main Line, Boston, Mass., to Albany, N. Y., 200 m.; Ware River Br., 49 m.; Athol Br. 45 m.; Pittsfield and North Adams Br, 19 m.; Hudson and Chatham Br., 17 m.; Milford Br. 12 m.; Webster Br., 11 m.; other branches, 39 m. Total mileage, 392. Express Co.—American.	Vice-President and General Manager, A. H. Smith, New York; Assistant General Manager, J. H. Hustis, General Offices, Boston, Mass.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Boston and Maine Railroad. New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Quebec.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $43,357,175 Operating expenses 31,336,324 Net earnings..... $12,020,851 Other income..... 789,012 Total net income. $12,809,863 Total payments ... 12,026,603 Surplus..... $783,260	Main Lines (Boston to Portland, via Dover), 115 31 m. (Boston to Portland, via Portsmouth); 108 29 m.; Jewett, Me., to Intervale, N. H., 73 37 m.; Worcester, Mass., to Portland, Me., 148.34 m.; Boston, Mass., to Groveton, N. H., 221.84 m.; Concord, N. H., to White River Jct., Vt., 69.50 m.; White River Jct., Vt., to Lennoxville, P. Q., 142.25 m.; N. Cambridge Jct. to Northampton, Mass., 95 69 m.; Springfield, Mass., to Keene, N H., 74 m.; Boston to Rotterdam Jct. and Troy, 250.98 m.; Ashburnham Jct. to Bellows Falls, 53.85 m.; branches, 936.91 m. Total mileage, 2,290 33. Express Co.—American; National.	President, Charles S. Mellen; Vice-President, T. E. Byrnes; 2d Vice-President and General Traffic Manager, W. F. Berry; 3d Vice-President and General Manager, Frank Barr; 4th Vice-President, W. J. Hobbs; Freight Traffic Manager, A. S. Crane, General Passenger Agent, C. M. Burt; General Superintendent, C. E. Lee. General Offices, Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway. [New York, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings ..... $8,936,116 Operating expenses 5,903,904 Net earnings ..... $3,032,212 Other income..... 550,025 Total net income. $3,582,237 Total payments.... 3,162,560 Surplus..... $419,677	Main Line and branches, 346.39 m.; leased lines, 94.00 m.; trackage rights, 126 66 m. Total mileage, 567.05. Express Co.—American.	President, Adrian Iselin, Jr., New York; Vice-President, W. Emlen Roosevelt, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, W. T. Noonan; Secretary, Ernest Iselin, New York. General Offices, Rochester, N. Y.; New York Office, 36 Wall Street.
Canadian Northern Ry. [Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Ontario, Minnesota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $13,833,061 Operating expenses 9,488,671 Net earnings..... $4,344,390 Total payments.... 3,342,047 Surplus..... $1,002,343	Total mileage, 3,297. Express Co.—Canadian Northern.	President, Wm. Mackenzie, Toronto, Ont.; Vice-President, D. D. Mann, Toronto, Ont.; 3d Vice-President, D. B. Hanna, Toronto, Ont.; Traffic Manager, Geo. H. Shaw, Winnipeg, Man.
Canadian Pacific Ry. [New Brunswick, Maine, Quebec, Ontario, Michigan, Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $94,989,490 Operating expenses 61,149,534 Net earnings..... $33,839,956 Other income..... 3,335,712 Total net income. $37,175,668 Total payments.... 23,279,052 Surplus..... $13,896,616	Atlantic Div., 690.2 m.; Eastern Div., 1,364.8 m.; Ontario Div., 1,125.3 m.; Lake Superior Div., 1,102.7 m.; Manitoba Div., 2,286.7 m.; Saskatchewan Div., 1,281.4 m.; Alberta Div., 1,436.4 m.; British Columbia Div., 983.1 m. Total mileage, 10,270.6. Length of Main Line, Montreal to Vancouver, 2,909.5 m. Steamship lines: Vancouver, B. C., to Japan, China, Honolulu, H. I., Australia, Sydney, N. S. W.; Slocan Lake Line; Upper Lake Line; Lake Okanagan Line; Columbia and Kootenay Line; Atlantic Ocean—Liverpool to Montreal. Express Co.—Dominio	President, Thomas G. Shaughnessy; Vice-Presidents, D. McNicoll, Wm. Whyte, Winnipeg, Man., I. G. Ogden, G. M. Bosworth; Secretary, W. R. Baker. General Offices, Montreal, Quebec; New York Offices, 64 Wall Street, 458 Broadway.
Central of Georgia Ry. [Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $12,052,756 Operating expenses. 8,474,910 Net earnings..... $3,577,846 Other income..... 802,762 Total net income. $4,380,608 Total payments..... 4,379,392 Surplus..... $1,216	Columbus-Andalusia, 138 m.; Griffin-Chattanooga, 198m.; Macon-Athens, 105 m.; Savannah-Atlanta, 294 m.; Birmingham-Macon, 257 m.; Ft. Valley-Montgomery, 194m.; Smithville-Lockhart, 178 m.; other branches, 551.9 m. Total mileage, 1,915.9. Express Co.—Southern.	President, J. F. Hanson, Atlanta, Ga.; 1st Vice-President, A. R. Lawton; 2d Vice-President, W. A. Winburn; General Manager, T. S. Moise; Secretary, C. C. Williams, Atlanta, Ga. General Offices, Savannah, Ga.; New York Office, 317 Broadway.
Central Railroad of New Jersey. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $26,586,665 Operating expenses 15,808,791 Net earnings.... $10,777,874 Other receipts..... 4,414,346 Total net income. $15,192,220 Total payments... 9,380,737 Surplus..... $5,811,483	New York to Scranton, 191.67 m.; Newark Br., 10.62 m.; South Br., 15.78 m.; Perth Amboy Br., 23.56 m.; High Bridge Br., 55.80 m.; sundry branches in New Jersey, 22.98 m.; sundry branches in Pennsylvania, 108.57 m.; New Jersey Southern Div., 177.90 m., Freehold and Atlantic Highlands Div., 24.47 m.; New York and Long Branch R. R., 38.04 m. Total mileage, 669.39. Express Co.—United States. On New York and Long Branch R. R., Adams; United States.	President, George F. Baer; Vice-President, R. W. De Forest; Vice-President and General Manager, W. G. Besler; Secretary, G. O. Waterman. General Offices, 143 Liberty Street, New York.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Central Vermont Ry. [Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Quebec.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910 Total earnings.....$4 088 411 Operating expenses. 3 376.319 Net earnings..... $712,092 Other income..... 33,720 Total net income $745 812 Total payments..... 721.038 Surplus $24,774	Southern Div., 173.5 m.; Northern Div., 362.6 m. Total mileage, 537. Express Co.—American; Canadian; National.	President, Chas. M. Hays, Montreal, Can.; Vice-President, E H. Fitzhugh; General Manager, G. C Jones. General Offices, St. Albans, Vt.; New York Offices, 385 Broadway, 82 Wall Street.
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. [Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910 Total earnings ... .$31,237,169 Operating expenses 18,936,699 Net earnings.....$12,300.470 Other income..... 1,161,365 Total net income $13.461,835 Total payments..... 13.421,739 Surplus $40,096	Main Line. 664.9 m.; Louisville Line, 208.4 m.; James River Line, 229.9 m.; Washington Line, 94.5 m.; other branches, 766.2 m. Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. of Indiana. Total mileage, 2,248.4. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Geo. W. Stevens; Vice-Presidents, Decatur Axtell, and Henry T. Wickham; Vice-President and Traffic Manager, F. M. Whitaker, Cincinnati, O.; General Manager, E. W. Grice; Secretary Jas. Steuart Mackie, New York; General Offices, Richmond, Va.; New York Office, 71 Broadway.
Chicago and Alton R.R. [Illinois and Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings ...$13,358,474 Operating expenses 8,640,207 Net earnings .... $4,718,267 Other income..... 2,908 Total net income. $4,721,175 Total payments... . 4,874,560 Deficit..... $153,385	Chicago to East St. Louis, 279 94 m; Pequot Line, 26 91 m.; Dwight to Peoria, 81 95 m.; Peoria to Springfield, 55.69 m.; Bloomington to Roodhouse, via Jacksonville, 110.41 m.; Eldred to Barnett Junction, 48.62 m.; Roodhouse to Kansas City, 251 85 m.; Mexico to Cedar City, 50.12 m.; branches, 92.54 m. Total mileage, 998 09. Express Co.—American; National.	President, T. P. Shonts, New York; Vice-Presidents, E. Hawley, New York, George H. Ross, C. H. Ackert and W. L. Ross; Secretary, James S. Mackie, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill; New York Office, 60 Wall Street.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. [Indiana and Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910 Total earnings. . $11 750,355 Operating expenses 7,953,983 Net earnings.....$3.796,372 Other income..... 742,622 Total net income .$4.538.994 Total payments. .. 4,470,469 Surplus..... $68,525	Now part of "St. Louis & San Francisco R. R."	President, B. L. Winchell; Vice-President & General Manager, W. J. Jackson; Vice-Presidents, C. W. Hillard, New York, W. B. Biddle, O. S. Lyford and A. S. Greig; Secretary, J. S. Ford. General Offices, Chicago; New York Office, 71 Broadway.
Chicago and Northwestern Railway.—"The Northwestern Line." [Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910 * Total earnings... $74 175,684 Operating expenses 52,153,619 Net earnings.. . $22.022.065 Other income..... 2,539,759 Total net income. $24,561,824 Total payments.. . 22,095,365 Surplus..... $2.466,459	Wisconsin Div., 326.93 m.; Galena Div., 497.98 m.; Iowa Div., 569 46 m.; Madison Div., 510 80 m.; Minnesota Div., 499 88; Dakota Div., 502 68 m.; Peninsula Div., 464.44 m.; Iowa and Minnesota Div., 323.11 m.; Northern Iowa Div., 383 57 m.; Ashland Div., 658 66 m.; Northern Wisconsin Div., 332.72 m.; Sioux City Div., 416 15 m.; Lake Shore Div., 381.35 m.; Nebraska & Wyoming Div., 1,461.66 m. Total mileage, 7,629.39; Chicago, St. Paul Minn. & O. Ry., 1,729.56. Express Co.—American.	President, Marvin Hughitt, Chicago, Ill; Vice-President and Secretary, E E. Osborn, New York City; Vice-Presidents, H. R. McCullough, J. M. Whitman, and William A. Gardner; General Manager, R. H Aishton; Freight Traffic Manager, Marvin Hughitt, Jr.; Passenger Traffic Manager, A. C. Johnson. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 111 Broadway.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.—"Burlington Route." [Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana.] *For year ending June* 30. 1910 Total earnings. . $87,869,517 Operating expenses, 63.010,964 Net earnings .. ...$24,858,553 Other income ..... 593,820 Total net income $25,452,373 Total payments. .... 24,339,761 Surplus..... $1,112,612	Lines in Illinois, 1,683 m.; in Wisconsin, 223 10 m.; in Minnesota, 38 45 m.; in Iowa, 1,439.12 m.; in Missouri, 1,392.45 m; in Nebraska, 2,865 48 m.; in Kansas, 260.14 m.; in Colorado, 429 35 m.; in Montana, 199.90 m; in South Dakota, 292 01 m.; in Wyoming, 471.29 m. Total mileage, 9,212 31. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Darius Miller; Vice-Presidents, H. E Byram, C. G. Burnham, T. S. Howland, and W. W. Baldwin; Assistant Secretary, G. H. Earl, New York; Passenger Traffic Manager P S Eustis; Freight Traffic Manager G. H. Crosby. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 299, 379 Broadway. General Offices of lines west of the Missouri River at Omaha, Neb.

*Exclusive of Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & O. Ry.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Chicago Great Western Railway. [Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska.] *For 10 m. ending June 30, 1910.* Total earnings.....$10 171,783 Operating expenses 7,726,376 Net earnings..... $2,445,407 Other income..... 170,758 Total net income. $2,616,165 Total payments ... 2,160,390 Surplus..... .... $455,775	Minneapolis to Chicago, 435.78 m.; Oelwein to Kansas City, 362.34 m.; Hayfield to Clarion, 99.71 m.; Oelwein to Omaha, 267.95 m.; De Kalb Br., 5.81 m.; Cedar Falls Br., 7.48 m.; Mantorville Br., 6.95 m.; Lehigh Br., 15.69 m.; Mankato-Osage Line, 213.90 m.; Winona-Simpson Line, 54.20 m.; other branches, 40.72 m. Total mileage, 1,510.53. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, S. M. Felton; Vice-President, Jos. W. Blabon; General Manager, H. J. Slifer; Secretary, J. F. Coykendall. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 31 Nassau Street and 305 Broadway.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Ry. [Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky.] *For year ending June 30, 1910.* Total earnings..... $6,020,241 Operating expenses 4,216,788 Net earnings..... $1,803,453 Other income..... 237,954 Total net income. $2,041,407 Total payments... 1,721,077 Surplus $320,330	Chicago to Louisville, 325.3 m.; Monon to Indianapolis, 95.1 m.; Bloomfield Br., 40.3 m.; Michigan City Div., 60 m.; French Lick Br., 18 m. Total mileage, 537.9. Express Co.—American.	President, F. Harrison, Chicago Ill.; Vice-President, M. F. Plant, New York; General Manager, B. E. Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, J. A. Hilton. New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Office, 52 Broadway.
Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Ry. [South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington.] *For 11 m. ending June 30, 1910.* Total earnings.....$10,765,703 Operating expenses 5,274,860 Net earnings .... $5,490,843 Other income..... 688,466 Total net income. $6,179 309 Total payments.... 3,983,104 Surplus..... $2,196,205 This road is controlled by Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry.	Mobridge, S. Dak., to Tacoma, Wash., 1,411 m.; Lewiston Br., 63 m.; Elk River Br., 72 m.; Hoquiam Br., 95m.; Moreau River Line, 55 m.; New England Br., 134 m.; Tacoma Eastern R.R., 73 m. Total mileage, 1,903. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, H. R. Williams, Seattle, Wash; Vice-Presidents, E. D. Sewall, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Ingersoll, Tacoma, Wash.; Traffic Manager, R. M. Calkins, Seattle, Wash.; Secretary, E. W. Cook, Seattle, Wash. General Offices, Seattle, and Tacoma, Wash., and Chicago, Ill.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. [Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, North Dakota.] *For year ending June 30, 1910.* Total earnings.....$64,846,893 Operating expenses 44,790,997 Net earnings.....$20,055,896 Other income..... 7,967,062 Total net income.$28,022,958 Total payments.... 25,572,629 Surplus..... $2,450,329	Lines in Illinois, 414.99 m.; in Wisconsin, 1,783.10 m.; in Iowa, 1,871.09 m.; in Minnesota, 1,241.05 m.; in North Dakota, 153.31 m.; in South Dakota, 1,529.66 m.; in Missouri, 140.27 m.; in Michigan, 159.12 m. Total mileage, 7,296.55. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	Chairman, Roswell Miller, New York; President, A. J. Earling, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, E. W. McKenna, J. H. Hiland, E. S. Keeley, Chicago, Ill.; General Manager, D. L. Bush, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, E. W. Adams, Milwaukee, Wis.; Assistant Secretary, J. M. McKinlay, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis.; New York Offices, 42 and 381 Broadway.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. [Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana.] *For year ending Aug. 31, 1910.* Total earnings.....$62,348,510 Operating expenses 46,250,746 Net earnings.....$16,097,764 Other income..... 1,500,148 Total net income $17,597,912 Total payments.. . 17,377,841 Surplus..... $220,071	Chicago-Colorado Springs, 1,070.05 m.; Davenport-Terral, 829.94 m.; Herington-Texhoma, 323.33 m.; Keokuk-Des Moines, 162.40 m.; Des Moines-Sibley, 176.35 m.; Burlington-Minneapolis, 365.62 m.; Vinton-Watertown, 375.97 m.; Memphis-Texola, 649.40 m.; Haskell-Eunice, 302.80 m.; Kansas City-St. Louis, 298.50 m.; other lines and branches, 2,841.35 m. Total mileage, 7,395.71. Chicago, Rock Island and Gulf Railway, 475.61 m.; Chicago, Rock Island and El Paso Railway, 152.96 m. Express Co.—United States.	President, H. U. Mudge; Vice-Presidents, J. E. Gorman, F. O. Melcher, J. Sebastian, E. S. Moore, G. T. Boggs, H. M. Sloan; Secretary, George H. Crosby; General Manager, W. S. Tinsman. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 115 and 401 Broadway.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway. [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] This road is now controlled by the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	Main line and branches, 1,037.80 m. Express Co.—United States.	President, William Cotter, New York; Vice-President, J. L. Cramer; Secretary, F. M. Carter; General Traffic Manager, C. L. Thomas. General Offices, Cincinnati, O.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. [Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1909. Total earnings.....$27,963,065 Operating expenses 20,073,357 Net earnings... $7,889,708 Other income..... 623,232 Total net income $8,512,940 Total payments.... 7,177,695 Surplus..... $1,335,245	Cleveland-Indianapolis Div., 341 m.; Mt. Gilead Short Line, 2 m.; Cincinnati-Sandusky Div., 369 m.; St. Louis Div., 309 m.; Chicago Div., 321 m.; Cairo Div., 270 m.; Peoria and Eastern Div., 352 m.; White Water Div., 70 m.; Michigan Div., 302 m.; Kankakee and Seneca Div., 42 m. Total mileage, 2,378. This road is now part of New York Central System. Express Co.—American.	President, W. C. Brown; Vice-Presidents, E. V. W. Rossiter, C. F. Daly, A. H. Harris and John Carstensen, New York; C. E. Schaff, Chicago; General Manager, J. Q. Van Winkle; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Cincinnati, O.; New York Office, Grand Central Station.
Colorado and Southern Railway.—"The Colorado Road." [Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$16,777,980 Operating expenses 10,863,454 Net earnings..... $5,914,526 Total payments.... 4,262,893 Surplus..... $1,651,633	Pueblo Dist., 134.05 m.; Trinidad Dist., 115.33 m.; New Mexico Dist., 150.15 m.; Clear Creek Dist., 66.10 m.; Ft. Collins Dist., 178.01 m.; Platte Canon Dist., 106.12 m.; Leadville Dist., 74.36 m.; Gunnison Dist., 163.64 m.; Wyoming Dist., 260.03 m. Total mileage, 1,247.86. Fort Worth and Denver City Ry., 454.14 m. Express Co.—Adams.	President, D. Miller, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, H. E. Byram, Chicago, Ill.; C. G. Burnham, Chicago, Ill., and A. D. Parker, Denver, Col.; Secretary, B. F. James, Denver, Col.; Assistant Secretary, L. E. Katzenbach, New York. General Offices, Denver, Col., and Chicago, Ill.; New York Office, 26 Liberty Street. Fort Worth and Denver City Ry.—President, D. Miller, Chicago; Vice-President, D. B. Keeler, Fort Worth, Tex. General Offices, Fort Worth, Tex.
Colorado Midland Railway. [Colorado.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $2,340,285 Operating expenses 1,901,434 Net earnings..... $438,851 Other income..... 38,583 Total net income $477,434 Total payments.... 609,728 Deficit..... $132,294	Colorado Springs, Col., to Grand Junction, Col., 302 m.; Aspen Br., 18 m.; Jerome Park Br., 15 m. Total mileage, 335. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, A. D. Parker, Vice-President, C. H. Schlacks, San Francisco, Cal.; General Manager, Geo. W. Vallery; Secretary, L. B. Johnson. General Offices, Denver, Col.; New York Offices, 26 Liberty Street.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad. [Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$19,868,799 Operating expenses 11,531,037 Net earnings..... $8,337,761 Other income..... 1,996,660 Total net income $10,334,422 Total payments... 5,197,994 Surplus..... $5,136,428	Pennsylvania Div., 128.29 m.; Saratoga Div., 251.14 m.; Champlain Div., 230.69 m.; Susquehanna Div., 233.34 m. Total mileage, 843.46. Express Co.—National.	President, L. F. Loree; Vice-President, Chas. A. Peabody; 2d Vice-President, C. S. Sims, Albany, N. Y.; 3d Vice-President, W. H. Williams; Secretary, F. M. Olyphant, New York. General Offices, 32 Nassau Street, New York.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$36,005,987 Operating expenses 19,292,769 Net earnings.....$16,713,218 Other income..... 8,111,958 Total net income.$24,825,176 Total payments.... 32,572,488 Deficit..... $7,747,312	Main Line, Hoboken, N. J. to Buffalo, N. Y., 409.33 m.; Morristown Line, 34.46 m.; Sussex R. R., 30.55 m.; Bangor and Portland Br., 38.38 m.; Bloomsburg Br., 79.64 m.; S. B. & N. Y. R. R., 80.95 m.; Oswego & Syracuse Div., 34.98 m.; Utica Div., 105.51 m.; Ithaca Br., 34.41 m.; Lackawanna & Montrose R. R., 10.48 m.; other branches, 98.07 m. Total mileage, 956.76. Express Co.—United States.	President, W. H. Truesdale; Vice-Presidents, B. D. Caldwell, E. E. Loomis and W. S. Jenney; Secretary, A. D. Chambers. General Offices, 90 West Street, New York.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. [Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$23,563,436 Operating expenses 15,801,953 Net earnings..... $7,761,483 Other income ..... 2,708,699 Total net income.$10,470,182 Total payments.... 10,071,005 Surplus..... $399,177	Denver to Ogden, 778 m.; Salida to Grand Junction, via Gunnison, 208.92 m.; Cuchara Junction to Silverton, 228.47 m.; Antonito to Santa Fé, 125.79 m.; Pueblo to Trinidad, 91.55 m.; Carbon Junction to Farmington, 47.66 m.; Marysvale Branch, 132.51 m.; Tintic Branch, 43.75 m.; Provo Canon Branch, 26 m.; Park City Branch, 32.28 m.; San Pete Valley Branch, 84.63 m.; Morrison Branch, 15.05 m.; other branches, 733.12. Total mileage 2,597 73. Express Co.—Globe; Wells, Fargo & Co.	Chairman of the Board, George J. Gould, New York; President, Edward T. Jeffery, New York; Vice-President, Charles H. Schlacks, San Francisco, Cal.; Vice-President and General Manager, H. W. Clarke, Denver, Col.; Secretary, Stephen Little, New York. General Offices, Denver, Col., and Salt Lake City, Utah; New York Offices, 195 and 335 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Detroit and Mackinac Railway. [Michigan.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $1,231,243 Operating expenses 849,452 Net earnings..... $381,791 Other income..... 18,380 Total net income. $400,171 Total payments.... 400,171	Bay City to Cheboygan, 196.24 m.; Prescott Div., 11.85 m.; Rose City Div., 31.21 m.; Lincoln Br., 14.4 m.; Au Gres Br., 7.95 m.; Hillman Br., 22.40 m.; logging branches, 80.49 m. Total mileage, 364.49. Express Co.—American.	President, H. K. McHarg, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, J. D. Hawks; Vice-President, G. M. Crocker; Secretary, C. B. Colebrook, New York. General Offices, Detroit, Mich.; New York Office, 40 Wall Street.
Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railway. [Michigan and Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $1,607,031 Operating expenses 1,493,970 Net earnings..... $113,061 Other income..... 40,869 Total net income $153,930 Total payments... 1,068,229 Deficit..... $914,299	Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Ry., 436 m. Express Co.—American.	Receivers, G. K. Lowell, B. S. Warren, T. D. Rhodes. President, E. Zimmerman; Vice-President, F. A. Durban, Zanesville, O.; General Manager, Geo. K. Lowell. General Offices, Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway. [Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $3,302,147 Operating expenses 2,269,248 Net earnings.. ..... $1,032,899 Other income..... 58,530 Total net income.. $1,091,429 Total payments..... 1,173,252 Deficit..... $81,823	Main Line, 517.44 m.; other branches, 67.54 m. Total mileage, 584.98. Express Co.—Western. This road is now controlled by the Canadian Pacific Ry.	President and General Manager, W. F. Fitch, Marquette, Mich.; 1st Vice-President, A. B. Eldredge, Marquette, Mich.; 2d Vice-President, Geo. H. Church, New York; Secretary, James Clarke, New York. General Offices, Marquette, Mich.; New York Office, 55 Wall Street.
El Paso & Southwestern System. [Texas, New Mexico, Arizona.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $7,274,014 Operating expenses 4,217,720 Net earnings..... $3,056,294 Other income..... 920,130 Total net income $3,976,424 Total payments.... 1,885,712 Surplus..... $2,090,712	Western Div., 283.8 m.; Eastern Div., 518.8 m. Total mileage, 902. 6. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, James Douglas, New York; General Manager, H. J. Simmons. General Offices, El Paso, Tex.; New York Office, 99 John Street.
Erie Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $51,830,720 Operating expenses 34,454,769 Net earnings..... $17,375,951 Other income..... 4,334,020 Total net income $21,709,971 Total payments.... 18,459,124 Surplus..... $3,250,847	New York Div., 234.87 m.; Northern R. R., 36.05 m.; Greenwood Lake, 53.30 m.; Delaware Div., 104.40 m.; Wyoming Div., 82.84 m.; Jefferson Div., 43.34 m.; Susquehanna Div., 159.70 m.; Tioga Division, 4.68 m.; Rochester Div., 144.87 m.; Buffalo Div., 188.17 m.; Allegheny Div., 129.48 m.; Bradford Div., 88.61 m.; Meadville Div., 238.18 m.; Mahoning Div., 164.05 m.; Cincinnati Div., 197.39 m.; Lima Div., 126.60 m.; Chicago Div., 122.97 m.; trackage rights, 182.17 m. Total mileage, 2,331.17. N. J. & N. Y. R. R., 37.87 m. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, F. D. Underwood; Vice-Presidents, G. F. Brownell, G. A. Richardson and J. C. Stuart; Secretary, David Bosman. General Offices, 50 Church Street, New York.
Florida East Coast Railway. [Florida.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $3,373,564 Operating expenses 2,163,216 Net earnings..... $1,210,338 Other income..... 1,906 Total net income $1,212,244 Total payments.... 1,017,880 Surplus..... $194,364	Jacksonville to Knights Key, 478 m.; branch lines, 98 m. Total mileage, 576. Connects at Miami with P. & O. S. S. Co. for Nassau (Winter season) and at Knights Key for Key West and Havana. Express Co.—Southern.	Chairman of the Board, H. M. Flagler, New York; President, J. R. Parrott; Vice-Presidents, J. P. Beckwith and J. E. Ingraham; Secretary, J. C. Salter, New York. General Offices, St. Augustine, Fla.; New York Office, 26 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Georgia Railroad. [Georgia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings. ... $2,750,872 Operating expenses 2,228,434 Net earnings..... $522,438 Other income..... 106,287 Total net income $628,725 Total payments.... 741,179 Deficit..... $112,454	Augusta, Ga., to Atlanta, Ga., 171 m.; Macon Br., 78 m.; Athens Br., 40 m.; Washington Br., 18 m. Total mileage, 307. Express Co.—Southern.	General Manager, Thos. K. Scott. General Offices, Augusta, Ga.; New York Office, 290 Broadway.
Georgia Southern and Florida Ry. [Georgia and Florida.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $2,322,157 Operating expenses 1,801,909 Net earnings..... $520,248 Other income..... 64,430 Total net income $584,678 Total payments ... 521,952 Surplus..... $62,726	Macon, Ga., to Palatka, Fla., 285 m.; Valdosta, Ga., to Grand Crossing, Fla., 106.61 m. Total mileage, 391.61. Express Co.—Southern.	President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President, J. B. Munson; Secretary, R. D. Lankford, New York. General Offices, Macon, Ga.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway. [Indiana and Michigan.] *For ye r ending Dec.* 31, 1909. Total earnings..... $4,861,452 Operating expenses 3,636,320 Net earnings..... $1,225,132 Other income..... 36,203 Total net income. $1,261,335 Total payments..... 1,258,825 Surplus $2,510	Richmond, Ind., to Mackinaw City, Mich., 460 m.; Traverse City Div., 26 m.; Muskegon Div., 36.85 m.; Harbor Springs Br., 5.91 m.; Missaukee, Br., 31.94 m.; other branches, 27.16 m. Total mileage, 587.52. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Joseph Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Vice-President, W. R. Shelby; General Manager, J. H. P. Hughart; Secretary, R. R. Metheany. General Offices, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Grand Trunk Railway. [Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Quebec, Ontario, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan.] *For 6 mos. ending Dec.* 31, 1909. Total earnings..... £3,632,902 Operating expenses 2,753,142 Net earnings..... £879,760 Other income..... 158,847 Total net income £1,038,607 Total payments.... 1,026,768 Surplus..... £11,839	Eastern Div., 938 m.; Ottawa Div., 466 m.; Middle Div., 1,491 m.; Northern Div., 889 m.; Western Div., 972 m. Total mileage, 4,756. Express Co.—Canadian. On Grand Trunk Western Ry., National.	President, Chas. M. Hays, Vice-President, A. W. Smithers, London, Eng.; Vice-Presidents, E. H. Fitzhugh, W. Wainwright and M. M. Reynolds. General Offices, Montreal, Quebec; New York Office, 290 Broadway.
Great Northern Railway. [Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wisconsin.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.... $64,465,369 Operating expenses 39,038,086 Net earnings.... $25,427,283 Other income..... 1,256,819 Total net income. $26,684,102 Total payments.... 23 590,941 Surplus $3,093,161	Great Northern Ry. Total mileage, 7,274.38. Express Co.—Great Northern.	President, L. W. Hill; 2d Vice-President, R. I. Farrington; 3d Vice-President and Secretary, E. T. Nichols, New York; General Manager, J. M. Gruber, General Offices, St. Paul, Minn.; New York Offices, 32 Nassau Street, 379 Broadway.
Hocking Valley Railway. [Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $7,569,330 Operating expenses. 4,654,281 Net earnings..... $2,915,049 Other income..... 1,090,988 Total net income. $4,006,037 Total payments.... 2,439,201 Surplus. $1,566,736	Toledo, O., to Athens, O., 204.5 m.; River Div. (Logan to Pomeroy), 83 m.; Jackson Br. 17.5 m.; other branches, 45 m. Total mileage, 350. Express Co.—American.	President, G. W. Stevens; 1st Vice-President, Decatur Axtell, Richmond, Va.; 2d Vice-President, J. H. Hoyt, Cleveland, O.; Secretary, J. Steuart Mackie, New York General Offices, Columbus, Ohio.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Houston and Texas Central Railroad. [Texas.] Financial report included in Southern Pacific Co.	Main Line, 237.98 m.; Western Br., 115 m.; Waco Br., 54.77 m.; Austin Div., 129.45 m.; Ft. Worth Br., 52.83 m.; Lancaster Br., 4.75 m. Nellevaa-Mexia Cut-off, 94 m. Total mileage, 788.78. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, R. S. Lovett; Vice-President, T. Fay; Secretary, W. C. Parker. General Offices, Houston, Tex.; New York Office, 120 Broadway.
Illinois Central Railroad. [Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas.] *For year ending June 30, 1910.* Total earnings.....$57,884,721 Operating expenses 47,117,241 Net earnings.....$10,767,480 Other income..... 8,438,083 Total net income.$19,205,563 Total payments.... 19,023,085 Surplus..... $182,478	Illinois Central R. R., 2,102.10 m.; Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans R. R., 1,256.32 m.; Dubuque and Sioux City R. R., 767.88 m.; other branches, 424.24 m. Total mileage, 4,550.54. Yazoo and Miss. Val. R. R., 1,371.98 m. Indianapolis Southern R. R., 179.26m. Express Co.—American.	President, James T. Harahan; Vice-President and General Manager, W. L. Park, Vice-President and Secretary, A. G. Hackstaff, New York; Assistant Secretaries, D. R. Burbank, New York, and B. A. Beck, Chicago, Ill. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Offices, 115 and 336 Broadway. General Offices Yazoo and Mississippi Valley R. R., Memphis, Tenn., and Chicago, Ill.
Intercolonial Railway. [Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec.] *For year ending June 30, 1910.* Total earnings.....$9,268,234 Operating expenses. 8,645,070 Net earnings.....$623,164 Fixed charges not reported.	Halifax and Montreal Line, 833.67 m.; St. John Br., 89.31 m.; Truro and Sydney Line, 214.27 m.; Oxford and Pictou Br., 69.39 m.; Canada Eastern Br., 124.80 m.; other branches, 121.52 m. Total mileage, 1,452.96. Express Co.—Canadian; Dominion.	General Manager, D. Pottinger. General Offices, Moncton, N. B.
International and Great Northern Railroad. [Texas.] *For year ending June 30, 1909.* Total earnings... $8,097,939 Operating expenses 6,598,145 Net earnings.... $1,499,794 Other income..... 46,520 Total net income. $1,546,314 Total charges..... 2,712,582 Deficit..... $1,166,268	Gulf Div., 408.9 m.; Fort Worth Div., 372.7 m.; San Antonio Div., 422.9 m. Total mileage, 1,159.5. Express Co.—Pacific.	Receiver and General Manager, Thomas J. Freeman, Houston, Tex.; President, George J. Gould, New York; 1st Vice-President, Frank J. Gould, New York; 2d Vice-President, Thomas J. Freeman; Secretary, A. R. Howard; Assistant Secretary, H. B. Henson, New York. General Offices, Palestine, Tex.; New York Offices, 165 and 335 Broadway.
Iowa Central Railway. [Iowa and Illinois.] *For year ending June 30, 1909.* Total earnings..... $3,015,646 Operating expenses 2,560,775 Net earnings..... $454,871 Other income..... 70,628 Total net income. $384,243 Total payments... 611,763 Deficit. $227,520	Albia, Ia., to Albert Lea, Minn., 205.32 m.; Oskaloosa, Ia., to Peoria, Ill., 188.90 m.; other branches, 164.21 m. Total mileage, 558.43. Express Co.—Adams.	President, T. P. Shonts, New York; Vice-Presidents, F. H. Davis, New York, George H. Ross, W. L. Ross and C. H. Ackert; Secretary, A. C. Doan, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Office, 25 Broad Street.
Kansas City Southern Railway. **Texarkana and Fort Smith Railway.** [Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas.] *For year ending June 30, 1910* Total earnings..... $9,594,651 Operating expenses 6,268,584 Net earnings..... $3,326,067 Other income..... 94,453 Total net income.$3,420,520 Total payments.... 2,769,099 Surplus..... $651,421	Kansas City, Mo., to Port Arthur, Tex., 788 m.; Fort Smith Br., 16 m.; Lake Charles Br., 23 m.; Air Line Branch, 6 m. Total mileage, 839. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	Kansas City Southern Ry.—President, J. A. Edson; Vice-Presidents, J. F. Holden and R. J. McCarty; Secretary, G. C. Hand, New York. General Offices, Kansas City, Mo. Texarkana and Fort Smith Ry.—President, J. A. Edson, Kansas City, Mo.; 1st Vice-President, W. L. Estes. General Offices, Texarkana, Tex.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad. [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1909. Total earnings.....$5,043,989 Operating expenses. 3,860,442 Net earnings.. .....$1,183,547 Other income..... 100,504 Total net income.$1,284,051 Total payments.... 1,192,946 Surplus..... $91,105	Main Line, 415.5 m.; Indianapolis and Michigan City Div., 159.4 m.; Fort Wayne and Connorsville Div., 108.5 m.; Rushville Br., 24 m.; Minster Br., 9.8 m.; Northern Ohio Ry., 161.7 m. Total mileage, 878.9. Express Co.—American. This road is controlled by Lake Shore & Mich. Southern Ry.	President, W. C. Brown; Vice-Presidents, E. V. W. Rossiter, J. Carstensen, C. F. Daly, A. H. Harris, New York; C. E. Schaff, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York; General Manager, D. C. Moon, Cleveland, O. General Offices, Grand Central Station, New York; Cleveland, O., and Indianapolis, Ind.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway [New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1909. Total earnings.....$45,533,396 Operating expenses 28,524,968 Net earnings.....$17,008,428 Other income..... 6,486,887 Total net income $23,495,315 Total payments.... 17,776,934 Surplus..... $5,718,381	Eastern Div., 171 m.; Toledo Div., 194 m.; Michigan Div., 408 m.; Western Div., 112 m.; Franklin Div., 245 m.; Detroit Div., 155 m.; Lansing Div., 290 m. Total mileage, 1,575. Express Co.—United States; American.	Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew, New York; President, W. C. Brown, New York; Vice-Presidents, E. V. W. Rossiter, C. F. Daly, A. H. Harris and John Carstensen, New York; C. E. Schaff, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York; General Manager, D. C. Moon, Cleveland, O.; General Superintendent, J. J. Bernet, Cleveland, O. General Offices, Grand Central Station, New York, and Cleveland, O.
Lehigh Valley Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$36,167,398 Operating expenses 21,684,147 Net earnings.....$14,483,251 Other income..... 1,117,635 Total net income.$15,600,886 Total payments.... 10,738,080 Surplus..... $4,862,806	New Jersey and Lehigh Div., 224.63 m.; Mahanoy and Hazleton Divs., 193.74 m.; Wyoming Div., 311.36 m.; New York Div., 22.02 m.; Auburn Div., 302.30 m.; Buffalo Div., 331.94 m. Total mileage, 1,385.99. Express Co.—United States.	President, E. B. Thomas; 1st Vice-President, J. A. Middleton, New York; 2d Vice-President, T. N. Jarvis, New York; Secretary, D. G. Baird. General Offices, Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Office, 143 Liberty Street.
Long Island Railroad. [Long Island, New York.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1909. Total earnings.....$10,898 371 Operating expenses 7,954,353 Net earnings.....$2,944,018 Other income..... 264,240 Total net income.$3,208,258 Total payments.... 3,141,477 Surplus..... $66,781	Main Line—Long Island City to Greenport, 94.74 m.; Long Island City to Montauk, 115.13 m.; branches owned, 106.48 m.; branches leased, 63.75 m.; New York and Rockaway Beach Ry., 11.74 m. Total mileage, 391.84. Express Co.—Long Island. This road is now controlled by the Pennsylvania R. R.	President and General Manager, Ralph Peters. General Offices, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, New York.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad. [Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$52,433,381 Operating expenses 34,985,578 Net earnings.....$17,447,803 Other income..... 1,854,595 Total net income $19,302,398 Total payments... 8,889,142 Surplus.....$10,413,256	Cincinnati to Louisville, 114 m.; Louisville to Nashville, 187 m.; Nashville to New Orleans, 622 m.; Memphis Junction to Memphis, 260 m.; E. St. Louis to Edgefield Junction, 310 m.; Louisville to Lexington, 94 m.; Cincinnati to Atlanta, 485 m.; other branches, 2,326.37 m. Total mileage, 4,398.37. Express Co.—Adams; Southern.	President, Milton H. Smith; Chairman of Board, Henry Walters, New York; 1st Vice-President, W. L. Mapother; 2d Vice-President, A. W. Morriss, New York; 3d Vice-President, A. R. Smith; 4th Vice-President, G. E. Evans; Secretary, J. H. Ellis; General Manager, B. M. Starks; Traffic Manager, C. B. Compton. General Offices, Louisville, Ky.; New York Offices, 71 and 290 Broadway.
Maine Central Railroad. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Quebec.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $8,922,812 Operating expenses 6,102,286 Net earnings..... $2,820,026 Other income..... 169,609 Total net income. $2,989,635 Total payments.... 2,942,787 Surplus..... $46,848	Portland to Vanceboro, via Augusta, 250.88 m.; Cumberland Junction to Skowhegan, 91.20 m.; Bath to Lewiston and Farmington, 76.30 m.; Belfast Br., 33.13 m.; Dexter Br., 30.77 m.; Brewer Junction to Mt. Desert Ferry, 41.13 m.; Portland to Lunenburg, 109.10 m.; Quebec Junction to Lime Ridge, 108.18 m.; Woolwich to Rockland, 47.13 m.; branches and industrial tracks, 144.12 m. Total mileage, 931.94. Express Co.—American.	President, Charles S. Mellen; Vice-President and General Manager, Morris McDonald. General Offices, Portland, Me.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Michigan Central R.R. [New York, Ontario, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1909. Total earnings..... $27,905,394 Operating expenses 19,040,607 Net earnings..... $8,864,787 Other income..... 941,480 Total net income $9,806,267 Total payments.... 8,058,050 Surplus..... $1,748,217	Main Line, Buffalo to Chicago, 535.9 m.; Toledo Div., 59.9 m.; St. Clair Div., 66.4 m.; Grand Rapids Div., 94.4 m.; Mackinaw Div., 182.3 m.; Air Line Div., 104.3 m.; Saginaw Div., 115.3 m.; Bay City Div., 108.9 m.; Saginaw Bay and N. W. Div., 27.4 m.; other branches, 482.3 m. Total mileage, 1,776.20. Express Co.—American.	Chairman of the Board, H. B. Ledyard, Detroit, Mich.; President, W. C. Brown, New York; Vice-Presidents, C. E. Schaff, Chicago, Ill.; E. V. W. Rossiter, John Carstensen, C. F. Daly and A. H. Harris, New York; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Grand Central Station, New York; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad.—"Albert Lea Route." [Minnesota, Iowa, S. Dakota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $4,171,315 Operating expenses 3,037,850 Net earnings.. .. $1,133,465 Other income..... 153,029 Total net income. $1,286,494 Total payments.... 1,583,452 Deficit..... $296,958	St. Paul, Albert Lea and Southern Divs., 271.15 m.; Western and Pacific Divs., 216.07 m.; Southwestern Div., 153.50 m.; Des Moines & Ft. Dodge Div., 156.72 m.; M. D. & P. Div., 229.60 m. Total mileage, 1,027.04. Express Co.—Adams.	President, T. P. Shonts, New York; Vice-Presidents, W. L. Ross, C. H. Ackert, F. H. Davis and George H. Ross; Secretary, A. C. Doan, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.; New York Office, 25 Broad Street.
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway—"Soo Line." [Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$15,407,172 Operating expenses 8,118,322 Net earnings..... $7,288,857 Other income..... 865,613 Total net income $8,154,470 Total payments.... 3,754 028 Surplus..... $4,400,442	East of Minneapolis, 632.15 m.; west of St. Paul, 1,835.27 m.; Chicago Division (Wisconsin Central) 1,056.91 m. Total mileage, 3,533.06. Express Co.—Western.	President, E. Pennington; General Manager, G. R. Huntington; Secretary, G. W. Webster. General Offices, Minneapolis, Minn; New York Offices, 64 Wall Street, 458 Broadway.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.— [Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$26,559,346 Operating expenses 19,186,049 Net earnings..... $7,373,297 Other income..... 309,641 Total net income. $7,682,938 Total payments.... 7,161,474 Surplus..... $521,464	Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry., 1,725 m.; Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. of Texas, 1,245 m.; Galveston, Houston & Henderson R. R., 50 m.; Denison, Bonham & New Orleans R. R., 24 m.; Wichita Falls Ry., 18 m.; Dallas, Cleburne & Southwestern R. R., 10 m. Total mileage, 3,072. Express Co.—American.	General Officers of the System—President and General Manager, A. A. Allen, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-President and Traffic Manager, C. Haile, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, C. N. Whitehead, New York. Officers of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co. of Texas—President, A. A. Allen, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-President and General Manager, A. D. Bethard, Dallas, Tex.; 2d Vice-President, J. N. Simpson, Dallas, Tex.; Secretary, C. S. Sherwin, Dallas, Tex. General Offices—St. Louis, Mo.; Parsons, Kan.; Dallas, Tex.; New York Offices, 49 Wall Street, 309 Broadway.
Missouri Pacific System. [Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1908. (Including Iron Mountain Line.) Total earnings.....$44,238,702 Operating expenses 31,646,287 Net earnings.....$12,592,415 Other income..... 2,875,297 Total net income$15,467,712 Total payments... 14,417,206 Surplus..... $1,050,506	Missouri Pacific Ry., 3,883.43 m.; St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Ry., 3,287.84 m. Total mileage, 7,171.27. Express Co.—Pacific.	President, George J. Gould, New York; Vice-Presidents, Frank Jay Gould, New York; Charles S. Clarke, M. L. Clardy; O. B. Huntsman, New York; J. M. Johnson, Kingdon Gould, New York; General Manager, A. W. Sullivan; Secretary, A. H. Calef, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 165 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Mobile and Ohio R.R. [Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$10,636,732 Operating expenses 7,410,966 Net earnings..... $3,225,766 Other income ..... 229,880 Total net income. $3,455,646 Total payments.... 3,174,313 Surplus..... $281,333	Main Line, St. Louis, Mo., to Mobile, Ala., 644.83 m.; Aberdeen Br., 9 m.; Starkville Br., 11 m.; Montgomery Div., 167.16 m.; Biocton Br., 12.90 m.; Columbus, Miss. Br., 14 m.; Warrior Southern R.R., 13.60 m.; Warrior Br., 9.51 m.; Millstadt Br., 7 m.; Mobile and Bay Shore Ry., 38.36 m. Total mileage, 927.38. Express Co.—Southern.	Chairman of the Board, W. Butler Duncan, New York; President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C.; 1st Vice-President, A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; Vice-President, E. L. Russell, Mobile, Ala.; General Manager, R. V. Taylor, Mobile, Ala.; Secretary, A. W. Mackintosh, New York. General Offices, Mobile, Ala. New York Office, 80 Broadway.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.—"Lookout Mountain Route." [Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$11,637,203 Operating expenses. 8,437,258 Net earnings..... $3,199,945 Other income..... 359,204 Total net income $3,559,149 Total payments.... 2,599,524 Surplus $959,625	Main Line, 320.21 m.; McMinnville Br., 84.60 m.; Sequatchie Valley Br. 68.10 m.; Tracy City Br., 31.17 m.; Centreville Br., 69.91 m.; Shelbyville Br., 8.01 m.; Lebanon Br., 29.21 m.; Western and Atlantic R. R., 136.82 m.; Rome R. R., 18.15 m.; Huntsville and Gadsden Br., 80.08 m.; Fayetteville and Columbia Br., 86.35 m.; Paducah and Memphis Div., 254.20 m.; Middle Tenn. and Ala. Br., 36.98 m.; West Nashville Br., 6.26 m. Total mileage 1,230.05. Express Co.—Southern.	President and General Manager, J. W. Thomas, Jr; Vice-President and Traffic Manager, H. F. Smith; Secretary, J. H. Ambrose. General Offices, Nashville, Tenn.; New York Office, 71 Broadway; General Offices of Western and Atlantic R. R., Atlanta, Ga.
New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago R.R. [Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee.]	Main Line, 366.5 m.; Hattiesburg Br., 26.9 m. Total mileage, 393.4. Express Co.—Southern.	President, L. S. Berg, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, W. F. Owen; Secretary, George W. Crary. General Offices, Mobile, Ala.; New York Office, 49 Wall Street.
New York Central and Hudson River R.R. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1909. (For entire system east of Buffalo, except Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh R. R.) Total earnings.... $97,689,857 Operating expenses 68,905,855 Net earnings..... $28,784,002 Other income..... 11,392,858 Total net income. $40,176,860 Total payments.. 35,413,040 Surplus..... $4,763,820	New York Central and Hudson River R.R., 805.47 m.; West Shore R. R., 478.94 m.; New York and Harlem R. R., 136.48 m.; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R., 624.15 m.; Beech Creek R. R., 164.67 m.; Beech Creek Extension R.R., 127.50 m.; Mohawk and Malone Ry., 182.18 m.; Carthage and Adirondack Ry., 45.86 m.; New York and Putnam R. R., 58.88 m.; Geneva, Corning & Southern R. R., 231.71 m.; Wallkill Valley R. R., 32.88 m.; other roads, 44.04 m.; New York & Ottawa Line 128.40 m.; St. Lawrence and Adirondack Ry., 65.29 m. Lines operated under trackage rights, 261.67 m.; Boston & Albany R. R., 392.65 m. Total mileage, 3,781.83. Dunkirk, A. V. and P. R. R., 90.51 m. Express Co.—American.	Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew; President, W. C. Brown; Vice-Presidents, E. V. W. Rossiter; John Carstensen; Ira A. Place; Chas. F. Daly; Vice-President and General Manager, A. H. Smith; Secretary, D. W. Pardee. General Offices, Albany, N. Y. Operating Offices, Grand Central Station, Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. [New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$10,854,256 Operating expenses 7,163,697 Net earnings .... $3,690,559 Total payments.... 1,759,618 Balance ..... $1,930,941 Fixed charges not reported.	Buffalo, N. Y., to Chicago, Ill., 523 m. Express Co.—National.	Chairman of the Board, Chauncey M. Depew, New York; President, W. H. Canniff, Cleveland, O.; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Cleveland O.; New York Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. [Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$64,256,416 Operating expenses 38,689,215 Net earnings.....$25,567,201 Other income..... 6,737,146 Total net income. $32,304,347 Total payments.... 31,266,553 Surplus..... $1,037,794	New York Div., 41.90 m.; Shore Line Div., 390.79 m.; Providence Div., 316.52 m.; Boston Div., 84.15 m.; Midland Div., 350.40 m.; Old Colony Div., 462.96 m.; Western Div., 353.32 m. Total mileage, 2,000.04. New England Navigation Co. is composed of the Fall River Line, Providence Line, Norwich Line, New Bedford Line, New Haven Line, and Bridgeport Line. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Chas. S. Mellen; Vice-Presidents, T. E. Byrnes, Boston; H. M. Kochersperger, E. H. McHenry, E. G. Buckland, B. Campbell; Secretary, J. G. Parker; General Manager, S. Higgins. General Offices, New Haven, Ct.; New York Offices, Grand Central Station.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
New York, Ontario and Western Railway. [New York, Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $8,578,752 Operating expenses 5,882,146 Net earnings..... $2,696,636 Other income..... 403,316 Total net income.. $3,099,952 Total payments.... 2,949,483 Surplus..... $150,469 This road is controlled by the N.Y., N.H.& H.R.R.	Main Line, Cornwall, N. Y., to Oswego, N. Y., 271.75 m.; Delhi Br., 16.84 m.; Wharton Valley R.R., 6.80 m.; New Berlin Br., 22.58 m.; Utica Div., 31.30 m.; Rome Br., 12.78 m.; Scranton Div., 54.05 m.; Ellenville Br., 7.80 m.; Pecksport Ry., 3.69 m.; Weehawken, N. J., to Cornwall, N.Y. (trackage rights), 53.07 m.; Ellenville and Kingston R. R., 27.14 m.; Port Jervis, Mont. and Sum. R. R., 38.27 m. Total mileage, 545.87. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Thomas P. Fowler; Vice-President, J. B. Kerr; Vice-President and General Manager, J. E. Childs; Secretary, R. D. Rickard. General Offices, 5[illegible] Beaver Street, New York.
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad. [New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania.] *For year ending June* 30, 1909. Total earnings..... $3,252,745 Operating expenses 2,053,346 Net earnings..... $1,199,399 Other income..... 78,626 Total net income. $1,278,025 Total payments.... 1,171,157 Surplus..... $106,868	Main Line, Jersey City, N. J., to Stroudsburg, Pa., 126.23 m.; Wilkes-Barre and Eastern R. R., 72.86 m.; Middletown Div., 34.15 m. Total mileage 233.24. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co. This road is now part of the Erie R. R. System.	President, F. D. Underwood; Vice-Presidents, G. F. Brownell; G. A. Richardson and J. C. Stuart; General Traffic Manager, D. W. Cooke; Secretary, David Bosman. General Offices, 50 Church Street, New York.
Norfolk Southern R.R. [Virginia, North Carolina.] No financial report available.	Main Line and branches, 592 m. Express Co.—Southern.	President and General Manager, E. T. Lamb; Vice-President, Frederick Hoff, New York; Secretary, Morris S. Hawkins; Traffic Manager, B. L. Buggs. General Offices, Norfolk, Va.; New York Office, 30 Pine Street.
Norfolk and Western Railway. [Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $35,063,870 Operating expenses 21,046,759 Net earnings..... $14,017,111 Other income..... 1,146,206 Total net income. $15,163,317 Total payments.... 14,046,261 Surplus..... $1,117,056	Norfolk to Columbus, O., 703.76 m.; Lynchburg to Durham, 115.43 m.; Roanoke to Hagerstown, 238.11 m.; Roanoke to Winston-Salem, 121.30 m.; Radford Junction to Bristol, 110.75 m.; North Carolina Junction to Fries, 43.49 m.; Graham to Norton, 100.40 m.; Portsmouth Junction to Cincinnati and Ivorydale, 105.92 m.; Columbus, Connecting and Terminal R. R., 3.51 m.; branches, 394.63 m. Total mileage, 1,937.30. Express Co.—Southern.	President, L. E. Johnson; 1st Vice-President, Wm. G. Macdowell, Philadelphia, Pa.; 2d Vice-President and General Manager, N. D. Maher; 3d Vice-President and Traffic Manager, T. S. Davant; Secretary, E. H. Alden, Philadelphia, Pa. General Offices, Roanoke, Va.; New York Offices, 40 Exchange Place and 398 Broadway.
Northern Pacific Ry.—"Yellowstone Park Line." [Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $74,525,826 Operating expenses 45,987,405 Net earnings..... $28,538,421 Other income..... 4,558,780 Total net income. $33,097,201 Total payments.... 28,160,941 Surplus..... $4,936,260	St. Paul, Minn., to Portland, Ore., Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., 2,837.77 m.; other divisions and branches, 2,976.35 m. Total mileage, 5,814.12. This company connects with the Great Northern S. S. Co., Nippon Yusen Kaisha Ocean S. S. Co., China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., and Weir S. S. Lines from Seattle and Tacoma to China, Japan and Manila. Express Co.—Northern.	President, Howard Elliott; Vice-President, James N. Hill, New York; 2d Vice-President, J. M. Hannaford; 3d Vice-President, George T. Slade; Secretary, G. H. Earl, New York. General Offices, St. Paul, Minn.; New York Offices, 34 Nassau Street and 319 Broadway.
Northwestern Pacific Railroad. [California.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings .... $3,167 805 Operating expenses 2,191,736 Net earnings..... $976,069 Other income ..... 141,381 Total net income. $1,117,450 Total payments.... 780,904 Surplus..... $336,546	San Francisco to Sherwood, Cal., 152 m.; Cazadero Line, 84 m.; Guerneville Br., 28 m.; branches, 144 m. Total mileage, 408. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, A. H. Payson; Vice-President, E. E. Calvin; General Manager, W. S. Palmer; Secretary, G. L. King. General Offices, San Francisco, Cal.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. [Oregon, Washington, Idaho.] This road is now part of the Union Pacific System.	Portland, Ore., to Huntington, Ore., 405 m.; Spokane Div., 294 m.; other branches, 792 m. Total mileage, 1,491. Steamer Lines: Portland to Astoria and Oregon City; Riparia to Lewiston; Lake Point to Harrison. Express Co.—American.	President, Robert S. Lovett, New York; Secretary, W. W. Cotton; Assistant Secretary, Alexander Millar, New York. General Offices, Portland, Ore.; New York Offices, 120 and 287 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Oregon Short Line Railroad. [Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Oregon.] This road is now part of the Union Pacific System.	Lines in Utah, 208.18 m.; in Wyoming, 123.13 m.; in Idaho, 1,032.80 m.; in Montana, 144.35 m.; in Oregon, 87.66 m. Total mileage, 1,596.12. Express Co.—American.	President, Robert S. Lovett, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, W. H. Bancroft, Salt Lake City; Secretary, Alex. Millar, New York. General Offices, Salt Lake City, Utah; New York Office, 120 Broadway.
Pennsylvania Railroad. [New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1909. Total earnings.....$315,406,804 Operating expenses 229,143,592 Net earnings.....$86,263,212 Other income..... 30,500,494 Total net income $116,763,706 Total payments... 113,520,505 Surplus..... $3,243,201	Eastern Pennsylvania Div., 1,228.22 m.; Western Pennsylvania Div., 694.19 m.; Philadelphia Terminal Div., 48.72 m.; New Jersey Div., 449.23 m.; Erie Div., 605.03 m.; Northern Central Ry. Div., 460.85 m.; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington R. R. Div., 696.88 m.; West Jersey and Sea Shore R. R. Div., 336.72 m.; Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Div., 781.95 m.; Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Ry., 87.66 m.; Barnegat R. R., 8.15 m.; Cherry Tree and Dixonville R.R., 37.60 m.; Cumberland Valley R. R. lines, 162.19 m.; Long Island R. R. lines, 390.56 m.; Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Ry., 78.33 m.; Monongahela R. R. lines, 64.93 m.; Pemberton & Heightstown R. R., 24.37 m.; Philadelphia & Beach Haven R.R., 12.80 m.; New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk R. R., 112 m.; other branches, 13.94 m. Total mileage lines east, 6,294.32. Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, 4,940.04 m. Total mileage, 11,234.36. Express Co.—Adams.	President, James McCrea; Vice-President, Charles E. Pugh; 2d Vice-President, Samuel Rea; 3d Vice-President, John B. Thayer; 4th Vice-President, Henry Tatnall; 5th Vice-President, W. W. Atterbury; General Manager, W. Hayward Myers; Secretary, Lewis Neilson. General Offices, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia; New York Offices, 85 Cedar Street, 170, 1324 Broadway, 263 Fifth Avenue, and Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street.
Pere Marquette R.R. [Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Ontario, Can.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$16,542,271 Operating expenses 11,698,842 Net earnings..... $4,843,429 Other income..... 126,393 Total net income $4,969,822 Total payments.... 4,500,107 Surplus..... $469,715	Grand Rapids Dist., 770.60 m.; Saginaw Dist., 1,017.29 m.; Detroit Dist., 188.34 m.; lines in Canada (Buffalo Division), 359.67 m. Total mileage, 2,335.90. Express Co.—United States.	President and General Manager, William Cotter; Vice-Presidents, A. Patriarche and J. L. Cramer; Secretary, J. E. Howard; General Offices, Detroit, Mich.
Philadelphia and Reading Railway. [New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$41,214,914 Operating expenses. 26,563,617 Net earnings.....$17,651,297 Other income..... 1,213,168 Total net income.$18,864,465 Total payments.... 12,232,089 Surplus..... $6,632,376	Reading Div., 395.37 m.; Philadelphia Div., 49.01 m.; New York Div., 155.14 m.; Harrisburg Div., 103.62 m.; Shamokin Div., 267.58 m.; Wilmington and Columbia Div., 121.49 m.; other lines operated separately, 490.27 m. Total mileage, 1,582.48. Express Co.—United States.	President, George F. Baer; Vice-President, Theodore Voorhees; Secretary, W. R. Taylor. General Offices, Philadelphia, Pa.
Queen and Crescent Route. [Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. (Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Ry.) Total earnings.....$9,079,471 Operating expenses. 5,530,873 Net earnings.....$3,548,598 Other income..... 291,986 Total net income. $3,840,584 Total payments..... 3,241,687 Surplus..... $598,897	Comprising the following lines: Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Ry., 338 m. New Orleans and Northeastern R. R., 196 m.; Alabama and Vicksburg Ry., 142 m.; Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Ry., 171 m.; Alabama Great Southern R. R., 309.41 m. Total mileage, 1,156.41. Express Co.—Southern.	C., N. O. & T. P. Ry.—President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C.; Vice-President, T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, O.; Secretary, R. D. Lankford, New York; General Manager, Horace Baker, Cincinnati, O. New York Offices, 30 Church Street and 290 Broadway. Alabama Gt. So. R. R.—President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D. C.; 1st Vice-President, A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; Vice-President, T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, O.; General Manager, Horace Baker, Cincinnati, O.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Rutland Railroad. [Vermont and New York.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1909. Total earnings..... $3,102,433 Operating expenses 2,201,845 Net earnings..... $900,587 Other income..... 52,791 Total net income. $953,378 Total payments..... 749,372 Surplus..... $204,006	White Creek, Vt., to Canada Line, Que., 161.42 m.; Chatham, N. Y., to Bennington, Vt., 57.21 m.; Bennington, Vt., to No. Bennington, 4.67 m.; Bellows Falls, Vt., to Rutland, Vt., 52.21 m.; Alburgh, Vt., to Ogdensburg, N. Y., 121.60 m.; Canada Line to Noyan Jct., Que., 3.39 m.; Leicester Jct., Vt., to Addison Jct., N. Y., 14.61 m. Total mileage, 415.11. Express Co.—American; National.	President, W. C. Brown, New York; General Manager, George T. Jarvis. General Offices, Rutland, Vt.
San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway. [Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $3,936,286 Operating expenses 2,865,310 Net earnings..... $1,070,976 Other income..... 17,959 Total net income. $1,088,935 Total payments..... 1,240,565 Deficit..... $151,630	Houston, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex., 238 m.; Kenedy, Tex., to Corpus Christi, Tex., 88 m.; Rockport Br., 21 m.; Lockhart Br., 55 m.; Alice Br., 43 m.; Waco Br., 171 m.; Kerrville Br., 71 m.; Falfurrias Br., 36.3 m. Total mileage, 723.7. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, W. H. McIntyre; Vice-President and General Manager, J. S. Peter; 2d Vice-President, M. D. Monserrate; Secretary, J. W. Terry. General Offices, San Antonio, Tex.; New York Office, 120 Broadway.
San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. R. [Utah, Nevada, California.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $6,092,822 Operating expenses 5,305,894 Net earnings..... $786,928 Other income..... 191,933 Total net income. $978,861 Total payments..... 2,430,240 Deficit..... $1,451,379	Salt Lake City, Utah, to Los Angeles, Cal., 781.2 m.; branches, 290.6 m. Total mileage, 1,071.8. Express Co.—American.	President, W. A. Clark, New York; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Bancroft, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. R. Clark, Los Angeles, Cal.; General Manager, R. E. Wells; Secretary, W. H. Comstock. General Offices, Los Angeles, Cal.; New York Offices, 20 Exchange Place and 290 Broadway.
Seaboard Air Line Ry. [Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings..... $20,068,771 Operating expenses 13,156,073 Net earnings..... $6,912,698 Other income..... 127,016 Total net income. $7,039,714 Fixed charges..... 5,409,679 Surplus..... $1,630,035	First Div., 370.35 m.; Second Div., 386.51 m.; Third Div., 398.26 m.; Fourth Div., 534.24 m.; Fifth Div., 462.44 m.; Sixth Div., 459.17 m.; branches, 384.3 m. Total mileage, 2,995. Express Co.—Southern.	President, N. S. Meldrum; Vice-President and General Manager, C. H. Hix; Vice-President, Charles R. Capps, Norfolk, Va.; Secretary, D. C. Porteous, New York. General Offices, Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va.; New York Offices, 24 Broad Street and 387 Broadway.
Southern Pacific Company.—"Sunset, Ogden and Shasta Routes." [Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Utah.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. (Including water lines also.) Total earnings..... $135,022,606 Operating expenses 87,784,222 Net receipts. ...$47,238,384 Other income..... 10,768,010 Total net income $58,006,395 Total payments. 22,545,208 Surplus $35,461,187	Lines south of Portland and west of Ogden and Rio Grande—Nevada and California Ry., 443.96 m.; Central Pacific Ry., 1,522.24 m.; Oregon & California R. R., 684.55 m.; South Pacific Coast Ry., 97.13 m.; Southern Pacific R. R., 3,368.59 m.; New Mexico and Arizona R. R., 88.19 m.; Sonora R. R., 263.45 m. Total mileage, 6,468.41. Sunset Central Lines—Morgan's Louisiana and Texas R. R. and Steamship Co., 358.51 m.; Iberia and Vermilion R. R., 21.00 m.; Louisiana Western R. R., 198.28 m.; Texas and New Orleans R. R., 458.01 m.; Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Ry., 1,358.56 m.; Houston and Texas Central R. R., 789.01 m.; Houston, E. and W. Texas Ry., 190.94 m.; Houston and Shreveport R. R., 39.78 m. Total mileage, 3,393.81. Express Co.—Wells, Fargo & Co.	President, Robert S. Lovett, New York; Vice-Presidents, J. Kruttschnitt, Chicago, Ill.; William Mahl, New York; E. E. Calvin; Vice-President and Director of Traffic, J. C. Stubbs, Chicago, Ill. Secretary, Alex. Millar, New York. General Offices, San Francisco Cal.; New York Offices, 120, 366 and 1158 Broadway.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Southern Railway. [District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$57,294,508 Operating expenses 38,535,745 Net earnings ....$18,658,763 Other income..... 3,198,115 Total net income..$21,856,878 Total payments.... 16,152,233 Surplus..... $5,704,645	*Northern District:* Washington Div., 346.23 m.; Danville Div., 371.98 m.; Richmond Div., 279.15 m.; Norfolk Div., 427.18 m.; Winston-Salem Div., 380.40 m. Total, 1,804.94 m. *Middle District:* Knoxville Div., 359.02 m.; Murphy Div., 122.50 m.; Coster Div., 212.18 m.; Memphis Div., 332.13 m.; Asheville Div., 206.90 m.; Carolina & Tennessee, Southern, 13.90 m.; Transylvania Div., 42.10 m.; K. & A. and K. & B., 65.81 m.; Tennessee & Carolina Southern, 25.30 m. Total, 1,379.84 m. *Eastern District:* Charlotte Div., 461.64 m.; Columbia Div., 789.51 m.; Charleston Div., 446.57 m. Total, 1,697.72 m. *Western District:* Birmingham Div., 349.20 m.; Mobile Div., 569.06 m.; Atlanta Div., 503.71 m.; Columbus Div., 200.28 m. Total, 1,622.25 m. St. Louis-Louisville Line, 545.42 m. Total mileage of system, 7,050.17. Express Co.—Southern.	President, W. W. Finley, Washington, D.C.; 1st Vice-President, A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. C.; 2d Vice-President, J. M. Culp, Washington, D.C.; Vice-President and General Manager, E. H. Coapman, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Presidents, H. B. Spencer, Washington, D.C.; T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, O.; Secretary, R. D. Lankford, New York, General Offices, Washington, D. C. New York Offices, Hudson Terminal and 299, 1200 Broadway.
Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway. [Washington, Oregon.]	Spokane, Wash., to Portland, Ore., 377.5 m.; Astoria and Columbia River R. R., 119.1 m.; branches, 45.4 m. Total mileage, 542. Express Co.—Northern.	President, John F. Stevens. General Offices, Portland, Ore.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway System.—"Cotton Belt Route." [Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$10,986,515 Operating expenses 8,158,667 Net earnings.....$2,827,848 Other income..... 545,121 Total net income..$3,372,969 Total payments.... 2,556,502 Surplus..... $816,467	*St. Louis Southwestern Ry.:* Main Line, 428.9 m.; Stuttgart Br., 35.1 m.; New Madrid Br., 6.1 m.; Little Rock Br., 44.4 m.; Shreveport Br.; 62.6 m.; Cairo Br., 57.7 m., Illinois Div. (joint track), 138.2 m. Total mileage, 773. *St. Louis Southwestern Ry. of Texas:* Main Line, 305.4 m.; Sherman Br., 52.3 m.; Fort Worth Br., 154.3 m.; Hillsboro Br., 40.2 m.; Lufkin Br., 130.9 m.; Dallas Br., 13.7 m. Total mileage, 696.8. Grand total mileage, 1,469.8. Express Co.—Pacific.	President, Edwin Gould, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, F. H. Britton, St. Louis, Mo.; Freight Traffic Manager, H. E. Farrell, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, A. J. Trussell, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo., and 165 Broadway, New York. General Offices, St. L. S. W. Ry. of Texas, Tyler, Tex.
St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. [Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. (Exclusive of C. & E. Ill. R. R.) Total earnings.....$41,165,939 Operating expenses 28,676,842 Net earnings.....$12,489,097 Other income..... 2,300,428 Total net income..$14,789,525 Total payments... 13,867,307 Surplus..... $922,218	St. Louis & San Francisco R.R., 4,737 m.; Fort Worth & Rio Grande Ry., 195.88 m.; Chicago & Eastern Illinois R.R., 965.68 m.; St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Ry., 135.64 m.; Paris & Great Northern R. R., 16.94 m. Total mileage, 6,319.17. Express Co.—United States.	President, B. L. Winchell; Vice-Presidents, C. W. Hillard, New York; C. R. Gray, W. B. Biddle, A. Douglas, A. S. Greig, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President and General Manager, W. C. Nixon; Secretary, F. H. Hamilton; Freight Traffic Manager, J. A. Middleton. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 71, 385, 401 Broadway.
Texas and Pacific Ry. [Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1909. Total earnings.....$14,960,652 Operating expenses 10,908,319 Net earnings.....$4,052,333 Other income..... 57,234 Total net income..$4,109,567 Total payments.... 3,421,205 Surplus..... $688,362	Eastern Div., 511 m.; Rio Grande Div., 620 m.; Louisiana Div., 356 m.; Port Allen Br., 102 m.; La Fourche Br., 28 m.; Texarkana Dist., 70 m.; Avoyelles Br., 93 m.; Natchitoches Br., 89 m.; Napoleonville Br., 16 m. Total mileage, 1,885. Express Co.—Pacific.	President, George J. Gould; Vice-President, Frank J. Gould, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, L. S. Thorne, Dallas, Tex.; Secretary, C. E. Satterlee, New York. General Offices, 165 Broadway, New York, and Dallas, Tex.
Toledo and Ohio Central Railway.—"New York Central Lines." [Ohio and West Virginia.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$4,476,950 Operating expenses. 2,929,353 Net earnings.....$1,547,597 Fixed charges not reported when ALMANAC was printed.	Toledo to Bremen, 172.91 m.; New Lexington to Corning, 12.33 m.; Whitmore to Thurston, 145.57 m.; Alum Creek to Truro Junction, 4.20 m.; Peoria to St. Marys, 59.90 m. Total mileage, 394.91. Express Co.—United States.	President, W. C. Brown, New York; Vice-Presidents, E. V. W. Rossiter, New York; J. Carstensen, New York; C. E. Schaff, Chicago; C. F. Daly, New York; A. H. Harris, New York; Secretary, D. W. Pardee, New York. General Offices, Chicago and New York.

Systems, Location, and Financial Data.	Divisions, Mileage, and Operating Express.	General Officers.
Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad.—"Clover Leaf Route." [Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$3,772,636 Operating expenses. 2 549,919 Net earnings.....$1,222,717 Other income..... 528,546 Total net income. $1,751,263 Total payments..... 1,399,819 Surplus..... $351,444	Toledo, O., to St. Louis, Mo., 450.72 m. Express Co.—National.	President T. P. Shonts, New York; Vice-Presidents, E. Hawley, New York; Geo. H. Ross, W. L. Ross and C. H. Ackert; Secretary, James S. Mackie, New York. General Offices, Chicago, Ill.
Union Pacific Railroad.—"Overland Route." [Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Missouri.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. (Including Union Pacific, Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co., and Oregon Short Line.) Total earnings.....$90,228,092 Operating expenses 50,203,256 Net earnings.....$40,024,836 Other income..... 19,512,051 Total net income $59,536,887 Total payments... 39,717,061 Surplus.....$19,819,826	Nebraska Div., 799.54 m.; Kansas Div., 936.45 m.; Colorado Div., 810.29 m.; Wyoming Div., 513.81 m.; Utah Div., 350.93 m. Total mileage, 3,411.02. Express Co.—American. This road also controls the Leavenworth, Kansas and Western Ry., Oregon R. R. and Nav. Co., and the Oregon Short Line.	President, Robert S. Lovett, New York Vice-Presidents, J. Kruttschnitt, Chicago; Wm. Mahl, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, A. L. Mohler Vice-President and Traffic Director, J. C. Stubbs, Chicago; Secretary, Alexander Millar, New York. General Offices, Omaha, Neb.; Chicago Office, 135 Adams Street.; New York Office, 120 Broadway.
Vandalia Railroad Co.— [Indiana, Illinois.] *For year ending Dec.* 31, 1909. Total earnings.....$8,387,052 Operating expenses 6,291,841 Net earnings.....$1,995,211 Other income..... 30,830 Total net income $2,026,041 Total payments.... 2,010,087 Surplus..... $15,954	St. Louis Div., 242 m; Centre Point Br., 8 m.; Michigan Div., 275 m.; Vincennes Div., 117 m.; branches, 16 m.; Terre Haute and Peoria R. R., 174 m. Total mileage, 832. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Joseph Wood; Vice-Presidents, J. J. Turner, E. B. Taylor and D. T. McCabe. General Manager, Benj. McKeen, St. Louis, Mo. General Offices, Pittsburgh, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo.
Virginian Railway. [Virginia, West Virginia.] No financial report issued when Almanac was printed.	Norfolk, Va., to Deepwater, W. Va. 436 m.; Winding Gulf, Br., 27 m. Total mileage, 463. Express Co.—Adams.	President, Urban H. Broughton, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, Raymond Dupuy; Secretary, James Clarke, New York. General Offices, Norfolk, Va. New York Office, 55 Wall Street.
Wabash Railroad. [Ontario, Canada, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$28,886,055 Operating expenses 20,536,222 Net earnings..... $8,349,833 Other income..... 691,821 Total net income $9,041,654 Total payments.... 8,495,936 Surplus..... $545,718	Buffalo Div., 276.6 m.; Detroit Div., 295 m.; Peru Div., 360 m.; Decatur Div., 458.9 m.; Springfield Div., 265.4 m.; Moberly Div., 858.7 m. Total mileage, 2,514.6. Express Co.—Pacific.	President, F. A. Delano, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Presidents, Edgar T. Welles, New York; W. H. Blodgett, and E. B. Pryor, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-President and General Manager, Henry Miller, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, J. C. Otteson, New York. General Offices, St. Louis, Mo.; New York Offices, 165 and 387 Broadway.
Western Pacific Ry. [California, Nevada, Utah.] No financial report available.	San Francisco, Cal., to Salt Lake City, Utah, 921 m; Tesla Br., 13 m. Total mileage, 934. Boca & Loyalton R. R., 45.2 m. Express Co.—Globe.	President, Edward T. Jeffery, New York; Vice-President Charles H. Schlacks; Vice-President and General Manager, C. M. Levey; Secretary, W. G. Bruen. General Offices, San Francisco, Cal. New York Office, 165 Broadway.
Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. [Ohio.] *For year ending June* 30, 1910. Total earnings.....$6,950,436 Operating expenses. 4,776,053 Net earnings.....$2,174,383 Other income..... 32,296 Total net income..$2,206,679 Total payments..... 1,669,228 Surplus..... $537,451	Toledo Div., 212 m.; Cleveland Div., 144 m.; Chagrin Falls Br., 8 m.; Ohio River Div., 13 m.; Huron Div., 13 m.; Carrollton Br., 45 m.; other branches, 47 m. Total mileage, 482. Express Co.—Pacific	Receiver, B. A. Worthington; President, Edwin Gould, New York; Vice-President, A. W. Krech, New York; Secretary, H. B. Henson, New York. General Offices, Cleveland, O.; New York Office, 165 Broadway.

Railway Employees in the United States.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE DAILY COMPENSATION.

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

CLASS.	1909.*		1908.*		1907.		1906.		AVERAGE DAILY COMPENSATION.		
	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.	Number.	Per 100 miles of line.	1909*	1908*	1907.
General officers	5,492	2	5,076	2	6,407	3	6,090	3	12.67	13 11	11.93
Other officers	8,022	3	7,751	3	7,549	3	6,705	3	6.40	6.27	5 99
General office clerks	69,959	30	63,973	28	65,700	29	57,210	26	2.31	2.33	2.30
Station agents	36,519	15	35,740	16	35,649	16	34,940	16	2.08	2.09	2.05
Other stationmen	136,733	58	132,013	57	152,929	67	138,778	62	1.82	1.82	1.78
Enginemen	57,077	24	57,668	25	65,298	29	59,855	27	4.44	4.45	4 30
Firemen	60,349	26	61,215	27	69,364	31	62,678	28	2.67	2.64	2.54
Conductors	43,608	18	43,322	19	48,869	22	43,936	20	3.81	3.81	3.69
Other trainmen	114,760	49	114,580	50	134,257	59	119,087	53	2.59	2.60	2 54
Machinists	48,237	20	44,941	19	55,244	24	51,253	23	2.98	2.95	2.87
Carpenters	60,867	26	58,946	25	70,394	31	63,830	29	2.43	2.40	2.40
Other shopmen	195,110	83	176,680	77	221,656	97	199,940	90	2.13	2 12	2.06
Section foremen	41,859	18	41,419	18	41,391	18	40,463	18	1.96	1.95	1.90
Other trackmen	320,762	136	299,448	130	367,277	162	343,791	155	1.38	1.45	1.46
Switchtenders, watchmen	44,698	19	46,221	20	53,414	23	49,659	22	1.73	1.78	1.87
Tel. operators, despatchers	39,115	17	39,744	17	39,193	17	36,090	16	2.30	2.30	2.26
Emplo's—acc't float'g equip't.	8,758	4	8,028	3	9,139	4	8,314	4	2.31	2.38	2.27
All other emplo's and labor's.	210,898	90	199,510	87	228,324	100	198,736	89	1.98	1.97	1.92
Total	1,502,823	638	1,436,275	623	1,672,074	735	1,521,355	684	..	..	..

* Does not include returns for switching and terminal companies.

Railway Accidents in the United States.*

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	EMPLOYES.		PASSENGERS.		OTHER PERSONS.		TOTAL.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1899	2,210	34,923	239	3,442	4,674	6,255	7,123	44,620
1900	2,550	39,643	249	4,128	5,066	6,549	7,865	50,320
1901	2,675	41,142	282	4,988	5,498	7,209	8,455	53,339
1902	2,969	50,524	345	6,683	5,274	7,455	8,588	64,662
1903	3,606	60,481	355	8,231	5,879	7,841	9,840	76,553
1904	3,632	67,067	441	9,111	5,973	7,977	10,046	84,155
1905	3,361	66,833	537	10,457	5,805	8,718	9,703	86,008
1906	3,929	76,701	359	10,764	6,330	10,241	10,618	97,706
1907	4,534	87,644	610	13,041	6,695	10,331	11,839	111,016
1908	3,405	82,487	381	11,556	6,402	10,187	10,188	104,230
1909	2,610	75,006	253	10,311	5,859	10,309	8,722	95,626

* Does not include returns for switching and terminal companies.

The total number of passengers carried in 1909 was 891,472,425, in 1908, 890,009,574, in 1907, 873,905,133, in 1906, § 797,946,116, 738,834,667 in 1905, 715,419,682 in 1904, 694,891,535 in 1903, 649,878,505 in 1902, 607,278,121 in 1901, 576,831,251 in 1900. § Includes an estimate for certain roads, as their records for this item were destroyed in the San Francisco fire of April, 1906.

KIND OF ACCIDENT—1909.	EMPLOYEES.		PASSENGERS.		OTHER PERSONS.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Coupling or uncoupling	155	2,382	....	.....	....	.....
Collisions	252	2,309	69	2,379	38	496
Derailments	208	1,385	17	2,426	38	356
Parting of trains	9	250	....	47	3	16
Locomotives or cars breaking down	12	178	....	2	1	5
Falling from trains, locomotives, or cars	347	4,983	37	425	426	804
Jumping on or off trains, locomotives, or cars	132	4,686	81	1,503	456	1,808
Struck by trains, locomotives, or cars	925	1,539	33	82	4,614	4,527
Overhead obstructions	52	809	....	.....	....	.....
Other causes	266	16,461	12	2,715	237	1,665
Total	2,358	34,982	249	9,579	5,813	9,677

Three hundred and two persons were killed and 41,388 injured in handling traffic, tools, machinery, supplies, etc., and in getting on or off locomotives or cars at rest and from other causes.

National Association of Railroad Commissioners.

President, Martin S. Decker, Albany, N. Y. *First Vice-President*, R. Hudson Burr, Tallahassee, Fla. *Second Vice-President*, Charles F. Staples, St. Paul, Minn. *Secretary*, William H. Connolly, Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.

Railroad Equipment.

WEIGHT AND HORSE POWER OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF LOCOMOTIVES, INCLUDING THE MODERN ELECTRIC TRACTOR, AND ALSO THE WEIGHT, SIZE AND COST OF FREIGHT CARS, ORDINARY COACHES, PARLOR AND SLEEPING CARS.

RECENT HEAVY LOCOMOTIVES.

Type.	Road.	Total Weight. (Pounds.)	Weight on Drivers. (Pounds.)	Diameter of Drivers. (Inches.)	Heating Surface. (Sq. Ft.)	Size of Cylinders. (Inches.)	Tractive Effort. (Pounds.)
*Mallet Comp.	Atch., T. & S. Fé.	462,450	412,350	63	6,674	38x26x34	108,300
†Mallet Comp	Atch., T. & S. Fé.	376,850	268,400	73	4,756	38x24x28	62,850
Consolidation	N. Y., Sus. & W.	260,100	232,700	63	4,129	28x32	54,100
Consolidation	Del. & Hud.	246,500	217,500	57	4,045	23x30	49,690
Mikado	Northern Pacific.	261,000	205,000	63	3,437	28x30	46,630
Pacific	Penn. R.R.	272,500	183,900	80	4,448	24x26	30,700
Prairie	Atch., T. & S. Fé.	248,200	174,700	69	4,020	17½x29x28	37,800
Atlantic	Union Pacific	209,000	110,000	81	2,655	16x27x28	24,281
10-Wheel	Boston & Albany.	208,000	158,000	69	3,308	22x26	31,000
American	C. R.R. of N. J.	161,300	111,300	69	2,006	19x26	23,120
10-Wheel switching.	L. S. & M. S.	270,000	270,000	52	4,620	24x28	55,300

*This is the heavies' locomotive ever built. The length over all including the tender is more than 100 ft., and the weight including the tender, 700,000 pounds, which is the weight of a complete train, including the engine, which would have been considered heavy a few years ago. † This is a passenger locomotive and is far and away the heaviest passenger locomotive ever built and is the first Mallet built for passenger service. It was built for use on grades ranging from 90 to 95 ft. to the mile, and where there is a rise of about 5,000 ft. on a division, and over which the schedule speed averages about 25 miles.

HEAVY ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

Road.	Weight on Drivers. (Pounds.)	Max. Guar. Speed (Miles per hour.)	Type.*	Desig. for Trail. Load. (Tons.)
New Haven	162,000	86	A. C.—D. C.	250
Grand Trunk..(St. Clair tunnel)	132,000	30	A. C.	500
Pennsylvania R.R.	207,800	80	D. C.	550
N. Y. C. & H. R.	141,000	75	D. C.	....
Baltimore & Ohio	184,000	55	D. C.	850
Great Northern	230,000	30	3-phase.	500
Paris-Orleans	110,000	45	D. C.	....

* A. C. signifies alternating current. D. C. signifies direct current.

APPROXIMATE COST OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Type.	Service.	Average Weight. (Pounds.)	Cost.
Mogul	Freight.	160,000	$14,400
Consolidation	Freight.	200,000	18,000
Mallet Compound	Freight.	400,000	35,000
Atlantic	Passenger.	185,000	17,200
Pacific	Passenger.	225,000	21,000
Ten Wheel	Passenger.	170,000	16,500

WEIGHT AND COST OF CARS.

Type.	Weight.	Capacity.	Length. (Inside Dimensions.)	Width. (Inside Dimensions.)	Height. (Inside Dimensions.)	Cost.
Wood Box	37,000 lbs.	80,000 lbs.	36 ft.	8 ft. 6 in.	8 ft.	$900
Steel Coal	42,000 lbs.	100,000 lbs	31 ft.	9 ft. 4 in.	7 ft. 6 in.	1,050
Flat	32,000 lbs.	80,000 lbs.	41 ft.	9 ft. 2 in.	.....	700
Day Coach	85,000 lbs.	34 Passeng's.	60 ft.	8 ft. 10 in.	9 ft. 1 in.	7,500
Parlor Car	105,000 lbs.	68 Passeng's.	70 ft.	8 ft. 6 in.	9 ft. 4 in.	13,800
Sleeping Car	115,000 lbs.	27 Berths.	72 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 6 in.	9 ft. 6 in.	16,700

Railways of America "Grouped" by Capitalists.

THE great railroad systems of the United States have been reduced to a few "groups" by means of consolidation and reconsolidation. The following is a list of these groups, which comprise three-quarters of all the railroad lines of the country:

Groups.	Mileage.	Stocks.	Bonds.
Vanderbilt	24,670	$618,300,000	$752,800,000
Pennsylvania	19,560	766,900,000	567,600,000
Harriman	28,542	948,300,000	1,233,400,000
Hill-Morgan	12,820	384,600,000	419,800,000
Morgan	12,840	567,215,000	539,915,000
Gould	21,114	532,308,000	813,500,000
Moore-Reid	28,107	365,900,000	483,300,000
Rockefeller's	16,185	252,500,000	309,700,000
Walters'	11,143	147,600,000	199,300,000
*Hawley	11,819	337,687,655	517,136,826
Independent	24,140	451,900,000	343,165,000
Total	210,940	$5,373,210,655	$6,179,616,826

* Absorbed Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry.

The Railways of the World.

A TABLE prepared for the Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen, states that at the commencement of 1908 the total railway mileage of the whole world was 594,842 miles, divided as follows: America, 302,928; Europe, 199,346; Asia, 56,284; Africa, 18,518; and Australia, 17,766. The cost of construction per mile has been highest in Great Britain and Ireland, where it averaged $271,000 per mile. In Belgium the cost was $172,900; France, $122,000; Germany, $108,500; Italy, $125,300; Russia, $79,600 per mile. In the United States the average cost has been $68,800; in Canada, $58,000; in New Zealand, $60,300; and in Queensland, Australia, it is as low as $34,200.—*Railway Age-Gazette.*

Railway Mileage in the United States.

(From Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

STATE OR TERRITORY.	MILEAGE ON JUNE 30, 1909.*			STATE OR TERRITORY.	MILEAGE ON JUNE 30, 1909.*		
	Official.	Unofficial.	Total Mileage.		Official.	Unofficial.	Total Mileage.
Alabama	4,976.74	188.50	5,165.24	New Jersey	2,250.79	5.00	2,255.79
Alaska (See foot note)	....	....	.....	New Mexico	3,003.96	....	3,003.96
Arizona	1,994.36	.....	1,994.36	New York	8,420.78	27.40	8,448.18
Arkansas	5,134.02	102.50	5,236.52	North Carolina	4,761.14	99.10	4,860.24
California	7,379.38	149.48	7,528.86	North Dakota	4,200.30	.....	4,200.30
Colorado	5,408.68	45.75	5,454.43	Ohio	8,960.80	118.39	9,079.19
Connecticut	1,004.74	.....	1,004.74	Oklahoma	5,769.06	16.00	5,785.06
Delaware	336.64	.....	336.64	Oregon	2,149.55	10.00	2,159.55
District of Columbia	35.27	....	35.27	Pennsylvania	11,140.70	65.19	11,205.89
Florida	4,173.05	81.00	4,254.05	Rhode Island	212.54	.....	212.54
Georgia	6,890.09	49.50	6,939.59	South Carolina	3,375.37	22.00	3,397 37
Hawaii (See foot note)	....	....	.....	South Dakota	3,947.65	....	3,947.65
Idaho	2,117.30	17.00	2,134.30	Tennessee	3,678.63	82.40	3,761.03
Illinois	11,834.22	16.69	11,850.91	Texas	13,458 68	61.96	13,520.64
Indiana	7,382.55	....	7,382.55	Utah	1,956.84	.....	1,956.84
Iowa	9,747.41	4.53	9,751.94	Vermont	1,067.42	20.85	1,088 27
Kansas	8,947.09	5.50	8,952.59	Virginia	4,411.54	75.10	4,486.64
Kentucky	3,420.93	46.50	3,467.43	Washington	4,633.63	17.00	4,650.63
Louisiana	5,315.26	141.00	5,456.26	West Virginia	3,390.17	112.23	3,502.40
Maine	2,105.95	59.71	2,165.66	Wisconsin	7,274.10	170.73	7,444.83
Maryland	1,409.01	36.20	1,445.21	Wyoming	1,573.41	45.00	1,618.41
Massachusetts	2,101.24	14.86	2,116.10				
Michigan	9,051.55	7.30	9,058.85	Grand total in U. S. 1909	234,799.40	2,069.13	236,868.53
Minnesota	8,530.30	38.00	8,568.30	Grand total in U. S. 1908	231,333.02	2,134.82	233,467.84
Mississippi	4,349.64	48.00	4,397.64	Grand total in U. S. 1907	227,670.85	2,280.34	229,951.19
Missouri	8,031.97	13.50	8,045.47	Grand total in U. S. 1906	222,571.52	1,791.65	224,363.17
Montana	4,099.84	38.26	4,138.10	Grand total in U. S. 1905	217,017.68	1,083.36	218,101.04
Nebraska	6,015.02	....	6,015.02	Grand total in U. S. 1904	212,577.57	1,326.77	213,904 34
Nevada	2,121.23	17.00	2,138.23	Grand total in U. S. 1903	207,186.84	790.38	207,977.22
New Hampshire	1,248.86	.....	1,248.86	Grand total in U. S. 1902	201,672.83	799.02	202,471.85

* Does not include mileage of Switching and Terminal Companies for 1908 and 1909.
† Excludes mileage in Alaska. (302.92 miles, unofficial) and Hawaii (149.34 miles.)

Railway Payments in Damage Suits.

THE Bureau of Railway News and Statistics points out that twenty-one railroads of the United States, doing more than one-half of the business of the country, paid approximately $56,700,000 for "loss and damage" and "injuries to persons" during the year ending June 30, 1908. In the preceding year these accounts amounted to $47,258,587, and in 1898 to $12,182,003. This table shows the amounts paid by the railways of the United States for "loss and damage" and "injuries to persons" during the decade 1897 to 1907, inclusive, and proportion to gross earnings:

	Loss and Damage		Injuries to Persons			Loss and Damage		Injuries to Persons	
	Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.		Amount.	Per Cent.	Amount.	Per Cent.
1897..	$4.793.143	.427	$6.049.889	.539	1903..	$13.726.508	.722	$14.052.123	.739
1898..	5.409.544	.433	6.772.459	.543	1904..	17.002.602	.861	15.838.179	.802
1899..	5.976.082	.455	7.116.212	.541	1905..	19.782.692	.946	16.034.727	.770
1900..	7.055.622	.474	8.405.980	.565	1906..	21.086.219	.907	17.466.864	.751
1901..	8.109.637	.510	9.014.144	.567	1907..	25.796.083	.996	21.462.504	.829
1902..	11.034.686	.639	11.682.756	.676					

From which it appears that where the payments on account of "loss and damage" increased $21,002,940, or 437.9 per cent. in ten years and of "injuries to persons" $15,412,615, or 254 7 per cent., the increase relatively to gross earnings was 130.2 per cent. and 54.5 per cent. respectively.—Bradstreets.

Passenger Railway Rates in Europe.

PASSENGER rates differ considerably in the different countries. Most of the railroads are owned and operated by the State, but in some countries there are both State and private roads, and in England the railroads are all private corporations. The following are the regular passenger rates, reduced to cents per mile, in the various European countries:

OWNERSHIP.	Class I. Cents.	Class II. Cents.	Class III. Cents.	OWNERSHIP.	Class I. Cents.	Class II. Cents.	Class III. Cents.
Germany, Government	2.73	1.75	1.16	Italy, Government	3.60	2.52	1.62
Belgium, Government	2.91	1.98	1.17	England —			
France, Government	3.16	2.35	1.53	Gt. East. Ry., min	4.02	3.02	2.01
France, private	3.48	2.34	1.53	Gt. East. Ry., max	6.03	4.02	3.02
Holland, Government	3.29	2 47	1.65	Southeast'n & Chatham Railway	4.02	2.51	2.01
Holland, private	3.29	2.47	1 65				

In Italy the rate per mile is higher than on any other Government-owned road, though a differential tariff offers some advantages that tend to reduce the price and to make the long-distance journeys as cheap as in other countries.

UNITED STATES INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Martin A. Knapp, of New York, Chairman; Judson C. Clements, of Georgia; Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont; Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri; Franklin K. Lane, of California; Edgar E. Clark, of Iowa; James S. Harlan, of Illinois. Edward A. Moseley, Secretary.

STATE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Alabama Railroad Commission—Montgomery, Chas. Henderson, President, Troy; W. D Nesbitt, Birmingham; John A. Lusk, Guntersville, S. P. Kennedy, Secretary, Montgomery.

Arizona Railway Commission—Phoenix. W. P. McNair, Chairman; Geo. J. Stoneman, Globe; E. S. De Pass, Secretary.

Arkansas Railroad Commission—Little Rock. Wm. A. Falconer, Chairman; J. W. Crockett, R. P. Allen; Wm. E. Floyd, Secretary.

California Railroad Commission—San Francisco. A. C. Irwin, President, 1st Dist., Sacramento; H. D. Loveland, 2d Dist., San Francisco; Theo. Summerland, 3d Dist., Los Angeles; Walter D. Wagner, Secretary, San Bernardino.

Colorado Railroad Commission—Denver. A. P. Anderson, President; D. H. Staley; W. L. Seely, Secretary.

Connecticut Railroad Commissioners—Hartford. A. F. Gates, Chairman; William O. Seymour, Ridgefield; E. J. Doolittle, Meriden; Henry F. Billings, Clerk, Hartford.

Florida Railroad Commissioners—Tallahassee. R. Hudson Burr, Chairman; N. A. Blitch; Roya. C. Dunn; J. Will Yon, Secretary.

Georgia Railroad Commission—Atlanta. H. W. Hill, Chairman, Greenville; O. B. Stevens, George Hillyer, C. M. Candler, Decatur; Joseph F. Gray, Savannah; Campbell Wallace, Secretary.

Idaho—S. D. Taylor, State Auditor, Boisé City. Secretary State Board of Equalization.

Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission—O. F. Berry, Chairman, Carthage; B. A. Eckhart, Chicago; J. A. Willoughby, Belleville; Wm. Kilpatrick, Secretary, Springfield.

Indiana Railroad Commissioners—Indianapolis. Wm. J. Wood, Chairman; John F. McClure, Frank E. Payne; Jos. L. Reilly, Secretary.

Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners—Des Moines. D. J. Palmer, Chairman; W. L. Eaton, N. S. Ketchum; D. N. Lewis, Secretary.

Kansas Railroad Commission—Topeka. G. W. Kanavel, Chairman; C. A. Ryker, F. J. Ryan; E. C. Shiner, Secretary.

Kentucky Railroad Commission—Frankfort. A. T. Siler, Chairman, Williamsburg; L. B. Finn, Franklin; L. P. Tarlton; D. B. Cornett, Secretary.

Louisiana Railroad Commission—Baton Rouge. J. J. Meredith, Chairman, Columbia; C. L. de Fuentes, New Orleans; Shelby Taylor, Crowley; W. M. Barrow, Secretary.

Maine Railroad Commissioners—Augusta. Elmer P. Spofford, Chairman, Deer Isle; John O. Jones, Lewiston; Frank Keizer, Rockland; Geo. F. Giddings, Clerk, Augusta.

Maryland Public Service Commission—Baltimore. James M. Ambler, Chairman; J. W. Hering, Philip D. Laird.

Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners—Boston. Walter P. Hall, Chairman, Fitchburg; Clinton White, Melrose; George W. Bishop, Newtonville; Charles E. Mann, Clerk, Malden.

Michigan Railroad Commission—Lansing. C. L. Glasgow, Chairman; G. W. Dickinson, James Scully; Samuel H. Kelley, Secretary.

Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission—St. Paul. Ira B. Mills, Chairman; C. E. Elmquist, C. F. Staples; A. C. Clausen, Secretary.

Mississippi Railroad Commission—Jackson. John A. Webb, President; F. M. Sheppard, W. R. Scott; T. R. Maxwell, Secretary.

Missouri Railroad and Warehouse Commission—Jefferson City. F. A. Wightman, Chairman; John A. Knott, H. R. Oglesby; T. M. Bradbury, Secretary.

Montana Railroad Commission—Helena. E. A. Morley, Chairman; Dan Boyle, B. T. Stanton, R. F. McLaren, Secretary.

Nebraska State Railway Commission—Lincoln. H. T. Clarke, Jr., Chairman; W. H. Cowgill, H. J. Winnett; Clark Perkins Sec.

Nevada—Carson City. H. F. Bartine, Chairman; Henry Thurtell, J. F. Shaughnessy, E. H. Walker, Secretary.

New Hampshire Railroad Commission—Concord. Arthur G. Whittemore, Chairman, George E. Bales, Oscar L. Young.

New Jersey Board of Public Utility Commissioners—Trenton. Frank H. Sommers, President, Newark; Thos. J. Hillery, Boonton; Robert Williams, Paterson; A. N. Barber, Secretary.

New York Public Service Commission—First District—(Greater New York) New York City—Wm. R. Willcox, Chairman; Wm. McCarroll, Edward M. Bassett, Milo R. Maltbie, John E. Eustis; T. H. Whitney, Secretary. Second District—(all of State outside Greater New York, Albany, N. Y. Frank W. Stevens, Chairman; John B. Olmsted, Thos. M. Osborne, James E. Sague, Martin S Decker; J. S. Kennedy, Secretary.

North Carolina Corporation Commission—Raleigh. Franklin McNeill, Chairman; Sam. L. Rogers; H. C. Brown; A. J. Maxwell, Secretary.

North Dakota Commissioners of Railroads—Bismarck. W. H Stutsman, President, Mandan; O. P. N. Anderson, Starkweather; W. H. Mann, New Salem; Thomas Hall, Secretary.

Ohio Railroad Commission—Columbus O. H. Hughes, Chairman; O. P. Gothlin, J C. Sullivan; C. A Radcliffe, Secretary

Oklahoma Corporation Commission—Guthrie. J. E Love, Chairman; A. P Watson, J. J. McAlester; E. C. Patton, Secretary.

Oregon Railroad Commission—Salem. Thos. K. Campbell, Chairman; Oswald West, Clyde B. Aitchison; George O. Goodall, Secretary.

Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission—Harrisburg. Nathaniel Ewing, Chairman; John Y. Boyd, Chas. N. Mann; W. S. Siebert, Acting Secretary.

Rhode Island Railroad Commission—Providence J. P. Burlingame, D. J. White. Deputy, East Greenwich

South Carolina Railroad Commissioners—J. H Earle, Chairman, Greenville; B L. Caughman, Columbia; J. M. Sullivan, Anderson; T. B. Lumpkin, Secretary, Columbia.

South Dakota Railroad Commissioners—Pierre. W G. Smith, Glends; George Rice, Flandreau; F. C. Robinson, Groton; T E Cassill, Secretary.

Tennessee Railroad Commissioners—Nashville B. A. Enloe, Chairman; Frank Avent, H. H. Hannah; Miss Willie Fields, Secretary.

Texas Railroad Commission—Austin. Allison Mayfield, Chairman; O. B Colquitt W. D. Williams; E. R. McLean, Secretary

Vermont Public Service Commission—Montpelier. J. W. Redmond Chairman, Newport; Eli H. Porter, Wilmington; S. H. Jackson, Barre; R. W. Spear, Clerk, Newport.

Virginia State Corporation Commission—Richmond. Robert R. Prentis, Chairman, Richmond; William F. Rhea, J. R. Wingfield; R. T. Wilson, Clerk

Washington—Olympia H. A Fairchild, Chairman; J. C. Lawrence, J. S. Jones; Frank M Larned, Secretary.

West Virginia—T. C Townsend, State Tax Commissioner, Charleston.

Wisconsin Railroad Commission—Madison. B H. Meyer, Halford Erickson, J. H. Roemer; John M. Winterbotham, Secretary

Wyoming Board of Equalization—Cheyenne, Edward Gillette, President; Wm. R. Schnitger; Le Roy Grant, Secretary.

Railroad Speed.

NOTABLE FAST RUNS OF PASSENGER TRAINS FOR LONG DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	Terminals.	Distance, Miles.	Inclusive Time, H. M.	Inclusive Miles per Hour.
May, 1848.	Great Western (England)	London—Didcot	53.25	0.47	68
Aug., 1888.	London, N.W. & Caledonian	London—Edinburgh	400	7.38	52.4
Aug. 1894.	Plant System, Atlantic Coast Line	Jacksonville—Richmond	661.5	12.51	51.48
April, 1895.	Pennsylvania	Camden—Atlantic City	58.3	0.45¾	76.50
Aug., 1895.	London & Northwestern	London—Aberdeen	540	8.32	63.28*
Sept., 1895.	New York Central & H. R.	New York—Buffalo	436.50	6.47	64.33*
Sept., 1895.	N. Y. Central "World Flyer"	Albany—Syracuse	148	2.10	68.3
Feb., 1897.	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Chicago—Denver	1,025	18.52	55.74
April, 1897.	Lehigh Val., Black Diamond Exp.	Alpine, N. Y.—Geneva Junc., N. Y.	43.96	0.33	80
Aug., 1897.	Union Pacific	North Platte—Omaha	291	4.39	63.49
May, 1900.	Burlington Route	Burlington—Chicago	205.8	3.08½	65.5‡
Mar., 1902.	Burlington Route	Eckley—Wray	14.8	0.9	98.7
Aug., 1902.	"20th Century Ltd." on L. Shore	Kendallville—Toledo	91	1.15	72.8
Mar., 1903.	Atlantic Coast Line	Jacksonville—Savannah	172	2.32	70.7
May, 1903.	"20th Century Ltd.," on L. Shore	Toledo—Elkhart	133.4	1.54	70.2
July, 1903.	Great Western (England)	London—Plymouth	246	3.54	63.13
April, 1904.	Michigan Central	Niagara Falls—Windsor	225.66	3.11½	70.74
July, 1904.	Great Western (England)	Paddington—Bristol	118.5	1.24	84.6
Nov., 1904.	Pennsylvania	Crestline—Fort Wayne	131	1.53	69.56
June, 1905.	Pennsylvania	Chicago—Pittsburgh	468	7.20	63.53*
June, 1905.	Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	Buffalo—Chicago	525	7.50	69.69‡
June, 1905.	Pennsylvania	New York—Chicago	897	16.3	56.07
June, 1905.	New York Central	Chicago—New York	960.52	15.56	60.28‡
July, 1905.	Pennsylvania	Washington, O.—Fort Wayne	81	1.4	75.84
Oct., 1905.	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & C.	Crestline, O.—Clark Junc., Ind.	257.4	3.27	74.55
Mar., 1909.	New York Central	New York—Chicago	965	15.43	62.54‡

*Including stops. ‡Excluding stops.

FASTEST RECORDED RUNS FOR SHORT DISTANCES.

Date.	Railroad.	Terminal	Distance, Miles.	Time, M. S.	Miles per Hour.
May, 1893.	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Crittenden—"Empire State Exp."	1	0.32	112.5
Aug., 1895.	Pennsylvania	Landover—Anacosta	5.1	3.00	102
Jan., 1899.	Burlington Route	Siding—Arion	2.4	1.20	108
Mar., 1901.	Plant System	Run from Fleming to Jacksonville	5	2.30	120
Jan., 1903.	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Palmyra—Macedon	7.29	4.00	109.35
April, 1904.	Michigan Central	Crisman—Lake	3.73	2.00	111.90
July, 1904.	Phila. & Reading	Egg Harbor—Brigantine Junction	4.8	2.30	115.20
Oct., 1904.	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Croton—Ossining	3.51	2 00	105

The fastest time on record for a distance of over 440 miles was made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R.R. from Buffalo to Chicago, in June, 1905, noted above. The fastest long-distance run less than 440 miles was on the New York Central R.R. September 11, 1895, from New York to Buffalo, 436 1-2 miles, in 407 minutes actual time. Average speed, 64 1-3 miles an hour, with two stops and 28 slow-ups, and on January 1, 1903, from Albany to Buffalo, 302 miles, in 295 minutes.

Among the fastest regular trains in the United States, for a shorter distance, are believed to be the New York Central "Empire State Express," between New York and Albany, 143 miles in 175 minutes, and the "Congressional Limited," on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which makes the run from Jersey City to Washington in 4 hours, 46 minutes, a distance of 227 miles. Also the "Pennsylvania Special" over P. R. R. which runs from Jersey City to North Philadelphia, 81 miles, in 83 minutes; from Jersey City to Harrisburg, Pa., 194 miles in 196 minutes.

On August 15, 1898, on P. & R. and C. R. R. of N. J., "Royal Blue Line," between Elizabeth, N. J., and Jenkintown, a distance of 69 miles, in 61 minutes, including 2 "slow-ups," some of the miles being traversed in 38 seconds.

The quickest run between Jersey City and Washington, 231 miles, was made on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, March 2, 1897 (by a special train, bearing Vice-President-elect Hobart and party), in 4 hours 8 minutes, making the running time, including "slow-ups" for taking water, changing engines, etc., 60 miles an hour. This beat the time of the "Aunt Jack" train, made by the Madison Square Theatre Company March 10, 1890, which was 4 hours 18 minutes, each way, going and returning.

Other notable long-distance fast runs: February 14-15, 1897—Pennsylvania Railroad and C., B. and Q., Jersey City to Denver, 1,937 miles, in 48 hours; average speed, 40.3 miles per hour. August 29-31, 1891—Canadian Pacific, Vancouver to Brockville, 2,802 miles, in 77 hours 9 minutes; average speed, 36.32 miles per hour.

The Jarrett and Palmer special theatrical train, Jersey City to Oakland (San Francisco), 3,311 miles, June, 1876, 83 hours 45 minutes; average speed, 39.53 miles per hour.

In October, 1905, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland to Jersey City (3,239 miles) in 73 hours, 12 minutes, or 44.30 miles per hour. In May, 1906, the "Harriman Special" made the run from Oakland, Cal., to New York City in 71 hours, 27 minutes.

The "Scott Special" left Los Angeles, Cal., July 9, 1905, and arrived in Chicago (2,445.5 miles), July 11, having made the run in 44 hours 54 minutes, maintaining an average speed while in motion of 51 miles an hour.

On November 15, 1907, at Clayton, N. J., in a trial test on Pennsylvania R. R. between steam and electric locomotives, the steam engine made 93.6 miles an hour on a specially built seven mile curved track, while the electric locomotive made but 90 miles an hour.

SOME FOREIGN RAILWAY RUNS.

The Northern Railway runs a day express from Berlin to Paris, which covers the distance from Paris to St. Quentin (96¼ miles) in 93 minutes, a speed of 62.1 miles an hour; and the 53¾ miles to the Belgian frontier is covered in 51 minutes at a speed of 63¼ miles an hour. The Eastern Railway Company has an afternoon express from Paris to Bale, which runs the first 304.37 miles in 107 minutes—a speed of 58.5 miles an hour.

The New Railway Law.

DURING the second session of the Sixty-first Congress there was passed an act known as "An act to create a Court of Commerce and to amend the act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887." To the public this act is known as the "New Railway law." It was a part of the so-called "Taft Programme," although the act as passed by Congress after a long debate had become so far amended as to bear but little resemblance to the bill as originally reported from the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The bill as originally introduced in the House by Representative Charles W. Townsend of Michigan, was an exact counterpart of a bill drafted at the suggestion of President Taft by Attorney-General George W. Wickersham. This bill was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which Representative James R. Mann of Illinois is chairman. The committee reported a different bill from that introduced by Representative Townsend. Practically the only unchanged provision of the committee's bill was that providing for the establishment of the Court of Commerce.

The bill was debated in and passed by the House. Coincidently with the House's action the Senate debated a similar measure. Not until June did the two houses come together and pass the compromise bill. It was signed by President Taft and became a law June 18, 1910.

THE COMMERCE COURT.

The Commerce Court is a court of record. It is composed of five judges to be from time to time designated by the Chief Justice of the United States, from among the circuit judges of the United States for the period of five years, except that in the first instance the Court shall be composed of the five additional circuit judges who shall be designated by the President, and who will serve for one, two, three, four and five years respectively, in order that the period of designation of one of the judges shall expire in each year thereafter.

The jurisdiction of the Commerce Court shall be the same as that possessed by circuit courts of the United States and the judges thereof, over all cases of the following kinds:

First—All cases for the enforcement, otherwise than by adjudication and collection of a forfeiture or penalty or by infliction of criminal punishment, of any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission other than for the payment of money.

Second—Cases brought to enjoin, set aside, annul, or suspend in whole or in part any order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Third—Such cases as by section three of the act entitled "An act to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States," approved February 19, 1903, are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

Fourth—All such mandamus proceedings as under the provisions of section 20 or section 23 of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, as amended, are authorized to be maintained in a circuit court of the United States.

APPLICABILITY OF THE LAW TO ALL COMMON CARRIERS.

Under section 1 of the new act the applicability of the new railway act was extended as follows: "That the provisions of this act shall apply to any corporation or any person or persons engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodity, except water and natural and artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, and partly by pipe lines and partly by railroad, or partly by pipe lines and partly by water, and to telegraph, telephone and cable companies (whether wire or wireless), engaged in sending messages from one State, Territory or district of the United States to any other State, Territory or district of the United States or to any foreign country, who shall be considered and held to be common carriers within the meaning and purpose of this act. * * * The term "common carrier" as used in this act shall include express companies and sleeping car companies.

REAFFIRMATION OF THE ANTI-REBATE PROVISIONS OF THE HEPBURN ACT.

Under section 2 it is provided that: "No common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, by any special rate rebate, drawback, or other device, charge, demand, collect or receive from any person or persons a greater or less compensation for any service rendered, or to be rendered, in the transportation of passengers or property." This provision of the act states that violations of the said provision shall be unlawful.

HE LONG AND SHORT HAUL PROVISION.

Under section 4 of the new act it is provided: "That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers, or of like kind of property, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line or route in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, or to charge any greater compensation as a through route than the aggregate of the intermediate rates subject to the provisions of this act; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge or receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: *Provided, however*, that upon application to the Interstate Commerce Commission, such common carrier may in special cases after investigation, be authorized by the commission to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section: *Provided, further*, that no rates or charges lawfully existing at the time of the passage of this amendatory act shall be required to be changed by reason of the provisions of this section prior to the expiration of six months after the passage of this act, nor in any case where application shall have been filed before the commission in accordance with the provisions of this section until a determination of such application by the commission.

WATER COMPETITION.

Whenever a carrier by railroad shall in competition with a water route or routes, reduce the rates on the carriage of any species of freight, to or from competitive points, it shall not be permitted to increase such rates unless after hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission it shall be found that such proposed increase rests upon changed conditions other than the elimination of water competition.

JOINT TRAFFIC AGREEMENTS.

Under section 6 of the law as amended by the recent act the provision is made that "Every common carrier subject to the provision of this act shall file with the commission and print and keep open to public inspection schedules showing all the rates, fares and charges for transportation between points on its own route and points on the route of any other carrier by railroad, pipe line or water, when a through route and joint rate have been established. * * * No change shall be made in the rates, fares and charges or joint rates, fares and charges which have been filed and published by any common carrier in compliance

THE NEW RAILWAY LAW.—*Continued.*

with the requirements of this section, except after thirty days' notice to the commission and to the public published as aforesaid, which shall plainly state the charges proposed to be made in the schedule then in force and the time when the charged rates will go into effect. * * * Every common carrier subject to this act shall also file with said commission copies of all contracts, agreements or arrangements with other common carriers in relation to any traffic by the provisions of the act to which it may be a party."

FINE AND IMPRISONMENT FOR OFFICIALS AND AGENTS OF CORPORATIONS VIOLATING THE RAILWAY LAW.

Under section 10 of the act provision is made for the punishment, by fine or imprisonment of the officials, agents, employés, trustees, receivers, lessees or persons acting for or employed by such corporation, as follows:

For unlawful discrimination such persons shall, in addition to the fine hereinbefore provided for, be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

For false billing (by carriers), carrier, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction within the district in which such offense was committed, be subject to a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each offense.

For false billing by shippers shall be deemed guilty of fraud, which is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction within the district in which such offense was wholly or in part committed, be subject for each offense to a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

For inducing common carriers to make unjust discrimination shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction within the district in which such offense was committed, be subject to a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each offense; and such person, corporation, or company shall also, together with said common carrier, be liable, jointly or severally, in an action to be brought by any consignor or consignee discriminated against in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction for all damages caused by or resulting therefrom.

Under section 13 of the act as amended it is provided "That complaints against common carriers shall be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and that if within a reasonable time to be specified by the commission, the complaint is satisfied by the carrier, the carrier shall be relieved of liability for the particular violation of the law. If the complaint is not satisfied by adequate reparation for the alleged injury or adjustment by other methods of the difficulty complained of, the commission will investigate the complaint. The commission may subpoena witnesses or demand the production of such books and papers as they may require. They may also invoke the power of the courts to compel the attendance of witnesses. The claim that testimony or evidence will tend to incriminate will not excuse a witness from answering interrogatories."

THE COMMISSION MAY INITIATE INVESTIGATIONS OF ABUSES.

Under the foregoing section the commission may issue orders in investigations begun of its own motion with like power and authority as it would investigate a complaint filed by a shipper. It is further provided in this section that no complaint shall at any time be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant.

RIGHT TO PRESCRIBE JUST AND REASONABLE RATES.

Under section 15 of the act, the commission may determine and prescribe just and reasonable rates and classifications to be observed as maximum charges. The commission may determine and prescribe just and reasonable regulations and practices and may order carriers to cease and desist from the full extent of such violation as may be found. Orders of the commission will become effective as prescribed, but in not less than thirty days from the date of their promulgation. Orders of the commission shall continue in force not exceeding two years unless suspended or set aside by the commission or a court. The commission is empowered to prescribe the proper proportion of such joint rates, to be received by each carrier when the carriers themselves fail to agree on divisions of such joint rates. The commission may initiate investigations of new schedules, whether complaint against such schedule has been filed or not. The commission may suspend the new schedule and, after a full hearing, whether completed before or after, the rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation or practice, goes into effect. The suspensions of both the primary and secondary suspensions, may be for a period not exceeding six months. Under the act the burden of proof of the reasonableness of increased rates falls upon the carriers.

RIGHT TO ESTABLISH THROUGH RATES AND JOINT RATES.

The commission may establish through rates and joint rates and classifications. In granting this power the law provides the commission is prohibited from requiring any company, without its consent, to embrace in such joint route, substantially less than the entire length of its railroad and of any intermediate railroad operated under a common management or control therewith, which lies between the terminal of such proposed through route, unless to do so would make such route unreasonably long as compared with another practical through route which could otherwise be established. The right to select a choice of two through routes is given to the shipper with certain provisions as to the reasonableness of the demand.

The commission may determine just and reasonable charge or allowance for services rendered by the owner of property transported or for any instrumentality furnished by the owner and used in such transportation.

COMMISSION'S POWER TO AWARD DAMAGES.

Under section 16 the power to award damages upon hearing of a complaint is delegated to the Interstate Commerce Commission. If a carrier does not comply with an order for the payment of money within the time limit set by the commission the shipper may petition to the United States Court for an order compelling the payment of money. The findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be accepted by the court as the *prima facie* evidence in reparation cases, and the petitioner is not liable for a tax of the cost in the United States Court. The petitioners in these cases will be allowed reasonable attorney's fees in the event of their contention prevailing. Joint plaintiffs may sue joint defendants in court on awards of damages. It shall be the duties of the various different attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney-General of the United States, to prosecute carriers for the recovery of forfeiture made by carriers for non-compliance with the reparation order of the commission and such forfeitures are made payable into the treasury of the United States and are recoverable by suit.

Railroad Pensions in the United States.

THE following table shows the estimated number of employés on the twenty-one roads now having pension systems in force:

In the majority of cases the pension is fixed at 1 per cent. of the average wage for the ten years next preceding retirement, multiplied by the number of years of service For example if an engineman has earned $150 a month on the average during the last ten years of his service and has been in the employ of the company for thirty years, he is retired on a pension of $45 a month In every case the pension fund is supported exclusively by the company, the employés not contributing thereto.

The figures for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Baltimore & Ohio the Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago St Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, the Cleveland Terminal & Valley, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western the Illinois Central, the Oregon Short Line, the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia & Reading and the Union Pacific were taken from the most recent report of the United States Commissioner of Labor The other figures were obtained from the railroads direct or, where no information was supplied, were estimated as accurately as possible from the data at hand.

RAILROAD.	No. of Employés.	RAILROAD	No. of Employés
1 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	55 000	12 Houston & Texas Central (included in Southern Pacific)	...
2. Atlantic Coast Line	17.218		125.000
3. Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad	1,400	13 New York Central	38.563
4 Baltimore & Ohio	55.554	14 Illinois Central	7 600
5. Boston & Albany Railroad (included in New York Central)	...	15 Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co	7 500
6 Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	4 847	16. Oregon Short Line	125.286
7. Central Railroad of New Jersey	14,000	17. Pennsylvania	24,430
8. Chicago & Northwestern	48,723	18 Philadelphia & Reading	40.000
9. Chicago, St Paul, Minneapolis & Ohio	5.451	19 Rock Island	57.000
10 Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad	1.414	20. Southern Pacific	23,000
11. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	22,273	21 Union Pacific	
		Total	674.259

The following table shows the actual amount paid out yearly and the number of pensioners on thirteen roads:

RAILROAD.	Amount Paid.	No. of Pensioners	RAILROAD.	Amount Paid.	No. of Pensioners.
1. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	$1.341.68	36	8. Del'are Lack'nna & Western	$35 026 62	217
2. Atlantic Coast Line	8.319 10	57	9 Illinois Central	47 126 01	249
3. Baltimore & Ohio	82.972.95	444	10 Oregon Short Line	1.855 15	13
4. Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	5.936.31	16	11. Pennsylvania	556.175.45	2.894
5. Chicago & Northwestern	89.330 87	392	12. Philadelphia & Reading	63.181 47	221
6. Chicago, St. P, Minn. & O	3,676.55	25	13. Union Pacific	18 980 69	88
7. Clev. Ter. & Valley R.R.	772.25	7	Totals	$914.695 10	4.659

The following table shows the ages of employment and retirement on fourteen roads:

RAILROAD.	Age of Employment.	Age of Retirement.	RAILROAD.	Age of Employment.	Age of Retirement.
1 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	Not specified.	65	8 New York Central	35	65
2 Atlantic Coast Line	45	70	9 Illinois Central	45	70
3 Baltimore & Ohio	Not specified.	65	10 Oregon Short Line	35	70
4 Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	45	65	11. Pennsylvania	45	70
5 Chicago & Northwestern	35	70	12 Philadelphia & Reading	45	70
6 Chicago St P Minn. & O	35	70	13. Rock Island	35 and 45	70
7 Delaware, Lack & Western	35	70	14 Union Pacific	35 and 45	70

The following table shows the number of years of continuous employment necessary to qualify for pensions on thirteen roads:

RAILROAD.	No. of Years of Continuous Employment.	RAILROAD.	No of Years of Continuous Employment.
1 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	15	8. N Y Cent. { Superannuation	10
2 Atlantic Coast Line	10	8. N Y Cent. { Disability	20
3 Baltimore & Ohio	10	9. Illinois Central	20
4. Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh	20	10. Oregon Short Line	20
5 Chicago & Northwestern	20	11 Pennsylvania	30
6 Chicago, St Paul, Minn & Ohio	20	12. Philadelphia & Reading	30
7 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	25	13. Union Pacific	20

Other lines having pension systems are: Brooklyn Rapit Transit Co., Canadian Pacific Ry., Grand Trunk Ry., Metropolitan Street Ry of N. Y. City.

The U S Steel Corporation dedicated $8,000,000 for a fund with which to pension superannuated and disabled employees. This fund has been consolidated with the $4.000.000 fund created by Andrew Carnegie after he sold out his holdings in the Carnegie Steel Company to the U S. Steel Corporation. The new fund, therefore, will be $12,000,000 and will be known as "The United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund,"

(From report issued by the Bureau International de l'Union Télégraphique.)

THE following table sets forth the entire system of submarine cables of the world, including those along the shores and in the bays, gulfs, and estuaries of rivers, but excepting those in lakes and the interior watercourses of continents. The list includes all cables operated by private companies, and in addition thereto under the name of each nation is given the list of cables operated by the government of that nation.

COMPANIES.	Number of Cables.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles.
Anglo-American Telegraph Co.	13	9,554
Transatlantic System—Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content (Newfoundland).		
Commercial Cable Co.	12	15,498
Transatlantic System—Waterville (Ireland) to Canso (Nova Scotia).		
Canso, N. S., to New York.		
Canso, N. S., to Rockport, Mass.		
Commercial Pacific Cable Co.	6	10,010
San Francisco to Manila.		
Manila to Shanghai.		
De l'Ile de Peel (Bonins) à Guam.		
Commercial Cable Co. of Cuba.	1	1,285
Coney Island (New York) to Havana (Cuba).		
Direct United States Cable Co.	2	3,112
Ballinskellig's Bay (Ireland) to Halifax (Nova Scotia).		
Halifax, N. S., to Rye Beach, N. H.		
Western Union Telegraph Co.	12	7,357
Transatlantic System—Sennen Cove, near Penzance, England, to Dover Bay, near Canso, N. S.		
Dover Bay, N. S., to New York.		
Gulf of Mexico System.		
Compagnie Française des Câbles Télégraphiques	24	11,430
Brest (France) to Cape Cod, Mass.		
Brest (France) to St. Pierre-Miq.		
St. Pierre to Cape Cod, Mass.		
Cape Cod, Mass., to New York.		
African Direct Telegraph Co.	9	3,025
Black Sea Telegraph Co.	1	336
Western Telegraph Co.	29	22,003
Carcavellos, near Lisbon (Portugal), to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Island), to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Fayal (Azores) to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Island).		
Ascension Island to Buenos Ayres.		
Central and South American Telegraph Co.	21	11,025
Compania Telegrafico-Telefonica del Plata	1	28
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co.	10	1,143
Direct Spanish Telegraph Co.	4	711
Direct West India Cable Co.	2	1,263
Bermuda-Turk's Island, and Turk's Island-Jamaica		
Eastern and South African Telegraph Co.	17	10,490
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co.	35	23,983
Eastern Telegraph Co.	102	46,933
Systems as follows:		
Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese; Italo-Greek; Austro-Greek; Greek; Turko-Greek; Turkish; Egypto-European; Egyptian; Egypto-Indian; Cape Town to St. Helena; St. Helena to Ascension Island, Ascension Island to St Vincent; Natal-Australia.		
System West of Malta.		
Europe and Azores Telegraph Co.	2	1,056
Compagnie Allemande des Câbles Transatlantiques	5	9,556
Borkum Island to Azores to Coney Island, N. Y.		
Borkum Island to Vigo, Spain.		
Grande Compagnie des Télégraphes du Nord	30	9,294
Cables in Europe and Asia.		
Deutsch-Niederlandische Telegraphen gesellschaft.	3	3,415
Menado (Célèbes)—Japan (Caroline); Guam (Mariannes)-Shanghai.		
Deutsch-Sudamerikanische Telegraphengesellschaft	2	3906
Osteuropaische Telegraphengesells.	1	185
Kilios (Constantinople)—Constantza (Roumanie).		
Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co.	1	850
Indo-European Telegraph Co.	3	23
Mexican Telegraph Co.	5	2,821
River Plate Telegraph Co.	4	218
South American Cable Co.	2	1,968
United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Co.	1	1,391
West African Telegraph Co.	8	1,469
West Coast of America Telegraph Co.	7	1,979
West India & Panama Telegraph Co.	22	4,355
Grand total	397	215,684

CABLES OWNED BY NATIONS.

Austria	40	419	British America	2	398
Belgium	5	78	British India	13	2 004
Denmark	147	424	Portuguese Possessions in Africa	2	26
France	77	11,343	Japan	175	3,907
Germany	101	2,982	Nouvelle Calédonie	1	1
Great Britain and Ireland	220	2,355	Netherlands Indies	16	2,773
Greece	47	56	Senegal, Africa	1	3
Holland	49	259	Siam	2	12
Italy	58	1,271	Indo-Chine Française	1	771
Norway	767	1,023	*Pacific Cable Board* (cables in the Pacific between British America and Australia)	5	7,837
Portugal	6	120			
Russia	33	739			
Spain	24	3,128	Philippine Islands	26	1,032
Sweden	106	300	Mexico	2	396
Switzerland	3	14	Venezuela	7	606
Turkey	24	367	United States (Alaska)	13	2,146
Argentine Republic and Brazil	62	118			
Australia and New Zealand	71	911	Total	2,130	48,650
Bahama Islands	1	213			

Canals.

STATEMENT showing the cost and date of construction, length, number of locks, and navigable depth of the principal canals of the United States used for commercial purposes.

CANALS.	Cost of Construction.*	When Completed	Len'h miles.	No. of Locks.	Depth feet.†	Location.
Albemarle and Chesapeake	$1,641,363	1860	44	1	7½	Norfolk, Va., to Currituck Sound, N. C.
Augusta	1,500,000	1847	9	...	11	Savannah River, Ga., to Augusta, Ga.
Black River	3,581,954	1849	35	109	4	Rome, N. Y., to Lyons Falls, N. Y.
§Cayuga and Seneca	2,232,632	1839	25	11	7	Montezuma, N. Y., to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, N. Y.
‡Champlain	4,043,000	1822	81	32	6	Whitehall, N. Y., to Watervliet, N. Y.
Chesapeake and Delaware	3,730,230	1829	14	3	9	Chesapeake City, Md., to Delaware City, Del.
Chesapeake and Ohio	11,290,327	1850	184	73	6	Cumberland, Md., to Washington, D. C.
Companys	90,000	1847	22	1	6	Mississippi River, La., to Bayou Black, La.
Delaware and Raritan	4,882,749	1838	66	14	8–9	New Brunswick, N. J., to Bordentown, N. J.
Delaware Division	2,433,350	1830	60	33	6	Easton, Pa., to Bristol, Pa.
Des Moines Rapids	4,582,009	1877	7½	3	5	At Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River.
‡Erie	52,540,800	1825	387	72	7	Albany, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y.
Fairfield	.....	....	4½	None.	..	Alligator River to Lake Mattimuskeet, N. C.
Galveston and Brazos	340,000	1851	38	...	3½	Galveston, Tex., to Brazos River, Tex.
Hocking	975,481	1843	42	26	4	Carroll, O., to Nelsonville, O.
Illinois and Michigan	7,357,787	1848	102	15	6	Chicago, Ill., to La Salle, Ill.
Illinois and Mississippi	7,250,000	1895	75	3	7	Around lower rapids of Rock Riv., Ill. Connects with Miss. R.
Lake Drummond	2,800,000	1899	22	2	9	Connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.	4,455,000	1821	108	57	6	Coalport, Pa., to Easton, Pa.
Louisville and Portland	5,578,631	1872	2½	2	..	At Falls of Ohio River, Louisville, Ky.
Miami and Erie	8,062,680	1835	274	93	5½	Cincinnati, O., to Toledo, O.
Morris (may be abandoned)	6,000,000	1836	103	33	5	Easton, Pa., to Jersey City, N. J.
Muscle Shoals and Elk R. Shoals.	3,156,919	1839	16	11	..	Big Muscle Shoals, Tenn., to Elk River Shoals, Tenn.
Newberne and Beaufort	.....	....	3	None.	..	Slubfoot Creek to Harlow Creek, N. C.
Ogeechee	407,810	1840	16	5	3	Savannah River, Ga., to Ogeechee River, Ga.
Ohio	4,695,204	1825	317	150	4	Cleveland, O., to Portsmouth, O.
‡Oswego	5,239,526	1828	38	18	7	Oswego, N. Y., to Syracuse, N. Y.
Pennsylvania	7,731,750	1830	193	71	5	Columbia, Northumberland, Wilkes-Barre, Huntingdon, Pa.
Portage Lake and Lake Super'r.	528,892	1873	25	None.	15	From Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior.
Port Arthur	.....	1899	7	...	26	Port Arthur, Tex., to Gulf of Mexico.
Santa Fe	70,000	1880	10	...	5	Waldo, Fla., to Melrose, Fla.
Sault Ste. Marie (ship canal)	4,000,000	1895	3	2	18	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at St. Mary's River.
Schuylkill Navigation Company	12,461,600	1826	108	71	6¼	Mill Creek, Pa., to Philadelphia, Pa.
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Mich'n.	99,661	1881	1¼	None.	15	Between Green Bay and Lake Michigan.
St. Mary's Falls	7,909,667	1896	1½	1	21	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
Susquehanna and Tidewater	4,831,345	1840	45	32	5½	Columbia, Pa., to Havre de Grace, Md.
Walhonding	601,269	1843	25	11	4	Rochester, O., to Roscoe, O.
**Welland (ship canal)	26,080,366	1833	26¾	26	14	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

‡The Erie Canal, Oswego Canal and Champlain Canal are now being enlarged by the State of New York to a depth of 12 feet, and with locks of a capacity to pass barges having a net tonnage capacity of 2,500 tons each. It is anticipated that this entire enlargement will be completed during the year 1913. The cost of enlarging these three canals was not to exceed $101,000,000 and will probably be within that figure.

§The Cayuga and Seneca Canal will be enlarged to pass barges of the same capacity as the improved Erie Canal at a cost estimated at $7,000,000.

* And improvements. † Navigable depth. ** Welland Canal—An enlargement of this canal has been decided upon.

Cape Cod Canal (Sea Level Ship Canal) about 12 miles long, to connect Massachusetts Bay and Buzzard's Bay, under construction. Date of completion January 1, 1913.

Beaufort Canal (Beaufort, N. C., to Neuse River) under construction and will probably be opened early in 1911.

The Harlem River Ship Canal, connecting the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, by way of Spuyten Duyvil Creek and Harlem River, was opened for traffic on June 17, 1895, and cost about $2,700,000.

FOREIGN SHIP CANALS.	Length, Miles.	Depth, Feet.	Bottom Width, Feet.	Cost.
Suez—Mediterranean and Red Seas	90	31	108	$100,000,000
Cronstadt—St. Petersburg	16	20½	....	10,000,000
Manchester—Manchester and Liverpool	35½	26	120	109,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm—Baltic and North Seas	61	29½	72	40,000,000
Elbe and Trave	41	10	72	6,000,000

TONNAGE ON CANALS.

CANALS.	Year.	Tonnage.	CANALS.	Year.	Tonnage.
Suez	1909	15,407,527	Sault Ste. Marie	1908	41,390,557
Manchester	1909	4,563,401	Erie	1909	2,031,307
Kaiser Wilhelm	1909	6,267,805			

Cost of Ocean Greyhounds.

IN 1899 the Auguste Victoria cost about £200,000. The Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American Company, cost £550,000 and the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria nearly £700,000. The Mauretania and Lusitania cannot have cost much less than £1,400,000 each, and the two new giant vessels which are being built for the White Star Line service between Southampton and New York will probably cost nearly as much.

Fleet of Transatlantic Passenger Steamers.

Includes only regular passenger lines from New York

Steamships.	Built. Year.	Built. Place.	Builders.	Gross Tonnage.	Indicated Horse Power.	Dimensions in Feet. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton, Pier foot W. 23d St., N. R. — **AMERICAN LINE.** (Office, 9 Broadway.) — **Established 1892.**								
St. Louis	1895	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons	11629	20000	554	63	42
St. Paul	1895	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons	11629	20000	554	63	42
Philadelphia	1901	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	10786	20000	560	63.3	42
New York	1888	Glasgow	J. & G. Thomson	10798	20000	560	63.3	42
New York and Glasgow, Pier foot W. 24th St. — **ANCHOR LINE.** (Office, 17 Broadway.) — **Established 1852.**								
Furnessia	1880	Barrow	Barrow S. B. Co	5495	..	445	45	35
Cameronia	1910			12000	..	540	60	38
Columbia	1901	Glasgow	D. & W. Henderson	8900	..	503	56	..
Caledonia	1904	Glasgow	D. & W. Henderson	9400	..	515	58	36.6
California	1907	Glasgow	D. & W. Henderson	9000	..	485	58	36.3
New York and London, Pier foot W. 17th St. — **ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.** (Office, 9 Broadway.) — **Established 1892.**								
Mesaba	1898	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	6833	5300	495.3	52.2	34.9
Minneapolis	1900	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13401	10800	615.6	65.5	43.3
Minnehaha	1900	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13403	10800	615.6	65.5	43.3
Minnetonka	1902	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13398	10800	615.6	65.5	43.3
Minnewaska	1909	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	14220	12000	616	66	44
New York, Queenstown, Fishguard and Liverpool, Piers 51, 52, 56 N. R. — **CUNARD LINE.** (Office, 21 State Street.) — **Established 1840.**								
Campania	1892	Fairfield	Fairfield Co	13000	30000	620	65.3	43
Caronia	1905	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	20000	21000	676	72.6	44.9
Carmania	1905	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	20000	21000	676	72.6	44.9
Mauretania	1906	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	32500	70000	790	88	60.6
Lusitania	1906	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	32500	70000	790	88	60.6
New York, Mediterranean-Adriatic Service, Pier ft. Jane St. — **CUNARD LINE.** (Office, 21 State Street.) — **Established 1904.**								
Carpathia	1903	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	13600	..	540	64.5	..
Franconia	1910	Wallsend	Swan & Hunter	18000	..	625	72	40
Pannonia	1904	Glasgow	J. Brown & Co.	10000	..	501	59	35
Ultonia	1898	Newcastle	Swan & Hunter	10200	..	500	57.4	38.1
New York and Havre, Pier foot Morton St. — **FRENCH LINE.** (Office, 19 State Street.) — **Established 1860.**								
La Touraine	1890	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	12360	12000	536	55	38
La Gascogne	1886	Toulon	Soc. des Forges, etc.	10040	9000	508	52	38
La Bretagne	1886	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	10010	9000	508	51	38
La Lorraine	1899	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	15410	22000	580	60	40
La Savoie	1900	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	15410	22000	580	60	40
La Provence	1906	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	19150	30000	624	66	42
Chicago	1908	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	14150	9500	524	57	43
Caroline	1908	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	12650	4200	460	52	37
Niagara	1908	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	15000	8250	496	53	36
France	1910	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	30000	40000	708	78	54
Rochambeau	1910	St. Nazaire	CieGleTransatlantique	16000	12500	604	62	49
New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton, Boulogne, Hamburg, Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa, Pier foot 1st St., Hoboken. — **HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.** (Office, 41 and 45 Broadway.) — **Established 1847.**								
Deutschland	1900	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co	16502	37800	662.9	67	44
Pennsylvania	1896	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	13333	5500	557.5	62	41
Pretoria	1898	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	13234	5400	560	62	41
Graf Waldersee	1899	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	13193	5500	560	62	41
Patricia	1897	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co	13273	6000	560	62	41
Bulgaria	1898	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	11077	4000	500	62	38
Batavia	1899	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	11464	4000	500	62	38
Moltke	1902	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	12335	9500	525	62	39
Blücher	1901	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	12334	9500	525	62	39
Hamburg	1900	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co	10532	9000	498	60.5	38
Amerika	1905	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	22225	15500	668	74	52
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria	1906	Stettin	Vulcan S.B. Co.	24581	17500	700	77	54
President Lincoln	1907	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	18100	7500	615	68.1	52
President Grant	1907	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	18100	7500	615	68	52
Cleveland	1908	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	18000	9300	600	65	55
Cincinnati	1908	Dantzig	Schichau Yards	18000	9300	600	65	55
New York, Boulogne, and Rotterdam, Piers foot 5th St., Hoboken. — **HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE. NETHERLANDS-AMERICAN S. N. Co.** (Office, 39 Broadway.) — **Established 1872.**								
Statendam	1899	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	10491	6000	530	60	42.6
Potsdam	1900	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	12606	7500	586	62	43
Ryndam	1901	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	12527	7500	586	62	43
Noordam	1902	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	12531	7500	586	62	43
New Amsterdam	1906	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	17250	10000	615	68½	48
Rotterdam	1908	Belfast	Harland & Wolff	24170	12000	668	77	48

FLEET OF TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGER STEAMERS—*Continued.*

Steamships.	Built. Year.	Built. Place.	Builders.	Gross Tonnage.	Indicated Horse Power.	Dimensions in Feet. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen, Pier foot 2d St., Hoboken, N. J.	**North German Lloyd. (Office, 5 Broadway.)**					**Established 1857.**		
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	1897	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	14349	28000	649	66	43
Friedrich d. Grosse	1896	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10568	7200	546	60	35
Bremen	1896	Danzig	F. Schichau	11570	8000	569	60	35
Grosser Kurfürst	1900	Danzig	F. Schichau	13182	9700	582	65	39
Rhein	1899	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	10658	5500	520	58	40
Main	1900	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	10067	5500	520	58	40
Prinz Fr. Wilhelm	1903	Geestemünde	J. C. Tecklenborg	17500	14000	613	68	42
Kronprinz Wilh'lm	1901	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	14903	35000	663	66	43
Neckar	1901	Geestemünde	J. C. Tecklenborg	9835	6000	520	58	37
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	1903	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	19500	45000	707	72	52.6
Prinzess Alice	1904	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10911	9000	524	60	35
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	1907	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	20000	45000	707	72	52.6
George Washington	1909	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	27000	20000	723	78	54
New York, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, Pier foot 2d Street, Hoboken, N. J.	**North German Lloyd. (Office, 5 Broadway.)**					**Established 1892.**		
Prinzess Ireue	1900	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10881	9000	525	60	38
Königin Luise	1896	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10711	7000	544	60	35
König Albert	1899	Stettin	Vulcan S. B. Co.	10643	9000	525	60	38
Barbarossa	1896	Hamburg	Blohm & Voss	10915	7000	546	60	35
Berlin	1908	Bremen	Weser Ship Bldg. Co.	19200	16500	612	70	32
New York and Antwerp via Dover, Pier foot W. 18th St., N. R.	**Red Star Line. (Office, 9 Broadway.)**					**Established 1873.**		
Vaderland	1900	Glasgow	John Brown & Co.	12018	12000	580	60	42
Zeeland	1901	Glasgow	John Brown & Co.	11905	12000	580	60	42
Finland	1902	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons.	12760	10400	580	60	42
Kroonland	1902	Philadelphia	Wm. Cramp & Sons.	12760	10400	580	60	42
Samland	1903	Camden	N. Y. Shipbuilding Co.	9710	5000	505.8	58	31
Lapland	1909	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	18694	13000	620	70	50
Gothland	1908	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	7660	4400	504	53	37
New York, Christiansand, Christiania, Copenhagen, Pier foot 17th Street, Hoboken.	**Scandinavian-American Line. (Office, 1 Broadway.)**					**Established 1879.**		
C. F. Tietgen	1897	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	8500	5500	485	53	42
Oscar II.	1901	Glasgow	Stephen & Son	10000	8000	515	58	42
Hellig Olav	1902	Glasgow	Stephen & Son	10000	8000	515	58	42
United States	1903	Glasgow	Stephen & Son	10000	8000	515	58	42
New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Holyhead, Plymouth, Cherbourg Southampton and Mediterranean Ports, Piers foot W. 20th and 22d Sts.	**White Star Line. (Office, 9 Broadway.)**					**Established 1870.**		
Teutonic	1889	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	9984	16000	565	57	42
Majestic	1890	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	10147	16000	565	57	42
Oceanic	1899	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	17274	27000	685	68	49
Celtic	1901	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	20904	13000	700	75	49
Cedric	1902	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	21035	13000	700	75	49
Arabic	1903	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	15801	10800	615	65	51.9
Baltic	1904	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	23876	13000	726	75	49
Adriatic	1907	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	24541	40000	709	75.6	52
Olympic	1910	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	45000	50000	860	92	94
Titanic	1910	Belfast	Harland & Wolff.	45000	50000	860	92	94
Cretic	1902	Newcastle	Hawthorn, Leslie & Co.	13518	7010	582	60	43

DISPLACEMENT (TONS) OF SOME OCEAN LINERS.

CUNARD LINE.

Steamship.	Displacement (Tons).
Mauretania*	45,000
Lusitania*	45,000
Caronia	30,000
Carmania	30,000
Campania	18,000

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Steamship.	Displacement (Tons).
Kaiser Wilhelm II†	26,000
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	20,800
George Washington	37,000
Prinz Fried. Wilhelm	25,500
Berlin	28,000
Kronprinzessin Cecilie†	26,000
Kronprinz Wilhelm	22,000

WHITE STAR LINE.

Steamship.	Displacement (Tons).
Olympic	66,000
Adriatic‡	40,790
Baltic	40,740
Cedric	38,020
Celtic	37,870
Oceanic	31,590
Majestic	17,800
Teutonic	17,800

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Steamship.	Displacement (Tons).
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria§	43,000
Amerika**	42,000
Deutschland	23,600

* Burns about 1,000 tons of coal a day, on a full day's run. † Burns about 740 tons a day.
‡ Burns about 600 tons a day. § Burns about 280 tons a day. ** Burns about 265 tons a day.

Fastest Atlantic Ocean Passages.

Route.	*Steamer.*	*Line.*	*Date*	*D.*	*H.*	*M.*
Queenstown to New York...	Mauretania	Cunard	Sept. 11-15, 1910	4	10	41
Queenstown to New York...	Lucania	Cunard	Oct. 21-26, 1894	5	7	23
New York to Queenstown...	Mauretania	Cunard	Sept. 15-20, 1909	4	13	41
New York to Queenstown...	Lucania	Cunard	Sept. 8-14, 1894	5	8	38
Cherbourg to New York...	Kronprinz. Cecilie	No. Germ. Lloyd	Aug. 19-25, 1908	5	11	9
Southampton to New York..	Kaiser Wilh. d. Gr'se.	No. Germ. Lloyd	Mar. 30-Apr 5, 1898.	5	20	
New York to Southampton..	Kaiser Wilh. d. Gr'se.	No. Germ. Lloyd	Nov. 23-29, 1897	5	17	8
Havre to New York	La Provence	French	Sept. 7-13, 1907	6	1	48
New York to Havre	La Provence	French	May 3-9, 1906	6	3	45
New York to Cherbourg	Kaiser Wilh. d. Gr'se.	No. Germ. Lloyd	Jan. 4-10, 1900	5	16	
New York to Plymouth	Kronprinz. Cecilie	No. Germ. Lloyd	Sept. 14-20, 1909	5	7	25
Plymouth to New York	Deutschland	Hamburg-Am.	July 7-12, 1900	5	15	46
New York to Naples	Deutschland	Hamburg-Am.	Jan. 20-28. 1904	7	16	44

Approximate Distances: Sandy Hook (Lightship), New York, to Queenstown (Roche's Point), 2,800 miles; to Plymouth (Eddystone), 2,962 miles; to Southampton (The Needles), 3,100 miles; to Havre, 3,170 miles; to Cherbourg (The Mole), 3,184 knots. The fastest day's run was made by the Mauretania, of the Cunard line, June, 1909—673 knots, or 26.55 knots per hour.

1905 record.—Allen line's turbine Steamer Virginian passed Cape Race June 13, 11 A. M., inward bound, having left Moville on the afternoon of June 9, thus crossing in less than four days.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer City of New York, 3,019 tons, commanded by John W. Philip, Commander United States Navy, left Sandy Hook, New York, December 19, 1875, anchored off Cape Virgins, entrance to Strait of Magellan, January 18, 1876, at 7 P. M., passed Cape Pillar (Pacific entrance) January 22, and arrived at San Francisco 13,533 miles on February 16, at 2 P. M., being the first steamer that ever made that voyage without stopping en route for coal. Time from New York 54 days, 14 hours.

Steamship development as shown in the relative proportions, speed, etc., of the Great Eastern and Mauretania:

Great Eastern.		Mauretania.	
Length	692 ft.	Length	790 ft.
Breadth	80 ft.	Breadth	88 ft.
Displacement	27,000 tons.	Displacement	45,000 tons.
Paddle, Screw and Sail: Speed	13 to 14 knots.	Quadruple Screws	27½ knots (trial speed).

THE RECORD-BREAKERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND QUEENSTOWN—EAST OR WEST.

Date.	*Steamer.*	*D.*	*H.*	*M.*	*Date.*	*Steamer.*	*D.*	*H.*	*M.*
1856	Persia	9	1	45	1884	America	6	10	0
1886	Scotia	8	2	48	1887	Umbria	6	4	42
1869	City of Brussels	7	22	3	1888	Etruria	6	1	55
1873	Baltic	7	20	9	1891	Majestic	5	18	8
1875	City of Berlin	7	15	48	1891	Teutonic	5	16	31
1876	Germanic	7	11	37	1892	City of Paris	5	14	24
1877	Britannic	7	10	53	1893	Campania	5	12	7
1880	Arizona	7	7	23	1894	Lucania	5	7	23
1882	Alaska	6	18	37	1908	Lusitania	4	15	0
1884	Oregon	6	11	9	1910	Mauretania	4	10	41

Funnel Marks and Night Signals of Transatlantic Lines

Lines.	Funnel Marks.	Night Signals
American	Black, white band, black top	Blue light forward, red light amidships and blue light aft.
Anchor	Black	White lantern, then a red [red.
Atlantic Transp't	Red, with black top	Six ball roman candles, with green-white-
Cunard	Red, with black rings and black top	Blue light and two roman candles, each throwing out six blue balls.
French	Red, with black top	Blue light forward, white light amidships, and red light aft.
Hamburg-Amer.	Express service, buff; regular, black	Two red-white-blue lights, in quick succession, at stern.
Netherlands-Am.	Cream, white band, with green borders	Green light forward and aft, white light under the bridge.
Nor. Ger. Lloyd	Ochre	Two blue-red lights, one forward, one aft.
Red Star	Black, white band, black top	Three red lights, one forward, one aft, and one amidships, simultaneously.
Scandinav.-Amer	Black, red, black; even parts	One white-red, followed by one red-white light.
White Star	Buff, with black top	Two green lights simultaneously.

House Flags of Transatlantic Lines.

Lines.	Flags.	Lines.	Flags.
American	White, with blue spreadeagle in centre.	Netherl'nds-Am	Green, white and green, N. A. S. M. in black letters in the white.
Anchor	Blue spreadeagle on white field.	North Ger. Lloyd	Key and anchor crossed in centre of a laurel wreath, in blue on a white field.
Atlantic Transp't	Red, white, and blue stripes, with stars.		
Cunard	Red flag, golden lion in centre.	Red Star	White swallowtail flag, red star.
French	White flag, red ball in corner, with company's name.	Scandinav.-Amer	Blue, with white Maltese cross.
Hamburg-Amer.	White and blue flag, diagonally quartered, with a black anchor and yellow shield in centre, bearing the letters H.A.P.A.G.	White Star	Red swallowtail flag, containing white star.

Telegraph Rates

BETWEEN New York City and places in United States and Canada are based on ten-word message (address and signature free) with additional charge for extra words. Thus, a rate of 40-3 means 40 cents for the first ten words and 3 cents for each additional word.

NIGHT LETTERS—A new class of telegrams for points in United States only (Canada and Alaska not included) filed before midnight for delivery the following morning. Rates for Night Letters of fifty words or less are the same as for ten word day messages. Each additional ten words one-fifth the basic charge. Example: New York to Chicago, ten words day rate quick delivery 50 cents; fifty-word Night Letter for delivery the following morning, 50 cents. Rates given are Western Union rates.

PLACES	RATES, 10 WORDS Day.	Night
ALABAMA	60-4	50-3
ALASKA:		
Eagle City	3 80-35	3 80-35
Juneau	2 60-23	2 60-23
Nome	4 80-45	4 80-45
St. Michael	4 30-40	4 30-40
Sitka	2 40-21	2 40-21
Skagway	2 90-26	2 90-26
Valdez	3 40-31	3 40-31
ARIZONA	1 00-7	1 00-7
ARKANSAS	60-4	50-3
BRITISH COLUMBIA: Grand Forks, Nelson, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria	1 00-7	1 00-7
Port Simpson	2 75-19	2 75-18
Prince Rupert	2 25-16	2 25-15
CALIFORNIA	1 00-7	1 00-7
COLORADO	75-5	60-4
CONNECTICUT	25-2	25-1
DELAWARE	30-2	25-1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	30-2	25-1
FLORIDA	60-4	50-3
GEORGIA	60-4	50-3
IDAHO	1 00-7	1 00-7
ILLINOIS	50-3	40-3
INDIANA	50-3	40-3
IOWA	60-4	50-3
KANSAS	60-4	50-3
KENTUCKY	50-3	40-3
LOUISIANA	60-4	50-3
MAINE: Portland	35-2	25-1
All other places	40-3	30-2
MANITOBA: Winnipeg	75-5	60-4
MARYLAND: Annapolis, Baltimore, Frederick, Hagerstown, Cumberland	30-2	25-1
All other places	35-2	25-1
MASSACHUSETTS	40-3	30-2
	25-2 to 30-2	25-1
MICHIGAN: Detroit, Mount Clemens, Port Huron	40-3	30-2
All other places	50-3 to 60-4	40-3 to 50-3
MINNESOTA	60-4	50-3
MISSISSIPPI	60-4	50-3
MISSOURI, St. Louis	50-3	40-3
All other places	60-4	50-3
MONTANA	75-5	60-4
NEBRASKA	60-4	50-3
NEVADA	1 00-7	1 00-7
NEW BRUNSWICK	50-3	40-3
NEWFOUNDLAND: St. John's	1.10-9	1.00-9
NEW HAMPSHIRE	35-2	25-1
NEW JERSEY	25-2	25-1
NEW MEXICO	75-5	60-4
NEW YORK: New York City	20-1	20-1
All other places	25-2 to 35-2	25-1
NORTH CAROLINA	50-3	40-3
NORTH DAKOTA	75-5	60-4
NOVA SCOTIA	50-3	40-3
OHIO	40-3	30-2
OKLAHOMA	75 5	60-4
ONTARIO: Niagara Falls	40-3	30-2
Sault Ste. Marie	60-4	50-3
All other places	50-3	40-3
OREGON	1 00-7	1.00-7
PENNSYLVANIA	25-2 to 40-3	25-1 to 30-2
QUEBEC	50-3	40-3
RHODE ISLAND	30-2	25-1
SOUTH CAROLINA	60-4	50-3
SOUTH DAKOTA	75-5	60-4
TENNESSEE	50-3	40-3
TEXAS	75-5	60-4
UTAH	75-5	60-4
VERMONT	35-2	25-1
VIRGINIA	40-3 to 50-3	30-2 to 40-3
WASHINGTON	1.00-7	1.00-7
WEST VIRGINIA	40-3	30-2
WISCONSIN: Milwaukee	50-3	40-3
All other places	60-4	50-3
WYOMING	75-5	60-4
YUKON: Dawson	4 25-29	4.25-28

TELEGRAPH RATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

These rates are from New York City. The address and signature are included in the chargeable matter, and the length of words is limited to fifteen letters. When a word is composed of more than fifteen letters, every additional fifteen or the fraction of fifteen letters will be counted as a word.

	Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.
Abyssinia	$0 64	Denmark	$0.35	Martinique	$1.00	Russia (Asia)	$0 50
Algeria	.32	Ecuador	1.00	Matanzas	.20	Santo Domingo	1 32
Alexandria (Egypt)	.50	England	.25	Melbourne, Vic	.66	Scotland	.25
Antigua	.81	France	.25	Mexico City, $1.75, 10 wds		Servia	.34
Argentine Repub	.85	Germany	.25	Nassau (Bahamas)	.35	Sicily	.31
Austria	.32	Gibraltar	.43	Natal (So. Africa)	.86	Siam	1 05
Barbadoes	.91	Greece	.36	New South Wales	.66	Singapore	1 11
Belgium	.25	Guatemala	.55	New Zealand	.66	Spain	.38
Bermuda	.42	Havana	.15	Norway	.35	St. Thomas	.96
Bolivia	.85	Hayti	1 05 to 1.55	Orange River Col'y	.86	Sweden	.38
Brazil	85 to 1 60	Holland	.25	Panama	.50	Switzerland	.30
Bulgaria	.35	Honolulu	.47	Paraguay	.85	Sydney (N. S. W.)	.66
Burmah	.74	Hungary	.32	Penang	1.11	Tangier	.45
Callao (Peru)	.85	Iceland	.44	Peru	.85	Tasmania	.66
Cairo (Egypt)	.50	India	.74	Philippine Is (Luzon Manilla, etc.)	1 12	Transvaal	.86
Cape Colony (S. Af.)	.86	Ireland	.25	Other islands	1.27	Trinidad	.98
Ceylon	.76	Italy	.31	Porto Rico	.75	Turkey (Europe)	.36
Chile	.85	Jamaica	.48	Portugal	.39	Turkey (Asia)	.45
China	1 22	Japan	1.33	Queensland	.66	Uruguay	.85
Cochin China	1 19	Java	1.20	Roumania	.34	Venezuela	1.00
Colon	.50	Korea (Seoul)	1 33	Russia (Europe)	.43	Vera Cruz, $1 75, 10 wds	
Cyprus	.50	Malta	.35			Victoria (Australia)	.66
Demerara	1.44						

TELEGRAPH RATES—*Continued.*

On November 10, 1910, Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company and the Postal Telegraph Company announced an intended reduction in cable rates on plain language (not code) messages from 25 cents for a word not exceeding fifteen letters to 12½ cents for every five letters sent. The plan has been worked out, and, inasmuch as it will require the co-operation of the telegraph lines in Europe, where the governments own the lines, the plan involves a proportionate reduction in the land line rates charged by the European governments, and hence the co-operation of those governments will be necessary.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company also transacts business in the United States, and in 1910 operated 62,223 miles of poles and 374,866 miles of wire, by means of which it reached 31,715 places.

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Theodore N. Vail, President; Belvidere Brooks, General Manager. Headquarters, 195 Broadway, New York.

Year.	Miles of Poles and Cables.	Miles of Wires.	Offices.	Messages.	Year.	Miles of Poles and Cables.	Miles of Wires.	Offices.	Messages.
1880....	85,645	223,534	9,077	29,215,509	1900....	192,705	933,153	22,900	63,167,783
1890....	183,917	678,997	19,382	55,878,762	1910....	214,360	1,429,049	24,825	75,135,405

Capital stock issued, $99,786,968.49. Funded debt, $40,572,000.

Annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1910: Gross earnings and other income, $33,889,202; operating expenses, including taxes, $26,614,302; interest on bonds, $1,687,829.73; dividends on stock (3 per cent.), $2,989,696.50; balance to surplus, $2,597,373.82. Increases over previous year: Receipts, $3,348,130.38; expenses, $3,420,337.22; messages transmitted, 7,081,966; miles of wire, 46,549. Copper wire is being substituted largely for iron in circuits. The copper mileage is now 530,517, or 43 per cent. of the total.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

(From latest annual records.)

Country.	Messages.	Messages per Capita.	Gross Revenue.	Country.	Messages.	Messages per Capita.	Gross Revenue.
Austria.....	19,836,812	.702	$3,040,875	Netherlands...	6,332,553	1.087	$947,549
Belgium.....	7,737,886	1.047	1,123,964	Norway.....	2,814,304	1.197	587,637
Bulgaria.....	1,737,444	.409	296,176	Portugal.....	6,358,920	1.172	849,862
Denmark.....	3,063,134	1.152	469,575	Roumania.....	2,937,259	.428	673,698
France.....	60,634,950	1.522	7,776,739	Russia and Finland.....	30,194,511	.236	13,350,000
Germany.....	54,093,541	.853	8,677,160	Servia.....	814,514	.288	95,245
Great Britain..	84,825,000	1.848	15,622,609	Spain.....	6,025,243	.336	1,810,800
Greece.....	1,429,180	.543	346,320	Sweden.....	3,952,665	.721	620,967
Hungary.....	10,894,592	.521	1,411,515	Switzerland....	5,126,227	1.440	755,624
Italy.....	16,367,106	.482	3,924,821				
Luxemburg.....	202,945	.825	16,514				

Note—Most European administrations combine the postal, telegraph and telephone services under one department, and the accounts are not kept so as to show the financial results of the services separately. Most administrations, however, admit a deficit from telegraph operation.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY (BELL SYSTEM) AND SUBSIDIARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year, Dec. 31.	Stations in Bell System.			Employés.	Miles of Wire.	Daily Messages Conversations.
	Associate Companies.	Connecting Companies.	Total.			
1895.....	281,695	27,807	309,502	14,517	675,415	2,402,543
1900.....	800,880	55,031	855,911	37,067	1,961,800	5,817,514
1901.....	1,020,647	88,465	1,109,112	45,990	2,445,284	7,719,139
1902.....	1,277,983	123,216	1,401,199	55,403	3,281,662	9,562,640
1903.....	1,525,167	159,774	1,684,941	61,476	3,958,891	10,134,020
1904.....	1,799,633	203,580	2,003,213	67,756	4,671,038	11,450,000
1905.....	2,241,367	287,348	2,528,715	89,661	5,779,918	13,911,551
1906.....	2,727,289	343,371	3,070,660	104,646	7,468,905	16,939,577
1907.....	3,035,533	803,467	3,839,000	100,884	8,610,592	18,624,578
1908.....	3,215,245	1,149,384	4,364,629	98,533	9,830,718	18,962,397
1909.....	3,588,247	1,554,445	5,142,692	104,956	10,480,026	20,442,535

Note—Figures for employés, miles of wire and daily messages do not include connecting companies. Bell System: 1909 gross earnings, $150,000,000; net earnings, $48,400,000; interest and dividends, $34,200,000; undivided profits, $14,200,000; capital stock, funded and floating debts outstanding in hands of public, $581,300,000; surplus of liquid assets, $57,200,000; net obligations to public, $524,100,000; property value, $612,600,000.

TELEPHONE RATES—*Continued.*

THE WORLD'S TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT.

COUNTRY. (January 1, 1910.)	Stations.	Per Cent. of Total.	Miles of Wire.	Per Cent. of Total.
United States	7,084 000	69 1	15.649.000	65.0
German Empire	911 000	8 9	2.734.000	11 4
Great Britain	616.000	6.0	1,848.000	7.7
Canada	239,000	2 3	478.000	2 0
France	212 000	2.1	762,000	3.2
Sweden	171.000	1.7	206,000	.9
Russia and Finland	156.000	1.5	280,000	1 2
Austria	100 000	1.0	298 000	1.2
Denmark	86.000	.8	189.000	.8
Switzerland	73.000	.7	205.000	.9
Japan	71.000	.7	175 000	.7
Italy	56.000	.5	102,000	4
Norway	55.000	.5	120,000	.5
Spain	22.000	.2	44 030	2
Elsewhere	418 000	4 0	987 000	6 1
Total	10.270,000	100	24 077 000	100

Total telephones in United States, December 31, 1907, 6,118,578 (United States Census); December 31, 1909, 7,084,000, of which 5,142,692 are in Bell system, leaving 1,941,308 rural and other company telephones not connected with Bell system

The independent telephone companies of the United States, which are owned and operated entirely apart from the Bell organization, are represented in the National Independent Telephone Association, which has its headquarters in the McCormick Building, Chicago. There are about 15,000 of these companies, operating a reported aggregate of over 4,000,000 telephones. The capital invested is approximately $400,000,000, the number of stockholders over 500,000, and the income is roughly estimated at about $105,000,000 per annum. The independent companies, which are for the most part financed in the territories which they cover, are particularly strong throughout the middle and far West. They are established in nearly every large city in the United States except those on the Atlantic Coast.

British Railway Accidents.

The summary by the British Board of Trade is as follows:

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. 1908 AND 1909.

	YEAR. 1909.		YEAR. 1908	
	Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers, in train accidents	1	390	...	283
Passengers, other causes	82	2 148	102	2.242
Employés, train accidents	16	129	6	164
Employés, other causes	318	4 599	376	4.976
Other persons, train accidents	...	26	..	7
At highway grade crossings	63	36	51	44
Trespassers	459	133	479	118
Miscellaneous	32	131	29	150
Total	971	7.592	1,043	7,984

A large portion of the trespassers were suicides; in 1909 nearly one-half.

Reports of the Principal Express Companies for 1909.

	Adams	American	United States	Wells-Fargo
Gross receipts fromoperation	$28,853.546	$31 909,721	$16 869 449	$24 476.432
Amount paid railroads for transportation	14.945.896	14 621 027	7 882 906	11.416 199
Express Companies proportion	$13,907.650	$17.288.693	$8.986 542	$13 060.232
Operating expenses and taxes	12.203,270	15 111 820	8 415 831	9 797 753
Net income from express service	$1.704,379	$2 176 872	$570.710	$3.262.478
Income from investments	1 010,104	1 178 071	441.331	1 401,900
Total income	$2 714,483	$3.354,944	1,012 042	$4,664 379
General expenses	53 240	78,592	119 007	... ..
Total net income	$2 661.243	$3,276 352	$893 035	$4 664 379

The amount of capital actually employed in the express business as distinguished from the investment business of the express companies is figured out in the report and this compilation made of the percentage earned by the several companies on the amount of capital employed by them in the express business

EXPRESS COMPANIES	Net Capital, Incl. Value of Real Estate.	NET EARNINGS FROM OPERATION. Amount.	P C.	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	Net Capital, Incl Value of Real Estate	NET EARNINGS FROM OPERATION. Amount.	P C.
Adams	$7 580 813.43	$1.704 379 25	22 2-10	United States	3 948 399.52	570 710 94	14 4-10
American	9 058,377.62	2.176,872.99	24	Wells-Fargo	6,227 987 02	3.262 478 88	52 3-10

Electrical Progress in 1910.

IN GENERAL.

During the past year a large number of electrical devices were brought out, and the further use of electricity to the daily needs of life has steadily increased. Electric operated trains have become more than ever competitors of steam, for not only is much of the noise and dirt done away with, especially in terminal stations as the Pennsylvania and Grand Central, New York City, but ease in starting and reaching full speed in a minimum amount of time is secured. In the West and Middle West States of the United States, interurban electric trains carry passengers and express packages at speeds nearly equal to those of steam. In fact, to avoid competition and cutting of rates, many of the steam roads have purchased controlling interest in the adjacent electric lines. In other cases electric roads serve as feeders to the steam.

When given a fair trial in steel and iron rolling mills electric motors have demonstrated their ability to give as satisfactory service as any means of applying power. As the manufacturers of electrical machinery have become familiar with the requirements they have been able to produce motors capable of withstanding the severest conditions. Direct current motors were first tried, and their success has lead to a demand for alternating current. The alternating current squirrel cage induction motor is well adapted for mill service, as the absence of sliding contacts makes possible the construction of an almost indestructible machine. The bearings are the only parts subject to wear, and if these are properly proportioned the motor will stand very hard usage.

The field of electricity in mining has broadened and its many advantages have been further recognized. Electric mining locomotives have proved superior to horse, mule or any other means for hauling cars, for long hauls can be made at a good rate of speed and with the employing of a few men. Induction motors are well suited for coal mines, especially for driving pumps and fans which are run continuously. For hoisting the direct current series motor is particularly adapted, owing to its high starting torque.

For shop purposes, as driving special machine tools, lathes, planers and the like, where heavy work is done, electric motors are superseding the belt drive from the counter shaft. The former has many advantages over the latter: for example, in making a lighter shop, and then again one machine can be used without turning the shafting of several others, thus saving power and the accompanying wear and tear. In pulp and paper mills motors have been installed for running sulphite machines, calenders, beaters, besides centrifugal pumps and other machinery.

The extent to which electricity can be employed for special manufacturing purposes is well illustrated in the manufacture of hats. Here electric motors furnish the most flexible means for driving the machinery. Electric light is best for illuminating the workroom, and electric heat for the finishing processes presents unequalled advantages as to cleanliness, convenience and reliability.

TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

Co-operative relations were established between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, controlling the Bell telephone system. The object is to provide a supplemental system of universal telephone and telegraph service with the following advantages: 1. Every telephone station is converted into a telegraph station so that a message may be dictated from any Bell telephone to be transmitted by telegraph to any part of the world, and similarly a telegram originating anywhere in the world may be delivered by telephone to the addressee. 2. Twelve million miles of wire are placed at the service of the public for electrical transmission of intelligence. 3. Alternate routes are established between all important points, thereby greatly reducing the chances of interruption of wire service.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has completed an underground cable of the Pupin type, available for both telephonic and telegraphic use, between New York and Washington, and it is being extended from New York to Boston. These underground cables, developed by engineers of the American company, are of a new type, whereby two circuits are made to carry at the same time three telephonic messages and eight telegraphic messages, each independent of the other. The circuits in these cables are called "phantom circuits," because some in reality have no physical existence. Similar phantom telephone and telegraphic circuits are being extended overhead from New York to Chicago and from Chicago westward to Omaha and thence to Denver.

A system of collection and delivery of telegrams by telephone has been installed.

The Western Union inaugurated a new class of telegraph messages at cheap rates, called the Night Letter, whereby fifty words may be sent at night for delivery the following morning at the cost of a ten-word day message.

An international congress of telegraph and telephone engineers representing twenty-two nations, including the United States, was held in Paris in September. The principal subjects discussed were long-distance telephony, international standards of transmission and automatic telephone switchboards. After many papers and exhaustive debate the congress did not indorse the automatic switchboard system.

Congress placed telegraph and telephone companies under control of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Railroad or Public Service commissions of twenty-one States exercise varying degrees of supervision and regulation over the telegraph and telephone.

Congress enacted a law requiring all ocean-going steam vessels carrying fifty passengers or more to be equipped with wireless telegraph. More than 2,000 of the world's ships are now equipped with wireless apparatus.

Wellman's airship America carried wireless apparatus and communicated with shore stations while attempting its flight across the Atlantic.

The scope of wireless communication over seas has been greatly extended. Between Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and Clifden, Ireland, commercial messages are transmitted. At the Glace Bay station the fan-shaped aerial wires are 6,000 feet long and about 100 feet wide, and are supported by thirty masts 250 feet high. The instruments are powerful and have a radius of 3,000 miles.

One of the largest private branch telephone exchanges was installed by the New York Telephone Company in the new Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York City. The switchboard has six operating positions, and is now equipped with 120 trunks and 400 lines, with an ultimate capacity of 1,000 lines. Direct wires connect the New York switchboard with the Philadelphia station board.

Substitution of the telephone for the telegraph in train despatching has greatly increased. Numerous important railways are being equipped with the new system. A notable instance is the despatch of all trains through the Pennsylvania tunnel terminals in New York by means of the

telephone. Seventeen per cent. of the railroad mileage in the United States is now operated with telephone train despatching.

Various patents were taken out in America and in Europe for improvements in methods of automatic telegraph transmission, some having typewriter keyboards directly connected with the wires, and others using the typewriter to punch holes in paper tape which is fed into a transmitting machine. These methods have been on trial for the past twenty years and their general practicability is yet to be determined. In so-called rapid telegraphy nothing seems to have taken the place of the old Wheatstone method. Three-fourths of all telegraphic transmission is still done by hand use of the Morse key.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Many new types of incandescent and arc lamps have been brought out for street lighting. Of the former the tungsten lamp, manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, has novel features, as, for instance, the use of unfused joints and the peculiar anchoring of the tip or loop end of the filament. The heavy copper leading in wires are doubled back and curled around themselves, forming a pair of hooks into which are engaged the hooked contact ends of the filament. The top of the filament is anchored by an open link of tungsten wire hooked to the main supporting spring attached to the stem. Of the arc lamps the series multiple metallic flame operating on 110, 250 and 500 volts direct current multiple circuits are worthy of notice. They are most successful where a source of uniform illumination of comparatively high intensity is required, taking energy from constant potential direct current circuits, and where the vapors from the metallic arc are not objectionable. The condensed vapors, which are carried from the arc as the electrodes are consumed, pass from the lamp through a chimney and deposit in the form of a red soot. This deposit is very light and is easily removed.

A patent was granted F. J. Plachon, Paris, France, on a process for making metallic filaments with more regular dimensions and resistances than by the processes now used. The base of the filament is one of the earth metals, such as tungsten, tantalum or molybdenum. An aqueous or alkaline solution of an albuminoid material is mixed with a solution of an alkaline salt of one of the metals and the mixture poured into a weak acid solution. The precipitate thus obtained is washed and is then ready to be formed into filaments.

The advantages of the direct current series arc lamp and the alternating current system of distribution have been obtained by the Cooper Hewitt rectifier, for with it alternating current is changed to direct, which is used for the lamps. The rectifier is applicable to all types of direct current series carbon arc lamps, as the Westinghouse metallic flame; for which it is specially adapted. The latter at 4 amperes has an efficiency as a light producer of nearly double that of the carbon arc and about five times the efficiency at 6.6 amperes.

The Mazda incandescent lamp, when operated at an efficiency of 1.25 watts per candle-power, has proved to be more economical than either carbon or tantalum lamps on all cost of energy above a few cents per kilowatt hour. Improved methods have been devised for making and mounting the filaments of the Mazda lamps. The filament is produced in the form of a long ductile wire, and the connection between it in the lamp and the leading in wires is made by a clamped joint similar to that in tantalum lamps.

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY AND ELECTRO-METALLURGY.

Electric furnaces were adopted by many of the steel companies both in the United States and Europe. Heroult's electric steel furnace has been in successful operation at several plants of the United States Steel Corporation, and was installed by the Crucible Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Atha Steel Works, Harrison, N. J. In England a number of companies planned to put up Heroult furnaces, three of which will have a capacity of twenty tons apiece. F. Krupp & Co., Essen, Germany, ordered a Girod electric furnace for the production of the highest grade steel.

An improved mercury cell for alkali chloride electrolysis was brought out by J. Whiting, of Boston, Mass. Mercury is placed in the decomposing compartment and held there in a stationary position for a given length of time, thus producing sodium amalgam. The amalgam is next completely drawn off from the compartment and its place taken by another body of mercury free from sodium. By placing several of these compartments in parallel and operating them successfully the cell, while intermittent in principle, is continuous in action.

Sir W. W. Thomson, in a paper read before the British Association at Sheffield, England, suggested the probable discovery of positive ions of electricity. While he did not announce that he had discovered them, yet he gave the impression that he was within easy reach of their discovery.

The behavior of copper slags in the electric furnace was investigated by L. T. Wright. Ferruginous copper slags treated in the electric furnace will yield metallic iron. Mr. Wright showed that the iron recovered contained practically all of the copper, gold and silver, and more than 50 per cent. of the sulphur of the original slag.

It was reported that a German company had solved the problem of electro-plating aluminum, and had been successful with copper, gold, silver and nickel. The rapid oxidation of aluminum by alkaline substances has restricted its use, but if it can be copper-plated it will be in much greater demand than at present.

Among the important patents of the past year is the one granted W. R. Walker, of the United States Steel Corporation, on electric steel refining. The pig iron is treated in an acid-lined Bessemer converter or open hearth to desiliconize and in part decarbonize it, and the metal run into a heated basic-lined mixer. In its passage to the mixer it flows through a spout provided with a skimmer which removes the floating slag, and the metal is thus delivered to the mixer in a nearly slagless condition. In the mixer a basic slag is maintained for aiding the dephosphorizing of the metal or to neutralize the acid slag which may be mixed with the metal. From the mixer charges are drawn from time to time and introduced into basic-lined electric furnaces, where the metal is treated with additions of iron oxide together with burnt lime or limestone. In the electric furnace the metal is dephosphorized and desulphurized.

In a paper presented before the Society of Arts, Sheffield, England, Mr. A. Rosenberg described a process of dry electro-plating one metal with another. The metal to be deposited is mixed in powdered form with some electro-positive metal and with chalk, clay or other inert substances to lessen the rapidity of reaction, to prevent unequal color and to polish the deposited film. The process is known as "Galvanit."

Thomas A. Edison invented a storage battery cell that is particularly adapted for traction service. In outward appearance it differs little from his original cell of 1901, but the structure of the positive plate has been radically modified and other improvements made to increase the capacity and durability. The active material in the positive plate is nickel oxide, while iron oxide is used in the negative electrode. The electrolyte consists of potassium hydrate (21 per cent. solution), to which has been added a small amount of lithium hydrate. The normal specific gravity of the solution is 1.210, which does not change during the charging or discharging. According

to the inventor, the battery cannot be injured by overcharging, it does not deteriorate when left discharged, and it has nearly twice the output or mileage of other batteries weight for weight.

POWER AND TRANSMISSION.

Several large orders for horizontal and vertical steam turbines have been placed during the past year. Turbines are superseding reciprocating engines for generating electricity where the output is large on account of the moderate initial cost, low maintenance charges and economy. Turbines running on the exhaust from blast furnace engines have been installed in many steel works, as, for example, in Newport, England. [Here the steam after leaving the engines is superheated and then flows to two 1,250 kilowatt, 3 phase, 40 cycle, 6,600 volt turbo-alternators.]

Four groups of 110,000 volt oil circuit breakers were put in service by the Southern Power Company on its high-tension lines in the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C. The installation is unique as being the first in which switching apparatus is called upon to break currents of this high potential. They are normally closed by energizing the operating solenoid from a low voltage local circuit, and may be hand operated by a simple mechanical device. Series relays mounted on suspension insulators and inserted directly in the line are provided for automatically tripping the circuit breakers in case of an overload.

The physiological tolerance of alternating current strengths up to frequencies of 100,000 cycles per second were investigated by A. E. Kennelly and E. F. W. Alexanderson. They concluded that there is a marked increase in the tolerance current strength, as the frequency is increased from 11,000 to 100,000 cycles per second. A man can tolerate about 30 milliamperes at 11,000 cycles per second, but nearly half an ampere at 100,000. Between 60 and 11,000 cycles there is only a small change in tolerance current, viz., about 5 to 30 milliamperes.

In general electric motors have further proved the most satisfactory form of power for driving pumps of all classes excepting, of course, very large pumping units in continuous operation. The superiority of motor drive is well attested by the increasing use of motor-driven sets, many of them supplanting steam still in good condition. This superiority is due to the economy with which electric energy can be generated in large central stations, the high operating efficiency of electric apparatus and the ease and certainty of control with a minimum amount of attention.

To meet the demands for a reliable alternating current generator for carrying commercial loads of a low-power factor a special line was brought out by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. The generators are provided with ample ventilating spaces between the field coils and the winding, and a continuous exciting current corresponding to 125 volts on the collector rings can be carried without injurious heating in any part of the field.

The success of the 110,000 volt, 30 cycle transmission line of the Grand Rapids-Muskegon Power Company is noteworthy not only on account of the high voltage carried, but also its freedom from interruption. The line has been in operation for over fifteen months and has given less trouble than those near by of a lower potential.

Gasoline electric generating sets, with the dynamo direct connected to the engine, have become popular for isolated country houses, as there are many uses such sets can be put to besides lighting. For example, charging storage batteries of automobiles, running motors for pumping water, and also for dairy purposes, as churning.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

A turbine electric locomotive, comprising a steam turbine, electric generator and motors, was tested by the Caledonian and North British Railroad. The boiler was of the usual locomotive type and supplied steam to an impulse turbine running at a speed of 3,000 revolutions per minute, which drove a direct current generator. By rheostatic control of the field the output was varied from 200 to 600 volts, and supplied four series railway motors whose armatures were mounted on the driving axles of the locomotive.

Gas electric cars have proved satisfactory on interurban railroads where liquid fuel can be conveniently and cheaply obtained. The General Electric Company brought out both single and double truck cars. In the former the equipment consisted of a direct coupled gas engine and generator with exciter on the same shaft, all completely inclosed and mounted between the axles of the truck and below the car floor. A standard railway motor is mounted on each wheel axle, and the current for these motors is transmitted from the generator through a controller at either end of the car, designed to vary the resistance in the shunt field of the generator and to place the motors progressively in series and parallel. The operation is like that of an ordinary trolley car, but due to the characteristics of the engine and generator there is less liability of overloading by the careless use of the controller. The car is reversed by a handle on the controller without affecting the engine.

A German type of gyrostatically balanced mono-rail electric car was exhibited in New York and attracted considerable attention. The body of the car was mounted on two double axle trucks, one wheel of each truck being driven through a double reduction gear by a direct current series motor. For balancing two gyroscopes revolving in opposite directions were used, each consisting of a 110-pound wheel rotating at a high speed in an air-tight chamber, where the pressure had been lowered almost to a vacuum. Perfect stability was obtained even if a passenger was carried on the side of the car when running on a straight track at four miles an hour.

On a number of electric railroads interpole motors have been installed, and these motors have proved to be very reliable and can stand hard usage. As manufactured by one of the large companies, the following features should be noted: sparkless commutation under all loads and voltages in normal service; lubrication by oil and waste with separate gauging oil reservoir, and effective protection and insulation of the armature coils.

An auto car run by the new Edison storage battery was built at the Edison factory, Orange, N. J. The car has a seating capacity for thirty people, weighs only half as much as the average trolley car, is heated by hot water and lighted by electricity. Moreover, it is of the pay-as-you-enter type and is suitable for both suburban and city use.

On April 28, 1911, an international exposition will be opened in St. Petersburg, Russia, devoted largely to the application of electricity to railroad service. On the same day the railroads of Russia will pass under the control of the Imperial Russian Technical Society.

The possibility of laying rails close together in street railway track construction has led to the welding of the joints, making practically a continuous and unbroken rail. The process, patented by the Lorain Steel Company and employed in the reconstruction of the tracks of the Chicago street railways, consisted of three distinct operations: (1) cleaning the metal by a sand blast, (2) welding bars to the rails and (3) grinding the running surface of the rail heads at the joint.

Electric railroad equipment is developing along lines similar to those of steam. Already all steel cars have been ordered (as well as sleepers, parlor and dining cars) by some of the electric railroads operating over a large area. Moreover, there has been considerable discussion on the building of cars with an arched roof.

U. S. Volunteer Life-Saving Corps.

(Incorporated and Organized in most of the States.)

Officers—James R. Howe, President; Ernest H. Luebbers, Jr., Secretary; K. F. Mehrtens, Assistant Secretary; Wm. P. Jackson, Treasurer. W. E. Longfellow, General Superintendent.

The United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps has 2,000 patroled stations and 22,000 enrolled members, all expert swimmers, yachtsmen and boatmen, with about 6,000 boats, from dories to expensive sail, steam, naphtha and gasoline launches. (It has saved in the Greater City, approximately, 268 lives; rendered "First Aid" in 747 cases; assisted 423 people on the water, and assisted 195 boats in distress.)

The corps is well organized in New York State, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and other States as far West as California. It has been giving free instruction in swimming in both male and female departments of all the Public Free Baths of Greater New York—1,700 persons having been taught during the season of 1909, and has built 14 life-saving stations, one dock, and placed 45 lifeboats throughout the Greater City.

The corps furnishes its various crews, free of charge, according to the funds available for the various districts and departments, ring life preservers, metallic life preservers, ice balls, medicine chests, flags, signs, charts and boats, and builds life-saving stations at the most dangerous points. It is supported wholly by voluntary contributions, with the exception of the Departments of Greater New York and Rhode Island, which are aided by appropriations from the cities and States, respectively.

The Department of Greater New York is particularly well organized, and is divided into sixteen commodores' and forty-eight vice-commodores' districts, containing 700 patroled stations, with 7,200 members and 1,200 boats devoted to its life-saving work.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Officers in command of the Greater New York Districts are as follows:

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

District No. 1—Port Morris to Fort Schuyler on the Sound. Commodore, Charles Stahl, 14 Pleasant Place, Brooklyn.

District No. 2—Fort Schuyler to City Line. Commodore, Aug. G. Miller, 1420 Glover Street, Bronx.

District No. 3—All the Harlem River from Port Morris to Spuyten Duyvil, then to Mount St. Vincent or City Line (Bronx shore only). Commodore, E. Harry Seixas, 370 St. Ann's Avenue, Bronx.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

District No. 4—Spuyten Duyvil on Manhattan Island to 100th Street on the Hudson. Commodore, Edw. A. Trede, 662 West 184th Street, Manhattan.

District No. 5—100th Street on Hudson, south to Barge Office, including Governor's Island, Ellis Island and Bedloe's Island. Vice-Commodore, O'Neill F. Berry, 14 W. 100th Street.

District No. 6—Barge Office to 100th Street, East River.

District No. 7—100th Street, East River through the Harlem River to Spuyten Duyvil on the Hudson River. Vice-Commodore, Chas. Dow, 235 Broadway, Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

District No. 8—Broad Channel Station on trestle, Jamaica Bay, following the line of trestle (West side) (Hammels excepted) to Ramblersville, then around the bay, including all the rest of the bay, Old Mill, Canarsie, Bergen Beach, Plum Island, Barren Island, Breakwater, etc. Commodore John G. Torborg, 1043 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

District No. 9—Coney Island in its entirety. Commodore, Jas. Brennan, Coney Island.

District No. 10—End of Emmons Avenue and Knapp Street, on mainland side of Sheepshead Bay to 39th Street Ferry. Commodore, Charles L. Huson, 16 Bay 23d Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

District No. 11—39th Street Ferry to Newtown Creek, including both shores of the creek, Gowanus Canal, Erie Basin, etc. Commodore, Hugh F. Doherty, 152 Douglass Street, Brooklyn.

District No. 12—Newtown Creek, up East River through Hell Gate to City Line, including Little Neck Bay. Commodore, J. M. Finch, 434 Hopkins Avenue, Astoria, L. I.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

District No. 13—Jamaica Bay, east side of trestle to City Line, Rockaway shore excepted. Under command of Vice-Commodore Chas. Renz, Jamaica, L. I.

District No. 14—The Rockaways, from Hammels on the trestle, along shore Jamaica Bay side to Rockaway Point, around Rockaway Point, along ocean side to point opposite Hammels on trestle. Under temporary command of Commodore Charles F. Watkins, 619 Boulevard.

District No. 15—Both shores of Rockaway, east from Hammels to Far Rockaway or City Line, including Arverne, Edgemere, etc. Vice-Commodore W. W. Minnis, 36 Kane Avenue, Hammels, Rockaway.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

District No. 16—Staten Island in its entirety. Commodore, John J. McGuinness.

Important Tunnels of the World.

Alberg—Under the Alps at the Arl Mountain and extends from Langen to St. Anton, 6¾ miles; opened 1884.
Andes Mountains—See "Trans-Andine."
Big Bend—Drains the Feather River in California, 2 miles; opened 1886.
Bitter Root Mountains (Montana and Idaho)—10,100 feet long.
Blackwell—Under River Thames, England, 1½ miles; opened 1897.
Detroit (Michigan Central Ry.)—Under Detroit River.
Gunnison—Southwestern Colorado, 6 miles; opened 1909.
Hoosac—Through Hoosac Mountains, Mass., 4¾ miles; opened 1873.
Khojak Pass—India, from Quetta to Kandahar, 2 miles.
Mont Cenis—Italy to France, under the Col de Frejus, 8 miles; opened 1871.
New Croton—Supplies water to New York City, 33 1-8 miles; opened 1888.
Rothschonberg—Drains the Felberg mines Saxony, 31½ miles; opened 1877.
St. Clair—Under St. Clair River from Sarnia, Ont., to Port Huron, Mich., 2 miles; opened 1891.
St. Gothard—Through the Alps, connects Goschenen with Airolo, in Switzerland, 9 1-3 miles; opened 1881.
Severn—From Monmouthshire to Gloucestershire, England, 4½ miles; opened 1886.
Simplon—Through the Alps, 12½ miles; opened 1905.
Sutro—Drains the Comstock Lode in Nevada, 4½ miles; opened 1879.
Trans-Andine Ry. tunnel—5 miles long, 12,000 feet above sea level and affords direct communication between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres; opened April 5, 1910.
Wasserfluh—In the Alps, between Bunnaderr and Lichtensteig, Switzerland, 2 miles; opened 1909.
Woodhead—Between Manchester and Sheffield, England, 3 miles.

TUNNELS IN AND ABOUT NEW YORK CITY.

(For Subways in and about New York City, see Index).

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM—Tunnels under Hudson River connecting Weehawken, N. J., with the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Seventh Ave., between 31st and 33d Sts., New York. Work started April 1, 1904; completed in 1910. Two tubes of cast iron rings, 23 feet outside diameter and 21 feet 2 inches inside diameter; subaqueous portion 6,118 feet long.

Manhattan Cross-Town Tunnels from the Pennsylvania Railroad station, mentioned above, across New York under 32d and 33d Sts. to First Ave. Started July, 1905, completed in 1910. There are two tunnels, each with two tracks. The tunnels are built of concrete with the crown about 60 feet below the surface of the street.

East River Tunnels connect with the Cross-Town Tunnels and extend under the East River to Long Island City. Started September, 1904; completed in 1910. Four separate tubes with rings 23 feet outside diameter, each tube from the Manhattan shaft to the Long Island City shaft, 3,900 feet long.

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD SYSTEM—North tunnels under the Hudson River from Jersey City to Morton St., New York. Started November, 1874; the first in New York, officially opened February 25, 1908. Two single track tubes, with a minimum inside diameter of 15 feet 3 inches, and approximately 5,700 feet long.

Up-town tunnels connect with north tunnels at Morton St. and extend to Christopher St. thence to Sixth Ave. and up Sixth Ave. to 33d St. Started March, 1904, completed in 1910. Section from Morton to 12th Sts. shield construction, remainder cut and cover.

Forty-second Street Subway Extension from 33d St. and 6th Ave. to Grand Central on 42d St. Work will be started in 1911.

South tunnels under Hudson River from Jersey City to the Church St. Terminal Buildings (Cortlandt, Church and Fulton Sts.), New York. Started May, 1905; opened for traffic July, 1909. Two tubes about 5,950 feet long with cast iron rings, 16 feet 7 inches outside diameter and 15 feet 3 inches inside diameter.

Tunnels (consisting of two single track tubes) extend from the Hoboken terminal of the Lackawanna Railroad to Washington St., Jersey City, with connections to the north tunnels and to the Erie Railroad station. At Washington St. a branch runs to the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Jersey City, where connections are made with the south tunnels. West from Washington St. to a point just east of Summit Ave. will be a double track concrete tunnel (now under construction) with a centre wall dividing the tracks. Work started March, 1906; will be completed in 1911.

BELMONT TUNNEL under the East River from 42d St., New York, to Long Island City. Subaqueous portion two single track tubes with cast-iron ring 16 feet 10 inches outside diameter, and a clear inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches. Through rock and a horseshoe shaped concrete section is used and in other places a rectangular double track cross section with reinforced concrete lining. Construction started by New York and Long Island Railroad, July 12, 1905; practically completed January 1, 1908.

RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL under the East River from the Battery, New York, to Joralemon St., Brooklyn, connecting the New York and Brooklyn Subways. Started April, 1903; trains running January 9, 1908. Two tubes, 6,784 feet long, with a finished inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches.

BERGEN CUT of Erie Railroad through Bergen Hill Jersey City, parallel to the present tunnel, which is 4,700 feet long. The Bergen cut was started March, 1906, and completed July 1, 1910. It has five four-track tunnels, with open cuts between the tunnels, making a total length of 4,300 feet. Tunnel sections 58 feet wide at the bottom and 21 feet high.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD TUNNEL through Bergen Hill, Jersey City. Started February 28, 1906; completed February 14, 1909. Parallel to and 24 feet away from old tunnel and of the same length, viz., 4,283 feet. New tunnel is double tracked, lined with concrete, having inside dimensions 23 feet high by 30 feet wide. Bush track construction used.

Wheat Harvest Calendar.

January—Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentine Republic.
February and March—Upper Egypt, India.
April—Lower Egypt, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Asia Minor, Mexico, Cuba.
May—Texas, Algeria, Central Asia, China, Japan, Morocco.
June—California, Oregon, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado, Missouri, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South of France.
July—New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota, Nebraska, Upper Canada, Roumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, South of Russia, Germany, Switzerland, South of England.
August—Central and Northern Minnesota, Dakotas, Manitoba, Lower Canada, British Columbia, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Central Russia.
September and October—Scotland, Sweden, Norway, North of Russia.
November—Peru, South Africa.
December—Burmah, New South Wales.

Statistics of Manufactures in the United States.

(CENSUS OF 1905.)

THE census of manufactures of 1905, which covered the calendar year 1904 and included continental United States and Alaska, was the first in which the canvass was confined to establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system, thus excluding the neighborhood industries and hand trades. The statistics for these mechanical trades have been a confusing element in the census of manufactures, and their omission confines the data to a presentation of the true manufacturing industries of the country. To secure comparable figures for 1900, which included neighboring industries, hand trades, and educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions, it was therefore necessary to revise the published reports of the Twelfth Census. In comparing the results of the present census with those of former censuses, the different methods should be considered.

The revision of the published statistics for 1900, necessary for purposes of comparison, involved considerable difficulty. Certain industries, such as custom millinery, custom tailoring, dressmaking, taxidermy, cobbling, carpentering, and custom grist and saw mills were wholly omitted. But the only available information on which to base the elimination of nonfactory establishments for industries, which included factories as well as local establishments, was that contained in the original reports from these establishments, and those reports were not collected with such segregation in view. It was found that some establishments, which in 1900 did little real manufacturing, had in the five years developed into true factories. On the other hand, in certain establishments the strictly manufacturing operations conducted in 1900 had later been discontinued, although the establishments were still in business doing custom or repair work only. The latter class, however, was composed mainly of small establishments, and, except as to the number reported, their inclusion or omission has little effect on the statistics.

Reports were not secured from small establishments in which manufacturing was incidental to mercantile or other business; or from establishments in which the value of the products for the year amounted to less than $500; or from educational, eleemosynary and penal institutions; or from governmental establishments. The census of 1905, however, was not confined to an enumeration of large factories.

General statistics of manufactures later than those of 1905, had not been announced by the Census Office when the ALMANAC was printed.

The statistics for the manufacturing industries of the country under the revised conditions, for the censuses of 1900 and 1905 are summarized in the following table:

	1905.	1900.	Per ct. of increase.		1905.	1900.	Per ct. of increase.
Number of establishments	216,262	207,562	4.2	Women 16 years and over	1,065,884	918 511	16.0
Capital	$12,686,265,673	$8,978,825,200	41.3	Wages	$317,279,008	$248,814,074	27.5
Salaried officials, clerks, &c., number	519,751	364,202	42.7	Children under 16 years	159,899	161,276	20.9
Salaries	$574,761,231	$380,889,091	50.9	Wages	$27,988,207	$24,574,541	13.9
Wage-earners, average number	5,470,321	4,715,023	16.0	Miscellaneous expenses	$1,455,019,473	$905,600,225	60.7
Total wages	$2,611,540,532	$2,009,735,799	29.9	Cost of materials used	$8,503,949,756	$6,577,614,074	29.3
Men 16 years and over	4,244,538	3,635,236	16.8	Value of products including custom work and repairing	$14,802,147,087	$11,411,121,122	29.7
Wages	$2,266,273,317	$1,736,347,184	30.5				

MANUFACTURES BY STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Capital Employed.	Wage-Earners.	Wages Paid	Value of Products.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Capital Employed.	Wage-Earners.	Wages Paid	Value of Products.
Alabama	$105,382,859	62,173	$21,878,451	$109,169,922	Montana	$52,589,810	8,957	$8,652,217	$66,415,452
Alaska	10,684,799	1,938	1,095,579	8,244,524	Nebraska	80,235,310	20,260	11,022,149	154,918,220
Arizona	14,395,654	4,793	3,969,248	28,083 192	Nevada	2,891,997	802	693,407	8,096,274
Arkansas	46,306,116	33,089	14,543,635	53,864,394	N. Hamp	109,495,072	65,366	27,693,203	123,610,904
California	282,647,201	100,355	64,656,686	367,218,494	N. Jersey	715,060,174	266,336	128,168,801	774,369,025
Colorado	107,663,500	21,813	15,100,365	100,143,999	N. Mex'o	4,638,248	3,478	2,153,068	5,705,880
Conn'cut	373,283,580	181,605	87,942,628	369,082,091	New Y'k	2,031,459,515	856,947	430,014,851	2,488,345,579
Delaware	50,925,630	18 475	8,158,203	41,160,276	N. C'lina	141,000,639	85,339	21,375,294	142,520,776
Dis. Col	20,199,783	6,299	3,658,370	18,359,159	N. Dak'ta	5,703,837	1,755	1,031,307	10,217,914
Florida	32,971,982	42,091	15,767,182	50 298,290	Ohio	856,988,830	364,298	182,429,425	960,811,857
Georgia	135,211,551	92,749	27,392,442	151,040,455	Okla'ma.	11,107,763	3,199	1,655,324	16,549 656
Idaho	9,689,445	3,061	2,059,391	8,768,743	Oregon	44,023,548	18,523	11,443,512	55,525,123
Illinois	979,844,799	379,436	208,405,468	1,410,342,129	P'vania	1,995,836,988	763,282	367,960,890	1,955,551,332
Indiana	312,071,234	154,174	72,058,499	393,954,405	Rhode Isl	215,901,375	97,318	43,112,637	202,109,583
Indian T.	5,016,654	2,257	1,144,078	7,909,451	S. C'lina.	113,422,324	59,441	13,868,950	79,376,262
Iowa	111,427,429	49 481	22,997,053	160,572,513	S. Dakota	7,585,142	2,492	1,421,680	13,085,333
Kansas	88,680,117	35,570	18,883,071	198,244,992	Tenn'see	102,439,481	60,572	22,805,628	137,960,476
Kentuc'y	147,282,478	59,794	24,438,684	159,753,968	Texas	115,664,871	49,066	24,468,942	150,528,389
Louisiana	150,810,608	55,859	25,315,750	186,379,592	Utah	26,004,011	8,052	5,157,400	38,926,464
Maine	143,707,750	74,958	32,691,759	144,020,197	Vermont	62,658,741	33,106	15,221,059	63,083,611
Maryland	201,877,986	94,174	36,144,244	243,375,996	Virginia	147,989,182	80,285	27,943,058	148,856,525
Mass	965,948,887	488,399	232,388,946	1,124 092,051	Wash'n	96,952,621	45,199	30,087,287	128,821,667
Michigan	337,894,102	175,229	81,278,837	429,120,060	West Va.	86,820,823	43 758	21,153,042	99,040,676
Min'sota	184,903,271	69,636	35,843,145	307,858,073	W'consin	412,647,051	151,391	71,471,805	411,139,681
Missi'pi	50,256,309	38,690	14,819,034	57,451,445	W'ming	2,695,889	1,834	1,261,122	3,523,260
Missouri	379,368,827	133,167	66,644,126	439 548,957					

For the United States the totals are: Capital, $12,686,265,673; number of wage-earners, 5,470,321; wages paid, $2,611,540,532; value of products, $14,802,147,087.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

TOTALS FOR GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.

Group.	No. Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Officials, Clerks, etc		Wage-Earners,		Total Cost of Materials	Value of Products.
			Number.	Salaries.	Average Number	Total Wages		
United States	216,262	$12 686.265 673	519 751	$574.761,231	5.470.321	$2.611 540 532	$8 503,949 756	$14 802.147 087
Food & kindred products	45.790	1.173.151 276	53,224	51.456,814	354,054	164,601 803	2.304.416,564	2 845.234.900
Textiles	17.042	1,744.169 234	61,907	69,281.415	1.156.305	419.841.630	1,246 562 061	2 147 441 418
Iron and steel and their products	14,239	2,331,498.157	82,112	100 444 686	857 298	482.357.503	1 179 981.458	2,176 739.726
Lumber and its remanufactures	32,726	1 013.827 138	45 555	48,571 861	735.945	336,058.173	518 908,150	1,223 730.336
Leather and its finished products	4,945	440 777,194	17,233	18 372,722	255.368	116,694,140	471.112 921	705 747.470
Paper and printing	30 787	798,758 312	80.009	81 808 311	350.205	185.547.791	308 269 655	857.112.256
Liquors and beverages	6.381	659,547.620	12 647	21.421.353	68,340	45.146.285	139 854.147	501.266 605
Chemicals and allied products	9 680	1.504,728,510	45 071	49.864.233	210.165	93.965.248	609 351,160	1 031,965.263
Clay, glass and stone products	10 775	553,846.682	18,768	21 555 724	285,365	148 471.903	123,124,392	391.230.422
Metals & metal products, other than iron & steel.	6,310	598,340.758	19 471	24,854.590	211,706	117 599 837	644,367.583	922.262.456
Tobacco	16,828	323.983.501	9.236	8.800.434	159.408	62.640,303	126.068,608	331,117 681
Vehicles for land transportation	7,285	447,697.020	24.632	24 334.118	384.577	221.860 517	334.244,377	643.924,442
Shipbuilding	1 097	121 623 700	2,480	3 339 741	50 754	29.241 087	37 463.179	82 769 239
Miscellaneous industries	12,377	974,316,571	47,406	50.655,229	390,831	187.514.312	460,205.501	941,604.873

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES FROM 1880 TO 1910.

NOTE.—These nine groups form about 80 per cent. of the total value of manufactures exported.

Year Ending June 30.	Iron and Steel Manufactures.	Copper Manufactures	Agricultural Implements	Wood Manufactures	Mineral Oils Refined.	Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc	Leather and Manufactures of	Cotton Manufactures.	Paper and Manufactures of.
1880	$14,716,524	$793.455	$2 245,742	$3 975,694	$34,291,418	$4 174,070	$6 760,186	$10,467 651	$1 201,143
1890	25,542,208	2 349,392	3,859 184	6,509,645	44 558 854	5 424.979	12,428.847	9,999,277	1 226,686
1895	32 000.989	14,468,703	5,413,075	6,249 807	41 498 372	7,130,334	15,614 407	13,789 810	2 185.257
1896	41,160,877	19,720,104	5,176,775	7,426,475	56,261,567	8,138,789	20 242,756	16,837 396	2,713,875
1897	57,497 572	31,621,325	5,240,686	8 592,416	56,463,185	8,792 545	19,161 446	21,037 678	3,33,163
1898	70,406,885	32,180 873	7,609,739	9,098,219	51,782 316	8 655,478	21,113,640	17,024 092	5,494,564
1899	93,716,031	38,983,529	12 432,197	9 715,285	51,070,926	10,042 916	23,466 985	23,566,914	5,477 854
1900	121,913,548	57,852,960	16,099,119	11 239,838	68,347,588	12 132 373	27 293,010	24 003,087	6,215 833
1901	117,319,320	43,267,021	16,313,434	11 099 643	64 425,859	13,660 346	27,993,653	20,272 418	7,438,901
1902	98 552,562	41,218 373	16,286,740	11,617 690	66,218 004	12,141,011	29 798,323	32,108 362	7 312 030
1903	96,642,467	39,667,196	21,016,622	13,071 251	60,923,634	12,581,411	31 617,389	32,216 304	7,180 014
1904	111,948,586	57,142,079	22,749,635	12,980,112	72 487,415	14 480,323	33,980,615	22,401,713	7 543,798
1905	134,727,921	86,925,291	20 721,741	12,560,935	73,433 787	15 859,422	37,936,745	49,666 080	8,338 088
1906	160,984,985	81 282,664	24,554,427	13 718 752	77,025,196	18,331,974	40 642 858	52,944,033	9 536,065
1907	181,530,871	94,762,110	26,936 456	13,833,500	78,228,819	20,373,036	45 476 969	32,305 419	9 856,733
1908	183,982,182	104,064,580	24,344,398	16 694,908	97,651,326	20,873,165	40,688,619	25,177,758	8,740 929
1909	144,951,357	85,290,186	25,694,184	12,580,389	99,092,112	19,131 811	42,974,795	31 878,566	7,663,139
1910	179,133,186	88,004 397	28,124,033	14,570,064	93,813,031	21 415,935	52,646,755	33,397,097	8 994,277

For 1910, automobiles and parts of automobiles exported was $11 190 220; paraffin and paraffin wax, $7,886,359; manufactures of tobacco, $4,803,101; manufactures of wool, $2,369,283.

THE SALT INDUSTRY.

The quantity of salt produced in this country in 1908, according to statistics compiled by the United States Geological Survey, amounted to $28.822,062 barrels of 280 pounds valued at $7.553 - 632. Expressed on a tonnage basis these quantities represent an output of 4 035 089 short tons. The average net value of the product in 1908 was 26.2 cents per barrel, or $1 87 per short ton. The States producing the greatest quantity were as follows: Michigan, 10.194,279 barrels; New York, 9 076,743 barrels; Ohio, 3. 427,478 barrels; Kansas, 2,588 814 barrels. In both quantity and value of output the United States stands at the head of the salt-producing countries of the world.

Sugar Production.

MULHALL gives the following estimates of the production of cane and beet sugar in the world in English tons from 1840 to 1898; and Willett & Gray, New York, for the years following:

YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.	YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.	YEARS.	Cane.	Beet.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1840...	1,100,000	50,000	1,150,000	1898...	2,850,000	4,650,000	7,500,000	1905...	4,906,082	7,237,717	12,143,799
1850...	1,200,000	200,000	1,400,000	1900...	2,839,500	5,608,544	8,448,044	1906...	6,753,626	7,217,366	13,950,992
1860...	1,830,000	400,000	2,230,000	1901...	3,657,416	6,066,939	9,724,355	1907...	6,907,520	7,002,474	13,909,994
1870...	1,850,000	900,000	2,750,000	1902...	4,070,282	6,923,487	10,993,769	1908...	7,564,394	6,901,010	14,465,404
1880...	1,980,000	1,810,000	3,670,000	1903....	4,163,941	5,756,720	9,920,661	1909...	7,935,000	6,775,000	14,710,000
1890...	2,580,000	2,780,000	5,360,000	1904....	4,618,289	4,918,480	9,536,769				

The production of sugar in 1908-1909 by sugar-growing countries, in tons of 2,240 pounds, as reported by Willett & Gray, was:

COUNTRIES.	Cane Sugar.	COUNTRIES.	Cane Sugar.	COUNTRIES.	Beet Sugar.
Louisiana	350,000	Java	1,241,885	United States	384,010
Porto Rico	245,000	Hawaii	475,000	Germany	2,080,000
Cuba	1,485,000	Queensland	151,554	Austria	1,398,000
British West Indies	90,000	Mauritius	195,000	France	802,000
Haiti and S. Domingo	80,000	Demerara	117,176	Russia	1,265,000
Peru	150,000	Argentina	162,479	Belgium	258,000
Brazil	248,000	Philippines	150,000	Holland	214,000

Beet sugar production in the United States in 1908-09, by States, in tons of 2,240 pounds: Wisconsin, 16,964; Michigan, 79,597; Colorado, 103,159; Utah, 40,828; Idaho, 23,353; California, 88,347; all others, 31,762. Total, 384,010.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

Licht's estimate of consumption of sugar of all kinds in various countries in 1908 per capita in pounds was: Germany, 42; Austria, 25; France, 36; Spain, 11; England, 92; Switzerland, 55; United States (W&G), 81; Russia, 20; Netherlands, 41; Denmark, 76; Italy, 8; Belgium, 32; Turkey, 13.

The consumption of sugar in the United States in the calendar year 1908, estimated by Willett & Gray, of New York, was:

Imported (including 453,250 tons Hawaiian, 185,085 Porto Rican, and 45,089 Philippine sugar)	2,284,791
Domestic, manufactured from imported molasses	5,910
Domestic Cane	390,888
Domestic Maple	11,000
Domestic Beet	493,200
Domestic Total	900,998
Total product consumed in the U. S.	3,185,789

or 81.17 pounds per capita.

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa.

(From Report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Coffee.—Sources of supply in 1908. Exports from coffee-growing countries in pounds.

Brazil	1,674,428,000	Haiti and Santo Domingo	72,977,000
Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia	193,548,000	British West Indies	10,004,000
Central America	164,000,000	British East Indies	48,531,000
Mexico	42,000,000	Dutch East Indies	56,768,000
Cuba	6,590,000	Total	2,268,946,000

Consumption of leading countries in 1904, in pounds.

United States	960,879,000	Austria-Hungary	108,687,000
Germany	396,205,000	Holland	28,930,000
France	167,552,000	Great Britain and Ireland	28,783,000
Belgium	125,411,000	Canada	6,188,000

Imports of coffee in the United States, year ending June 30, 1910, were: From Brazil, 699,242,000 pounds, value $52,917,023. Other South America, 97,079,110 pounds; value $8,197,841. Central America, 30,051,877 pounds; value $3,032,536. The remainder in smaller quantities from other countries.

Tea.—Sources of supply in 1906: Exports from principal tea-growing countries in pounds.

British India	231,084,617	Japan	35,269,050
China	210,151,467	Java	36,580,230
Ceylon	177,960,962		

Figures of total production in each of these countries exceed total exports, except China, about whose consumption there are no available statistics.

Consumption of leading countries in 1904, in pounds.

Great Britain and Ireland	256,660,000	Canada (1903)	23,969,000
Russia	120,829,000	Netherlands	8,778,000
United States	109,623,000	Germany	6,903,000
Australia (1900)	29,266,000	France	2,440,000

The number of pounds of tea consumed per capita was: Great Britain and Ireland, 6.09; United States, 1.34; Russia, 0.95; Australia, 6.93; Canada, 5.60; France, 0.06; Germany, 0.12.

The imports of tea in the United States in the fiscal year 1910 were 85,626,370 pounds, valued at $13,671,946. Of this 38,187,229 pounds were imported from Japan and 28,043,171 pounds from China.

Cocoa.—World's production of cocoa, 1903, in pounds: Ecuador, 46,500,000; San Thomé (Portuguese Africa), 45,000,000; Brazil, 43,000,000; Trinidad, 29,000,000; Venezuela, 25,000,000; Santo Domingo, 15,000,000; Grenada, 13,000,000; all others, 37,500,000. Total production, 260,000,000.

World's consumption of cocoa, 1903, in pounds: United States, 63,000,000; Germany, 43,000,000; France, 41,000,000; Great Britain, 35,000,000; Netherlands, 33,000,000; Spain, 12,500,000; all others, 33,000,000.

The importation of raw cocoa into the United States in the fiscal year 1909 was 108,688,070 pounds, and of chocolate 1,294,300 pounds. There has been an immense increase in the importation of cocoa in the past ten years.

Production of Tobacco.

RETURNS FOR 1909 TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

States.	Production.	Acreage.	Farm Value.	States.	Production.	Acreage.	Farm Value.
	Pounds.	Acres.			Pounds.	Acres	
New Hampshire.	170,000	100	$25,500	Indiana	19,000,000	20,000	$2,090,000
Vermont	335,000	200	50,250	Illinois	1,125,000	1,500	123,750
Massachusetts	7,040,000	4,400	985,600	Wisconsin	37,170,000	31,500	3,419,640
Connecticut	22,110,000	13,400	3,648,150	Missouri	4,425,000	5,000	575,250
New York	7,050,000	6,000	564,000	Kentucky	350,700,000	420,000	37,174,200
Pennsylvania	30,732,030	31,200	2,765,880	Tennessee	53,290,000	73,000	4,156,620
Maryland	17,750,000	25,000	1,473,250	Alabama	360,000	600	104,400
Virginia	120,125,000	155,000	10,210,625	Mississippi	56,000	100	13,000
West Virginia	12,600,000	14,400	1,663,200	Louisiana	220,000	400	81,400
North Carolina	144,000,000	240,000	13,680,000	Texas	650,000	1,000	170,300
South Carolina	32,000,000	40,000	2,336,000	Arkansas	540,000	900	81,000
Georgia	1,470,000	2,100	499,800				
Florida	3,195,000	4,500	1,086,300	Total U.S.	949,357,000	1,180,300	$95,719,365
Ohio	83,250,000	90,000	8,741,250				

STATISTICS OF TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Production.	Total Consumption.	Total Revenue (Customs and Excise).	Per Capita Consumption.	Per Capita Tax.	Tax per Pound Consumed.
		Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars	Cents
United States	1904	660,461,000	440,000,000	65,832,102	5.40	0.80	15.0
Germany	1903-4	72,911,000	201,783,000	16,567,000	3.44	.28	8.2
Russia	1902	232,767,000	150,244,000	2,254,000	1.10	.18	16.1
France	1902	54,610,000	84,393,000	81,063,000	2.16	2.08	96.1
United Kingdom	1904	.. ..	83,378,000	63,806,000	1.95	1.49	76.5
Austria	1902	15,895,000	78,755,000	27,443,000 44,633,000	3.02	1.04 1.69	34.9 56.7
Hungary	1903	134,567,000	47,905,000	14,264,000 22,484,000	2.42	.72 1.14	29.8 47.0

Production of 1908 in pounds: United States, 728,061,000; Cuba, 66,650,000; Mexico, 22,750,000; Santo Domingo, 16,700,000; Argentina, 31,000,000; Brazil, 32,130,000; Hungary (1907), 135,013,000; France (1907), 40,810,000; Germany, 74,067,000; Russia, 207,948,000; Turkey, 100,000,000; Java (1907), 81,221,000; Sumatra, 42,541,000; Japan, (1907), 100,241,000. Grand total, 2,324,480,000.

Production of Coal.

AREA OF THE WORLD'S COAL-FIELDS, IN SQUARE MILES.

China and Japan, 200,000; United States, 194,000; India, 35,000; Russia, 27,000; Great Britain, 9,000; Germany, 3,600; France, 1,800; Belgium, Spain, and other countries, 1,400. Total, 471,800.

The coal-fields of China, Japan, Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and India contain apparently 303,000,000,000 tons, which is enough for 450 years at present rate of consumption. If to the above be added the coal-fields in the United States, Canada, and other countries, the supply will be found ample for 1,000 years. Improved machinery has greatly increased the yield per miner, and thus produced a fall in price to the advantage of all industries.

The production of the principal countries in 1907 in metric tons of 2,205 pounds was: United States 430,430,183; United Kingdom, 267,828,276; Germany, (a) 205,542,688; Austria-Hungary, (a) 39,876,511; France, 37,022,556; Belgium, 23,824,499; Russia, 17,800,000; Japan, 12,890,000; Australasia, 10,534,000; India, 10,694,891; Canada, 10,510,961; Spain, (a) 3,250,000; Sweden, 305,308; So. Africa, (b) 3,945,043; Italy, (a)(b) 225,000; all other countries, (b) 3,475,780; total, partly estimated, 1,078,155,696 metric tons. (a) Including lignite. (b) Estimated.

COAL PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1907 (TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS).

States.	Tons.	Value at Mine		States.	Tons.	Value at Mine.	
		Total.	Per Ton.			Total.	Per Ton.
Bituminous.				*Bituminous.*			
Alabama	14,417,863	$19,608,294	$1.36	Tennessee	6,760,617	$8,179,621	$1.21
Arkansas	1,930,400	2,606,040	1.35	Texas	1,300,000	2,080,000	1.60
California	29,800	50,660	1.70	Utah	1,967,621	3,364,632	1.71
Colorado	10,920,527	15,179,533	1.39	Virginia	4,570,341	8,244,614	1.80
Georgia and N. Carol.	365,300	423,748	1.16	Washington	3,713,824	7,427,648	2.00
Illinois	a 51,317,146	54,396,175	1.06	West Virginia	47,205,965	46,733,905	.99
Indiana	11,692,072	12,276,676	1.05	Wyoming	6,218,859	10,883,003	1.75
Indian Territory (f).	3,450,000	6,486,000	1.88	Alaska and Nevada.	15,500	60,450	3.90
Iowa	(f) 7,568,424	11,882,426	1.57				
Kansas	6,137,040	9,328,301	1.52	Total bituminous	388,222,868	$463,654,776	$1.20
Kentucky	10,207,060	11,431,907	1.12				
Maryland	5,529,663	6,617,354	1.20	*Anthracite.*			
Michigan	(b) 1,898,446	3,758,923	1.98	Colorado	45,113	$145,264	$3.22
Missouri	4,350,000	6,916,500	1.59	New Mexico	17,000	64,600	3.80
Montana	1,810,000	3,348,500	1.85	Pennsylvania	86,279,719	198,443,354	2.30
New Mexico (f)	(f) 2,302,062	3,729,340	1.62				
North Dakota	268,300	563,430	2.10	Total anthracite	86,341,832	$198,653,218	$2.30
Ohio	32,465,949	35,712,244	1.10				
Oregon	51,600	141,900	2.75	Total } Sh. Tons	474,564,700	$662,307,994	$1.40
Pennsylvania	149,759,089	172,222,952	1.15	Coal } Metric Tons	430,430,183	.....	1.54

(a) Figures reported by the U. S. Geological Survey. (b) For the 12 months ending Nov. 30, 1907. (e) Estimated. (f) Fiscal year ending June 30. Imports of coal into the United States for the calendar year 1910 amounted to 1,636,537 short tons, of which 1,746 tons were classed as anthracite

Coke.

PRODUCED, IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

[QUANTITIES IN TONS OF 2,240 POUNDS.]

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	Production.*	Net Imports.	Total.	Domestic Exports.	Remaining for Consumption.	Per Cent. of Product Exported.
	Tons.	*Tons*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	
1895	8,217,528	24,394	8,241,922	98,509	8,143,413	1.20
1896	11,905,102	44,610	11,949,712	130,070	11,819,642	1.09
1897	10,525,690	26,223	10,551,913	155,972	10,395,941	1.48
1898	11,865,164	37,432	11,902,596	212,021	11,690,575	1.79
1899	14,327,865	51,435	14,379,300	215,513	14,163,787	1.50
1900	17,561,222	56,444	17,617,666	363,202	17,254,464	2.07
1901†	18,333,346	75,103	18,408,449	365,888	18,042,561	2.00
1902†	19,460,610	99,465	19,560,075	402,495	19,157,580	2.07
1903†	22,680,116	122,630	22,802,746	380,038	22,422,708	1.68
1904†	22,566,322	123,124	22,689,446	479,431	22,210,015	2.12
1905†	21,125,988	195,952	21,321,940	550,188	20,771,329	2.60
1906†	28,777,794	157,577	28,935,371	679,773	28,255,598	2.36
1907†	32,501,087	129,163	32,630,250	823,040	31,807,210	2.53
1908†	36,410,325	119,196	36,529,521	763,809	35,765,712	2.10
1909†	23,244,213	169 902	23,414,115	765,535	22,648,580	3.29

*Figures of the Geological Survey. The production is of the calendar year preceding the fiscal year.
†Does not include data with respect to commerce between the United States and insular possessions.

Developed Horse Power.

WHEELS AND HORSE POWER IN 1908, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

From Report of National Conservation Commission, compiled by Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor.]

STATES.	Wheels.	Horse-power.	STATES.	Wheels.	Horse-power.
Alabama	1,804	161,694	Nebraska	227	12,792
Alaska	106	17,289	Nevada	39	20,577
Arizona	37	16,855	New Hampshire	1,799	183,167
Arkansas	255	5,868	New Jersey	902	38,011
California	1,070	466,774	New Mexico	56	2,310
Colorado	353	78,878	New York	6,513	885,862
Connecticut	1,546	118,145	North Carolina	3,975	162,284
Delaware	277	7,976	North Dakota	16	613
District of Columbia	6	1,000	Ohio	873	34,840
Florida	207	4,539	Oklahoma	29	2,994
Georgia	2,314	166,587	Oregon	590	231,379
Idaho	285	78,743	Pennsylvania	5,596	290,990
Illinois	413	50,116	Rhode Island	387	37,165
Indiana	495	29,153	South Carolina	1,301	207,242
Iowa	461	17,304	South Dakota	68	11,112
Kansas	184	18,606	Tennessee	2,160	95,060
Kentucky	834	14,156	Texas	195	9,966
Louisiana	79	1,134	Utah	250	64,265
Maine	2,797	343,096	Vermont	2,018	170,276
Maryland	694	21,715	Virginia	3,011	100,123
Massachusetts	2,749	260,182	Washington	475	147,041
Michigan	1,498	205,019	West Virginia	672	20,500
Minnesota	531	152,380	Wisconsin	1,667	220,916
Mississippi	336	7,922	Wyoming	66	3,855
Missouri	397	10,107			
Montana	204	148,052	Total	52,827	5,356,680

Petroleum and Natural Gas Areas.

[From Report of National Conservation Commission, prepared by United States Geological Survey.]

STATE OR TERRITORY	Petroleum Area. Sq. Miles.	Gas Area. Sq. Miles.	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Petroleum Area. Sq. Miles.	Gas Area. Sq. Miles.
Alabama	50	40	OHIO:		
Alaska	500	....	Eastern	115	110
California	850	310	Western	535	165
Colorado	200	80	Oklahoma	400	1,000
Idaho	10	....	Oregon	....	20
Illinois	200	50	Pennsylvania	2,000	2,730
Indiana	1,000	2,460	South Dakota	....	80
Kansas	200	550	Tennessee	80	....
Kentucky	400	290	Texas	400	130
Louisiana	60	110	Utah	40	40
Michigan	80	40	Washington	....	70
Missouri	30	70	West Virginia	570	1,000
Montana	....	40	Wyoming	750	120
New Mexico	80	....			
New York	300	550	Total	8,850	10,055

Production of Crude Petroleum in the United States.

Year Ending June 30	Production.* Barrels (of 42 gallons).	Production.* Gallons.	Exportation Mineral Refined, or Manufactured.† Mineral, Crude. Gallons.	Naphthas, Benzine, Gasoline. Gallons.	Illuminating. Gallons.	Lubricating (Heavy Paraffine, etc.) Gallons.	Total. (Including Residuum.‡) Gallons.	Value.
1895....	49,344,516	2,072,469,672	111,285,264	14,801,224	714,859,144	43,418,942	884,502,082	$46,660,082
1896....	52,892,276	2,221,475,592	110,923,620	12,349,319	716,455,565	50,525,530	890,458,994	62,883,403
1897....	60,960,361	2,560,335,162	131,726,243	14,219,028	771,355,626	50,199,045	973,514,946	56,125,578
1898....	60,475,516	2,539,971,672	113,297,397	16,252,929	824,426,581	60,299,365	999,713,706	66,273,168
1899....	55,364,233	2,325,297,786	113,083,060	16,252,785	722,279,480	67,424,923	967,259,341	75,611,750
1900....	57,070,860	2,396,975,700	133,023,656	21,988,093	721,027,637	71,487,605	1,034,643,890	71,112,783
1901....	63,363,929	2,661,284,933	138,445,430	17,834,254	781,107,105	71,487,605	1,106,208,470	72,302,822
1902....	69,289,194	2,914,346,148	133,536,800	23,488,479	842,829,070	76,035,611	941,699,749	67,253,533
1903....	88,270,725	3,728,210,472	134,892,170	13,139,228	699,810,892	93,314,566	984,424,787	79,060,469
1904....	100,461,337	4,219,376,154	114,573,946	16,910,011	741,567,086	88,809,242	1,113,331,584	79,793,222
1905....	117,090,772	4,917,817,456	123,059,010	30,816,635	823,021,953	97,487,196	1,257,949,042	84,041,317
1906....	134,717,572	5,658,138,360	139,658,615	32,756,694	864,361,210	146,110,702	1,185,202,449	81,855,715
1907....	126,493,326	5,312,745,312	126,175,737	26,357,054	894,529,432	136,140,226	1,155,202,449	97,651,326
1908....	166,095,335	6,976,004,070	135,223,575	36,249,370	1,041,725,901	159,765,900	1,372,965,746	

* Production is for calendar year preceding the fiscal year. †Export statistics for the fiscal years ending June 30. ‡ Residuum—tar, pitch, and all other from which the light bodies have been distilled. In 1898 this amounted to 19,973,604 gallons, in 1899 to 30,668,938 gallons, in 1900 to 16,629,186 gallons, in 1901 to 25,696,596 gallons, in 1902 to 20,309,510 gallons, in 1903 to 21,715,720 gallons, in 1904 to 22,580,570 gallons, in 1905 to 48,949,362 gallons, in 1906 to 75,031,824 gallons, in 1907 to 65,228,099 gallons, and in 1908 to 70,581,822 gallons.

The above is compiled from the Report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department.

Over 262,000,000 barrels (of 42 gallons) of petroleum, according to the office of the Geological Survey, are now produced annually in the world. Of this amount 166,095,335 barrels are produced in the United States, 61,850,734 in Russia, and the remainder is distributed among a dozen countries, Austria producing 8,300,000; Sumatra, Java and Borneo, 8,700,000; Roumania, 8,100,000; Canada, 788,872; Germany, 756,631.

Production of Copper, Tin, and Zinc.

THE production of copper in the world in 1909, stated in metric tons of 2204.6 lbs., was as follows: United States, 501,372; Spain and Portugal, 53,023; Chile, 42,726; Japan, 42,987; Germany, 32,815; Mexico, 57,230; Australasia, 34,952; Africa, 15,185; Canada, 21,626; other localities, 62,400; total of the world, 854,316.

The copper production of the United States in 1909 was distributed as follows (figures are in tons of 2,000 lbs.): Alaska, 2,029; Arizona, 146,021; California, 26,679; Colorado, 5,244; Idaho, 3,885; Michigan, 113,624; Montana, 156,919; New Mexico, 2,567; Utah, 50,219; Wyoming, 1,145; Southern States, 11,419; other States, 1,823; total production, 552,668.

The production of tin in the world in 1909, in long tons, was: England, 5,200; Straits Settlements, 60,551; China, 4,200; Banka and Billiton, 14,214; Australasia, 5,384; Bolivia, 18,121; United States, none; total of the world, 107,670.

The production of zinc in the world in 1909, in metric tons, was as follows: Austria, 12,638; Belgium, 167,100; France, (*c*) 49,718; Germany, 219,766; Holland, 19,548; Italy, (*d*); Russia, 7,949; Spain, (*c*) 6,400; United Kingdom, 59,350; United States, 241,730; total of the world, 784,199.

(*c*) An approximate separation of the total which is reported for France and Spain. (*d*) Included in Austria.

The statistics of Production of Coal, Copper, Tin and Zinc, and those of Pig Iron and Steel, which follow, were compiled for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the *Engineering and Mining Journal.*

Production of Pig Iron and Steel

IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN METRIC TONS.

Year.	Austria-Hungary. Pig Iron.	Austria-Hungary. Steel.	Belgium. Pig Iron.	Belgium. Steel.	Canada. Pig Iron.	France. Pig Iron.	France. Steel.	Germany. Pig Iron.	Germany. Steel.
1904.....	1,309,500	1,195,000	1,307,399	1,069,880	214,777	2,992,787	2,080,354	10,103,941	8,930,291
1905.....	1,372,300	1,188,000	1,310,290	1,033,500	475,491	3,077,000	2,210,284	10,987,623	10,066,553
1906.....	1,403,500	1,195,000	1,431,160	1,185,660	550,618	3,319,032	2,311,377	12,478,067	11,135,085
1907.....	1,650,000	1,195,500	1,427,940	1,183,500	590,444	3,588,949	2,677,805	13,045,760	12,063,632
1908.....	1,390,000	2,025,182	1,206,440	1,065,500	572,123	3,391,150	2,727,717	11,813,511	10,480,349
1909.....	1,958,786	1,969,538	1,632,370	1,370,000	687,923	3,632,105	3,034,571	12,917,653	12,049,834

Year.	Italy. Pig Iron.	Italy. Steel.	Russia. Pig Iron.	Russia. Steel.	Spain. Pig Iron.	Spain. Steel.	Sweden. Pig Iron.	Sweden. Steel.
1904.....	27,600	113,800	2,978,325	2,811,948	386,000	193,759	525,525	333,522
1905.....	31,300	117,300	2,125,000	1,650,000	384,100	237,864	531,200	340,000
1906.....	30,450	109,000	2,350,000	1,763,000	387,500	251,600	552,250	351,900
1907.....	32,000	537,000	2,768,220	2,076,000	385,000	247,100	603,100	443,000
1908.....	112,924	110,000	2,748,000	2,341,000	403,500	239,500	563,300	427,100
1909.....	207,800	661,600	2,811,332	2,471,000	389,000	227,000	443,000	310,000

Year.	United Kingdom. Pig Iron.	United Kingdom. Steel.	United States. Pig Iron.	United States. Steel.	All Other Countries. Pig Iron.‡	All Other Countries. Steel.‡	Totals. Pig Iron.	Totals. Steel.
1904.....	8,699,661	5,107,309	16,760,986	13,746,051	633,000	415,000	46,069,501	36,148,079
1905.....	9,746,221	5,983,691	23,340,258	20,354,291	655,000	426,000	54,054,783	43,900,648
1906.....	10,311,778	6,565,670	25,706,882	23,772,506	650,000	400,000	59,074,861	49,635,998
1907.....	10,092,238	6,627,112	26,193,863	23,733,391	556,900	405,000	60,680,014	51,273,540
1908.....	9,438,477	5,780,372	16,190,944	11,247,619	550,000	300,000	48,640,479	44,349,522
1909.....	9,818,916	5,975,734	26,108,199	24,338,302	550,000	325,000	61,217,064	53,499,974

*Estimated. †Not including Canada, which in 1905 produced 403,449 tons; in 1906, 515,200 tons; in 1907, 516,300 tons, and in 1908, 598,183 tons, and in 1909, 766,795 tons.

Mineral Products of the United States.

ORES AND MINERALS.

Products.	Measures.	1908. Quantity.	1908. Value.	1909. Quantity.	1909. Value.
Antimony ore	Sh. T.	360	$19,800	95	$4,700
Asbestos	Sh. T.	1,350	24,000	4,025	87,625
Asphaltum (*u*)	Sh. T.	(*w*)	.....	(*w*)	.....
Barytes	Sh. T.	38,546	130,409	39,831	138,634
Bauxite	L. T.	(*u*) 52,167	263,968	90,325	475,110
Borax	Sh. T.	33,500	117,500	16,629	1,163,960
Chrome ore	L. T.	280	5,600	205	4,100
Coal, anthracite	Sh. T.	80,329,578	159,122,961	77,126,980	152,781,217
Coal, bituminous	Sh. T.	337,929,632	387,678,972	367,076,821	427,903,323
Emery	Sh. T.	790	10,360	1,230	16,510
Feldspar (*u*)	Sh. T.	59,180	319,570	73,090	398,340
Flint	Sh. T.	64,220	318,000	(*e*) 52,420	286,700
Fluorspar	Sh. T.	39,389	212,647	50,843	103,704
Fuller's earth	Sh. T.	30,517	270,635	29,561	289,000
Garnet	Sh. T.	2,550	78,090	3,802	121,700
Graphite, amorphous (*u*)	Sh. T.	(*u*) 14,443	75,250	1,703	14,528
Graphite, crystalline	Lb.	3,433,039	149,763	5,669,899	340,194
Gypsum (*u*)	Sh. T.	(*u*) 1,721,829	4,138,560	(*w*)	.....
Iron ore	L. T.	33,789,987	60,821,976	53,086,869	95,556,364
Limestone flux	L. T.	9,563,158	4,720,485	(*e*) 14,516,000	6,956,000
Magnesite	Sh. T.	8,967	52,342	7,942	62,588
Manganese ore (*u*) (*d*)	L. T.	(*u*) 6,344	64,659	(*w*)	.....
Mica, sheet (*u*)	Lb.	(*u*) 972,964	234,021	(*e*) 888,000	213,000
Mica, scrap (*u*)	Sh. T.	(*u*) 2,417	33,904	(*e*) 2,670	37,400
Monazite (*u*)	Lb.	(*u*) 422,646	50,718	(*u*) 541,931	65,032
Petroleum, crude	Bbl. (*i*)	184,711,413	136,347,831	180,908,696	114,390,000
Phosphate rock	L. T.	2,375,031	15,040,882	2,184,399	9,649,868
Pumice (*u*)	Sh. T.	(*u*) 10,569	39,287	(*e*) 20,000	90,000
Pyrites	L. T.	206,471	744,463	210,000	756,814
Salt (*u*)	Bbl. (*k*)	(*u*) 28,745,319	7,486,894	(*w*)	.....
Sand, glass	Sh. T.	(*w*)	.....	(*u*) 1,104,451	1,163,375
Sulphur	L. T.	307,750	6,795,120	303,000	6,666,000
Talc, common	Sh. T.	(*w*)	.....	(*e*) 61,000	854,000
Talc, fibrous (*u*)	Sh. T.	70,739	647,390	(*c*) 65,000	617,500
Tin ore	Sh. T.	50	12,500	*Nil.*	.....
Tungsten ore	Sh. T.	497	126,281	1,607	559,500
Zinc ore	Sh. T.	838,377	(*w*)	1,027,984	.....
Total enumerated	.....	.....	$786,204,888	.....	$822,066,786

SECONDARY MINERALS AND CHEMICALS.

Alum	Sh. T.	(*u*) 7,700	$236,710	.....	.....
Aluminum sulphate	Sh. T.	(*u*) 97,255	1,835,213	.....	.....
Alundum	Lb.	3,160,000	189,600	13,578,000	$814,860
Ammonium sulphate	Sh. T.	87,600	5,247,240	105,500	5,968,260
Arsenic	Lb.	2,603,505	99,193	2,015,880	87,957
Borax, refined	Sh. T.	17,115	1,537,688	.....	.....
Boric acid	Sh. T.	3,087	406,767	.....	.....
Bromine	Lb.	1,149,000	103,410	1,110,000	110,000
Calcium chloride	Sh. T.	32,000	224,000	.....	.....
Carborundum	Lb.	4,907,170	294,430	6,478,290	388,697
Cement, nat. hyd (*u*)	Bbl. (*g*)	(*u*) 1,621,862	808,509	1,500,000	675,000
Cement, Portland (*u*)	Bbl. (*h*)	(*u*) 51,002,612	43,473,679	61,300,000	52,105 000
Cement, puzzolan	Bbl. (*t*)	(*u*) 151,451	95,468	160,646	99,453
Cement, slag	Bbl. (*t*)	4,535,300	3,628,240	.....	.....
Cobalt oxide	Lb.	100,000	140,000	.....	.....
Coke	Sh. T.	23,496,666	55,595,792	35,076,902	81,638,058
Copper sulphate (*c*)	Lb.	37,654,961	1,833,796	45,000,000	1,906,360
Copperas	Sh. T.	35,334	388,674	42,225	464,475
Crushed steel	Lb.	630,000	44,100	818,000	57,260
Graphite, artificial	Lb.	7,385,511	502,667	6,870,529	467 196
Lead, white	Sh. T.	116,628	10,515,315	131,643	12,652,638
Lead, sublimed white	Sh. T.	9,100	973,000	(*w*)	(*m*)
Lead, red	Sh. T.	11,358	1,156,222	15,805	1,438,197
Lead, orange mineral	Sh. T.	393	43,157	530	68,003
Litharge	Sh. T.	12,254	1,231 206	13,391	1,266,903
Manganese residium	Lg. T.	110,225	220,450	.....	.....
Mineral wool	Sh. T.	9,197	77,228	11,626	101,621
Zinc oxide (*m*)	Sh. T.	65,100	5,876,342	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	$136,777,156	.....	$160,275,938

MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

METALS. (*x*)

Products.	Measures.	1908. Quantity.	1908. Value.	1909. Quantity.	1909. Value.
Aluminum	Lb.	13,000,000	$4,035,000	15,000,000	$3,345,000
Antimony	Lb.	1,600,000	128,000	6,556,000	422,277
Copper	Lb.	948,196,490	127,058,329	1,105,336,326	145,451,207
Ferromanganese (*q*)	L. T.	152,018	6,460,765	225,040	9,885,000
Gold (fine)	Troy oz.	4,659,562	96,313,256	4,800,783	99,232,200
Iron (pig)	L. T.	15,784,000	267,540,378	25,570,431	439,290 000
Lead	Sh. T.	314,067	26,381,628	369,164	31,548,755
Nickel	Sh. T.	500,000	250,000	(*e*)500,000	250,000
Platinum	Troy oz.	510	11,655	750	18,653
Quicksilver	Flasks.(*o*)	17,969	805,690	20,592	953,410
Silver (fine)	Troy oz.	51,798,053	27,382,523	53,849,000	27,733,312
Sodium	Sh. T.	(*e*)2,000	1,000,000	(*e*)2,000	1,000,000
Tin	Sh. T.	1,200	707,160	(*w*)	.....
Zinc (*s*)	Sh. T.	210,511	19,897,500	266,462	29,326,808
Total metals	.....	.....	$577,031,884	.....	$788,456,622
Total ores and minerals	.....	.....	792,521,705	.....	822,066,786
Secondary products	.....	.....	136,777,156	.....	160,273,938
Grand total enumerated	.....	.....	$1,506,330,745	.....	$1,770,797,346

*Not including the value of zinc ore.

(*c*) Does not include sulphate made from metallic copper. (*d*) Does not include manganiferous iron ore. (*e*) Estimated. (*f*) One "square" covers 100 square feet. (*g*) Barrels of 265 lbs. (*h*) Barrels of 380 lbs. (*i*) Barrels of 42 gallons. (*k*) Includes salt used in manufacture of alkali; the barrel of salt weighs 280 lbs. (*m*) Includes a small quantity made from spelter. (*o*) Flasks of 75 lbs. (*q*) Includes spiegeleisen, although the value is given as for ferromanganese. (*s*) Including zinc from foreign ore. (*t*) Barrels of 330 lbs. (*u*) Figures reported by the United States Geological Survey. (*v*) Recovered from scrap metal. (*w*) Statistics not collected. (*x*) Includes only metal produced from domestic ores except in case of zinc.

The foregoing statistics of "Mineral Products of the United States" were compiled by the New York periodical, *The Engineering and Mining Journal.*

Building and Loan Associations.

THE following statistics of local Building and Loan Associations in the United States were reported at the last annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations. The returns are for 1909-10:

States.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.	States.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.
Pennsylvania	1,450	400,000	$171,500,000	North Carolina	98	23,789	$6,791,619
Ohio	647	328,866	153,504,501	Wisconsin	53	14,517	5,268,853
New Jersey	477	164,569	78,788,161	Minnesota	67	11,022	4,559,027
Illinois	524	118,994	58,444,972	Iowa	48	15,300	4,390,443
Massachusetts	140	129,619	55,945,634	West Virginia	38	11,460	4,283,728
New York	247	114,436	42,070,940	Maine	35	9,691	4,085,811
Indiana	327	130,500	35,934,418	Tennessee	15	5,360	2,800,917
California	105	30,839	20,228,116	Connecticut	11	2,864	2,096,523
Nebraska	70	49,441	17,094,771	New Hampshire	7	7 400	2,016,861
Michigan	59	41,182	16,304,383	North Dakota	9	3,125	1,785,782
Dist. of Columbia	22	27,125	14,393,927	Other States	1,009	293,915	120,305,947
Louisiana	59	29,800	13,461,091				
Missouri	128	23,717	10,168,631	Total	5,713	2,016,651	$856,332,719
Kansas	58	39,114	10,107,663				

The following was the statement of receipts and expenditures by local associations in 1909:

Receipts: Weekly dues, $204,022,656; paid-up stock, $17,933,107; deposits, $47,863,514; loans repaid, $161,403,676; interest, $48,497,657; premium, $3,130,724; fines, $388,439; pass books and initiation, $559,874; borrowed money, $54,073,545; real estate sold, $4,084,795; miscellaneous receipts, $15,703,683; cash on hand, $22,030,682; total, $579,892,352.

Disbursements: Pass book loans, $14,019,702; mortgage loans, $224,349,510; stock withdrawals, $160,055,408; paid-up stock withdrawals, $28,222,220; deposit withdrawals, $42,384,747; expenses, $6,130,049; borrowed money, $36,587,265; interest, $1,473,954; real estate purchased, $3,764,867; miscellaneous, $14,539,585; cash on hand, January 1, 1910, $28,36 ,045; total, $579,892,352.

The officers of the League, elected at the annual meeting of 1910, are as follows: President, James M. McKay, Youngstown, Ohio; First Vice-President, Addison B. Burk, Philadelphia, Pa.; Second Vice-President, S. Wittkowsky, Charlotte, N. C.; Third Vice-President, Charles O'C. Hennessy, New York City; Treasurer, Joseph K. Gamble, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, H. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Ohio; Assistant Secretary, W. J. Bayersdorffer, Shreveport, La.

In 1893 there were 240 national building and loan associations in the United States, with total assets of $37,020,366. Since that date this class of associations has greatly decreased in numbers.

Grain Statistics.

GRAIN PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES Census reports of the production of the principal cereals in the several census years to 1890, with the reports of the Department of Agriculture for 1892-1909.

YEARS.	Indian Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1880.....	1,754,861,535	459,479,503	407,858,900	44,113,495	19,831,595	11,817,327
1890.....	1,489,970,000	399,262,000	523,621,000	67,168,344	25,807,472	12,432,831
1892.....	1,628,464,000	515,949,000	661,035,000	80,096,762	27,978,824	12,143,185
1893.....	1,619,496,131	396,131,725	638,854,850	69,869,495	26,555,446	12,132,311
1894.....	1,212,770,052	460,267,416	662,086,928	61,400,465	26,727,615	12,668,200
1895.....	2,151,139,000	467,103,000	824,444,000	87,373,000	27,210,000	15,341,000
1896.....	2,283,875,000	427,684,000	707,346,000	69,695,000	24,369,000	14,090,000
1897.....	1,902,967,933	530,149,168	698,737,809	66,685,127	27,363,324	14,997,451
1898.....	1,924,185,000	675,149,000	730,905,000	55,792,000	25,657,000	11,722,000
1899.....	2,078,143,933	547,303,846	796,177,713	73,381,563	23,961,741	11,094,471
1900.....	2,105,102,516	522,229,505	809,125,989	58,925,833	23,995,927	9,566,966
1901.....	1,522,519,891	748,460,218	736,808,724	109,932,924	30,344,830	15,125,939
1902.....	2,523,648,312	670,063,008	987,842,712	134,954,923	33,630,592	14,529,770
1903.....	2,244,176,925	637,821,835	784,094,199	131,861,391	29,363,416	14,243,644
1904.....	2,467,480,934	552,399,517	894,595,552	130,748,958	27,241,515	15,008,336
1905.....	2,707,993,540	692,979,489	953,216,197	136,651,020	28,485,952	14,585,082
1906.....	2,927,416,091	735,260,970	964,904,522	178,916,484	33,374,833	14,641,937
1907.....	2,592,320,000	634,087,000	754,443,000	153,597,000	31,566,000	14,290,000
1908.....	2,668,651,000	664,602,000	807,156,000	166,756,000	31,851,000	15,874,000
1909.....	2,772,376,000	737,189,000	1,007,353,000	170,284,000	32,239,000	17,438,000

THE WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, IN BUSHELS, 1909.*

COUNTRIES.	Bushels.	COUNTRIES.	Bushels.	COUNTRIES.	Bushels.
United States	737,189,000	Spain	144,105,000	Australasia	73,712,000
Canada	166,744,000	France	356,574,000	Mexico	8,000,000
Argentina	161,672,000	Germany	138,000,000	Turkey in Asia.....	35,000,000
Chile	20,000,000	Belgium	15,500,000	Croatia-Slavonia...	11,662,000
Austria	58,468,000	Great Britain	65,308,000	Servia	13 000,000
Hungary proper...	113,352,000	Portugal	5,000,000	Japan.....	22,035,000
Roumania.....	56,751,000	Russia in Europe...	711,479,000	Other countries....	239,151,000
Turkey in Europe.	30,000,000	British India.....	283,360,000		
Bulgaria.....	37,000,000	Egypt	25,000,000	The world.....	3,624,418,000
Italy	164,587,000	Algeria	34,769,000		

* Report of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The rye crop of principal countries in 1909 was (in bushels): United States, 32,239,000; Germany, 446,767,000; Austria-Hungary, 162,052,000; Russia in Europe, 877,168,000; France, 56,643,000; Spain, 34,901,000; the world, 1,736,683,000.

The barley crop of the world in 1909 (in bushels) was 1,477,789,000; oats crop, 4,295,865,000.

PRICES OF WHEAT (CHICAGO MARKET), 1863-1910.*

YEARS.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Months of Highest Price.
1863...	August.....	80 @1.12½	December.
1864...	March.....	1.07 @2.26	June.
1865...	December....	85 @1.55	January.
1866...	February	77 @2.03	November.
1867...	August.....	1.55 @2.85	May.
1868...	November...	1.04½@2 20	July.
1869...	December....	76½@1.46	August.
1870...	April	73¼@1.31½	July. [Sept.
1871...	August.....	99½@1.32	Feb., April, and
1872...	November...	1.01 @1.61	August.
1873...	September...	89 @1.46	July.
1874...	October.....	81½@1.28	April.
1875...	February	83¼@1.30½	August.
1876...	July	83 @1.26¾	December.
1877...	August.....	1.01½@1.76½	May.
1878...	October.....	77 @1.14	April.
1879...	January.....	81⅝@1.33½	December.
1880...	August.....	86½@1.32	January.
1881...	January.....	95¾@1.43¼	October.
1882...	December....	91⅛@1.40	April and May.
1883...	October.....	90 @1.13½	June.
1884...	December....	69½@ 96	February.
1885...	March.....	73⅜@ 91¾	April.
1886...	October.....	69⅜@ 84¼	January.
1887...	August.....	66⅝@ 94¾	June.
1888...	April	71½@2.00	September.†
1889...	June	75½@1.08¾	February.
1890...	February	74¼@1.08¼	August.
1891...	July	85 @1.16	April.
1892...	October.....	69½@ 91¾	February.
1893...	July	54⅜@ 88	April.
1894...	Septe'ber	50 @ 65¼	April.
1895...	January....	48¾@ 85⅜	May.
1896...	June	53⅜@ 94⅜	November.
1897...	April	64½@1.09	December.
1898...	October....	62 @1.85	May.‡
1899...	December	64 @ 79½	May.
1900...	January....	61½@ 87⅛	June.
1901...	July	63⅛@ 79⅛	December.
1902...	October....	67½@ 95	September.
1903...	March.....	70¼@ 93	September.
1904...	January....	81¼@1.22	October.
1905...	August....	77⅞@1.24	February.
1906...	Aug.-Sep.	69½@ 94¾	April.
1907...	January....	71 @1.05¼	October.
1908...	July	84½@1.11	May.
1909...	August....	99¼@1.60	June
1910...	Novemb'r	90½@1.27½	February.

* No. 2 cash wheat. † The Hutchinson "corner" figure; $1.04½@1.05¼ the following day.
‡ The Leiter "corner" figure.

The above table was compiled by Charles B. Murray, editor of the Cincinnati *Price Current*.

Principal Cereal Crops in the United States.

PRODUCTION BY STATES IN 1909.

(Compiled from the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture.)

States and Territories.	Oats, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Wheat, Bushels.	States and Territories.	Oats, Bushels	Corn, Bushels.	Wheat, Bushels.
Maine	4,588,000	646,000	230,000	Kansas	27,185,000	154,225,000	87,203,000
New H'mpshire	441,000	1,053,000	.....	Kentucky	3,858,000	103,472,000	7,906,000
Vermont	608,000	2,405,000	25,000	Tennessee	4,000,000	78,650,000	8,320,000
Massachusetts	217,000	1,786,000	.....	Alabama	4,455,000	43,646,000	1,029,000
Rhode Island	50,000	365,000	.....	Mississippi	2,400,000	40,745,000	11,000
Connecticut	302,000	2,460,000	.....	Louisiana	640,000	51,198,000	.....
New York	7,365,000	4,120,000	8,820,000	Texas	11,500,000	122,250,000	5,050,000
New Jersey	1,530,000	9,483,000	1,969,000	Oklahoma	15,950,000	101,150,000	15,680,000
Pennsylvania	25,948,300	48,800,000	26,265,000	Arkansas	3,739,000	60,400,000	1,721,000
Delaware	102,000	6,200,000	1,652,000	Montana	15,390,000	175,000	10,764,000
Maryland	711,000	21,980,000	11,165,000	Wyoming	3,500,000	140,000	2,297,000
Virginia	3,800,000	47,328,000	8,848,000	Colorado	7,448,000	3,267,000	10,758,000
West Virginia	2,156,000	27,632,000	4,810,000	New Mexico	960,000	2,128,000	1,004,000
North Carolina	3,234,000	48,686,000	5,415,000	Arizona	148,000	417,000	400,000
South Carolina	4,491,000	37,041,000	3,810,000	Utah	2,536,000	408,000	6,090,000
Georgia	6,650,000	61,160,000	2,450,000	Nevada	280,000	.....	1,033,000
Florida	537,000	8,379,000	.....	Idaho	7,788,000	184,000	14,465,000
Ohio	56,225,000	153,062,000	23,532,000	Washington	9,898,000	417,000	35,780,000
Indiana	55,519,000	196,520,000	33,124,000	Oregon	10,886,000	522,000	16,377,000
Illinois	159,064,000	369,770,000	31,494,000	California	6,280,000	1,740,000	11,550,000
Michigan	43,310,000	69,950,000	14,570,000				
Wisconsin	79,800,000	50,589,000	8,484,000	Total bushels	1,007,353,000	2,772,376,000	737,189,000
Minnesota	90,288,000	58,812,000	24,080,000	Total acres	33,204,000	108,771,000	46,723,000
Iowa	116,100,000	289,800,000	7,446,000	Total farm value, Dec. 1	$408,174,000	$1,652,822,000	$730,046,000
Missouri	18,630,000	213,840,000	28,562,000	Yield per acre	30.3	25.5	15.8
North Dakota	49,600,000	6,045,000	90,762,000	Farm price	40.5	59.6	99.0
South Dakota	43,500,000	65,270,000	47,588,000				
Nebraska	61,825,000	194,060,000	49,650,000				

Farm Productions in the United States.

Crop.	Year.	Unit of Measure	Quantity.	Value.	Crop.	Year.	Unit of Measure	Quantity.	Value.
Animals	1910	Number	199,241,000	$5,138,486,000	Molasses	Census.	Gallons	6,312,809	$788,990
Apples	Census.	Bush...	175,397,600	(a)	Nursery prod'ts.	Census.	....	.....	10,123,873
Apricots	Census.	Bush...	2,642,128	(a)	Nuts (f)	Census.	....	.....	1,949,931
Beans, Castor	Census.	Bush...	143,388	134,084	Onions	Census.	Bush...	11,790,974	6,637,413
Beans, Dry	Census.	Bush...	5,084,490	7,633,636	Orchard prod'ts.	Census.	Bush...	212,365,600	(g) 83,750,961
Bees	Census.	Pounds.	4,109,626	10,186,513	Peaches & Nect.	Census.	Bush...	15,439,603	(a)
Broom Corn	Census.	Pounds.	90,947,370	3,588,414	Peanuts	Census.	Bush...	11,964,109	7,270,515
Butter	1905	Pounds.	531,478,141	113,189,452	Pears	Census.	Bush...	6,625,417	(a)
Cereals (b)	1908	Bush...	4,354,590,000	2,742,043,000	Peas, dry	Census.	Bush...	9,440,210	7,903,986
Cheese	1905	Pounds.	317,144,872	28,611,760	Plums & Prunes	Census.	Bush...	8,764,032	(a)
Chicory	Census.	Pounds.	21,495,870	73,627	Potatoes, Irish	1909	Bush...	376,537,000	206,345,000
Cider	Census.	Barrels.	1,754,927	(a)	Potatoes, Sweet	Census.	Bush...	42,517,412	19,369,340
Cotton	1908	Pounds.	6,326,072,211	551,283,282	Rice [cleaned]	1909	Bush...	24,388,000	19,341,000
Cotton Seed	1905	Tons	5,060,205	(c) 75,504,041	Seeds, Clover	Census.	Bush...	1,349,209	5,359,578
Flaxseed	1909	Bush...	25,856,000	39,466,000	Seeds, Flax	Census.	Bush...	19,979,192	19,624,901
Flowers, Plants	Census.	....	.....	14,758,871	Seeds, Grass	Census.	Bush...	3,315,869	2,868,839
Forest products	Census.	....	.....	104,864,774	Sugar, Beet	1908	Pounds.	851,768,000	(k) 23,895,781
Fruits, small	Census.	....	.....	25,026,757	Sugar, Cane	1906	Pounds.	641,320,000	(k) 28,804,802
" sub-trop'l	Census.	....	.....	8,227,838	Sugar, Maple	Census.	Pounds.	11,928,750	1,074,960
Grapes	Census.	Gallons	13,009,841	(d) 14,090,234	Syrup, Cane	Census.	Gallons	12,293,032	4,294,475
Hay	1909	Tons	64,938,000	689,345,000	Syrup, Maple	Census.	Gallons	2,056,611	1,562,451
Hemp	Census.	Pounds.	11,750,630	546,338	Syrup, Sorghum	Census.	Gallons	16,972,783	5,288,083
Honey (e)	Census.	Pounds.	62,862,895	6,656,611	Tobacco	1909	Pounds.	949,357,000	96,739,365
Hops	Census.	Pounds.	49,220,704	4,081,929	Vegetables, Mis	Census.	....	.....	113,644,398
Milk (i)	Census.	Gallons	7,265,804,304	.....	Wool	1909	Pounds.	328,110,749	88,829,746

(a) Included in orchard products. (b) Not including rice. (c) Based on average price paid by crushers. (d) Including value of raisins, wine, etc. (e) Including wax. (f) Not including peanuts. (g) Including value of cider, vinegar, etc. (i) $472,276,783, was the aggregate value of milk, butter and cheese by the Census of 1900. (k) Value of product in 1905, based on the export value of refined.

The Census of 1900 gave the following farm statistics for the United States: Farms, total number, 5,739,657; value of farm property, $20,514,001,838; land and improvements, $13,114,492,056; buildings, $3,660,198,191; implements and machinery, $761,261,550; live stock, $3,078,050,041; expenditures in 1899 for labor, $365,305,921; for fertilizers, $54,783,757, number of farms operated by owners, 3,713,371; by cash tenants, 752,920; by share tenants, 1,273,366; by white persons, 4,970,129; by negroes, 746,717. Value of farm products in 1909, estimated by Commissioner of Agriculture, $8,760,000,000.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES. CENSUS OF 1900.

Domestic Animals.	Total.		On Farms and Ranges.		Not on Farms or Ranges.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Est. Value.
All domestic animals	....	$3,193,856,459	....	$2,979,197,586	....	$214,658,873
Neat cattle, cows, bulls, &c.	69,335,832	$1,516,307,270	67,719,410	$1,475,204,633	1,616,422	$41,102,637
Horses and colts	21,203,901	1,050,526,967	18,267,020	896,513,217	2,936,881	154,013,750
Asses and burros	3,438,523	207,274,557	3,264,615	196,222,053	173,908	11,052,504
Mules	110,012	6,776,583	94,165	5,811,184	15,847	965,399
Sheep and lambs	61,735,014	170,881,743	61,503,713	170,203,119	231,301	678,624
Swine	64,686,155	228,686,872	62,868,041	231,978,031	1,818,114	6,708,841
Goats	1,948,952	3,402,467	1,870,599	3,265,349	78,353	137,118

1910: Number of horses, 21,040,000; sheep, 57,216,000; mules, 4,123,000; swine, 47,782,000; cattle, 69,080,000.

The Cotton Supply.

CROP OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SEVENTY-NINE YEARS.

The following statements are furnished by the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle:"

YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.	YEAR.	Bales.
1832	987,487	1851	2,355,257	1873	3,930,508	1892	9,038,707
1833	1,070,438	1852	3,015,029	1874	4,170,388	1893	6,717,142
1834	1,205,324	1853	3,262,882	1875	3,832,991	1894	7,527,211
1835	1,254,328	1854	2,930,027	1876	4,669,288	1895	9,892,766
1836	1,360,752	1855	2,847,339	1877	4,485,423	1896	7,162,473
1837	1,422,930	1856	3,527,845	1878	4,811,265	1897	8,714,011
1838	1,801,497	1857	2,939,519	1879	5,073,531	1898	11,180,960
1839	1,360,532	1858	3,113,962	1880	5,757,397	1899	11,235,383
1840	2,177,835	1859	3,851,481	1881	6,589,329	1900	9,439,559
1841	1,634,945	1860	4,669,770	1882	5,435,845	1901	10,425,141
1842	1,683,574	1861	3,656,006	1883	6,992,234	1902	10,701,453
1843	2,378,875	1862-1865	No record	1884	5,714,052	1903	10,758,326
1844	2,030,409	1866	2,193,987	1885	5,669,021	1904	10,123,686
1845	2,394,503	1867	2,019,774	1886	6,550,215	1905	13,556,841
1846	2,100,537	1868	2,593,993	1887	6,513,624	1906	11,319,860
1847	1,778,651	1869	2,439,039	1888	7,017,707	1907	13,550,760
1848	2,347,634	1870	3,154,946	1889	6,935,082	1908	11,581,829
1849	2,728,596	1871	4,352,317	1890	7,313,726	1909	13,828,846
1850	2,096,706	1872	2,974,351	1891	8,655,518	1910	10,650,961

The returns are for the years ending September 1. The average net weight, per bale, for 1910 is 487 pounds.

EXPORTS AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF AMERICAN COTTON.

	1909-1910.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1906-07.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales	Bales
Export to Europe	6,093,400	8,198,922	7,275,973	8,144,301	6,448,430	8,333,556	5,941,602	6,482,849
Consumption, United States, Canada, etc.	4,969,257	5,454,781	4,677,988	5,578,677	5,120,273	4,963,348	4,257,369	4,471,305
Total	11,062,657	13,653,703	11,953,961	13,722,978	11,568,703	13,296,904	10,198,971	10,954,154

COTTON CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD.

CONSUMPTION, BALES, 500 LBS.	Great Britain.	Continent.	United States.	India.	All Others.	Total World.
1892 93	2,866,000	3,692,000	2,551,000	918,000	395,000	10,422,000
1893-94	3,233,000	3,848,000	2,264,000	959,000	297,000	10,601,000
1894-95	3,250,050	4,030,000	2,743,000	1,074,000	446,000	11,543,000
1895-96	3,276,050	4,160,000	2,572,000	1,105,000	492,000	11,605,000
1896-97	3,224,000	4,368,000	2,738,000	1,004,000	546,000	11,880,000
1897-98	3,432,000	4,628,000	2,962,000	1,141,000	725,000	12,888,000
1898-99	3,519,000	4,784,000	3,553,000	1,314,000	845,000	14,015,000
1899-1900	3,334,000	4,576,000	3,856,000	1,139,000	868,000	13,773,000
1900-1901	3,269,000	4,576,000	3,727,000	1,060,000	784,000	13,416,000
1901-1902	3,253,000	4,836,000	4,037,000	1,384,000	905,000	14,415,000
1902-1903	3,185,000	5,148,000	4,015,000	1,364,000	766,000	14,478,000
1903-1904	3,017,000	5,148,000	3,909,000	1,368,000	868,000	14,310,000
1904-1905	3,620,000	5,148,000	4,310,000	1,474,000	1,060,000	15,612,000
1905-1906	3,774,000	5,252,000	4,726,000	1,586,000	1,097,000	16,435,000
1906-1907	3,892,000	5,460,000	4,950,000	1,552,000	1,025,000	16,979,000
1907-1908	3,690,000	5,720,000	4,227,000	1,561,000	1,078,000	16,276,000
1908-1909	3,720,000	5,720,003	4,912,000	1,653,000	1,149,000	17,154,000
1909 1910	3,175,000	5,460,000	4,533,000	1,600,000	1,072,000	15,940,000

SOURCES OF COTTON SUPPLY, 1909-1910.

The following shows the actual requirements in 1909-1910 and the estimate of Ellison & Co. for 1909-1910:

	1909-1910. Total Actual Bales.	1908-1909. Total Actual Bales.	1907-1908. Total Actual Bales.	1906-1907. Total Actual Bales.	1905-1906. Total Actual Bales
America	11,507,000	12,860,000	12,117,000	12,432,000	11,967,000
East Indies	1,408,000	945,000	1,068,000	1,299,000	1,288,000
Other countries	1,063,000	1,164,000	1,122,000	1,292,000	1,274,000
Total	13,978,000	14,969,000	14,307,000	15,023,000	14,529,000
Average weight	478.7	491.9	488.8	489.3	484.3
Bales of 500 lbs	13,383,000	14,725,000	13,987,000	14,702,000	14,072,000

SPINDLES IN OPERATION.

	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Great Britain	56,000,000	55,600,000	54,600,000	52,000,000	50,000,000	48,500,000
Continent	40,000,000	39,000,000	37,000,000	35,800,000	35,500,000	35,000,000
United States	28,636,000	27,780,000	26,752,000	25,924,000	24,781,000	24,073,000
East Indies	6,100,000	5,900,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,200,000	5,250,000
Total	130,736,000	128,280,000	123,752,000	119,124,000	115,481,000	112,823,000

THE COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES.

STATES.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907 1908	1908 09	1909-10.
	Bales	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales	Bales	Bales
North Carolina	490,000	728 000	711,000	644,000	675,000	725 000	660,000
South Carolina	845,000	1 160.000	1 140 000	941,000	1.205 000	1.290,000	1.188.000
Georgia	1,405 000	1,955 000	1.900,000	1,728,000	1 920 000	2,015.000	1 932 000
Florida	55.000	90,000	82,000	66.000	62.000	75 000	64.000
Alabama	1.040.000	1,470.000	1,374,000	1,332,000	1.202,000	1.385.000	1 088.000
Mississippi	1 385,000	1,730.000	1 275 000	1,548 000	1.495.000	1.745 000	1 137.000
Louisiana	832 000	1.110.000	595,000	980,000	700.000	528.000	286 000
Texas	2,446 000	3,235.000	2 525 000	4.073 000	2,309 000	3 908 000	2,653.000
Arkansas	855,000	915,000	640,000	915,000	775.000	1.020 000	728.000
Tennessee	255,000	320.000	300,000	317 000	290.000	350.000	253.000
All others	516,000	864,000	778,000	1.007,000	949.000	788 000	662.000
Total crop	10,124,000	13,557,000	11,320,000	13,551,000	11,582,000	13,829,000	10,651,000

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES

IN NEW YORK FOR MIDDLING UPLANDS COTTON FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31 OF THE YEARS NAMED.

YEAR	Highest	Lowest.	YEAR	Highest.	Lowest	YEAR.	Highest	Lowest	YEAR	Highest.	Lowest
1850	14	11	1872	27¾	18⅝	1885	11½	9 3-16	1898	6 9-16	5 5-16
1860	11⅝	10	1873	21¾	13⅝	1886	9 9 16	8 13-16	1899	7 13-16	5¾
1861	38	11⅛	1874	18⅞	14¾	1887	11 7 16	9 7-16	1900	11	7 9-16
1862	69¼	20	1875	17⅛	13 1 16	1888	11⅜	9⅝	1901	12	7 13-16
1863	93	51	1876	13⅜	10⅛	1889	11⅛	9¾	1902	9¾	8 3 16
1864	190	72	1877	13 5-16	10 15-16	1890	12¾	9 3-16	1903	14.10	8 85
1865	120	35	1878	12 3 16	8 13 16	1891	9⅝	7¾	1904	17 25	6 85
1866	52	32	1879	13¾	9¼	1892	10	6 11 16	1905	12 60	7 00
1867	36	15½	1880	13¼	10 15-16	1893	9 15 16	7¼	1906	12.25	9 60
1868	33	16	1881	13	10 7-16	1894	8 5-16	5 9 16	1907	13 55	10 70
1869	35	25	1882	13 1 16	10¼	1895	9⅝	5 9 16	1908	12 25	9.00
1870	25¾	15	1883	11½	10	1896	8⅞	7 1 16	1909	16 60	9 25
1871	21¼	14¾	1884	11 15-16	9¾	1897	8¼	5 13-16	1910*	19 75	13.60

* To November 1.

NET RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SELECTED PORTS: 1875 TO 1909.

(From Census Bulletin 97)

PORT.	NET RECEIPTS OF COTTON (RUNNING BALES) *a*						
	1909	1908.	1907	1900	1890	1880	1875
Galveston	3,657.156	2,633.429	3,891,695	1.710.263	860.112	480.352	354.927
New Orleans	2,093.232	1,995.204	2,296 971	1,867.153	1,973.571	1,504.654	993.481
Mobile	393,911	*b*516.321	260,300	*c*340,646	261 957	358.971	320.822
Pensacola	166.616	(*c*)	149.639	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Brunswick	325.127	214,496	163.928	94.278	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Savannah	1,520,105	1,531.502	1 468 633	1.088.807	956.517	741.018	606.727
Charleston	210.574	203,491	149.924	265 523	327.079	464.332	412.931
Wilmington	409.656	501.483	322.668	282,360	134 916	78.876	76,601
Norfolk and Newport News	649.162	578.151	642.895	432 727	404,056	590,032	387.279
Baltimore	104.836	89.735	70.825	101.648	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
Philadelphia	6 848	9.803	11,021	36.238	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)
New York	19,181	4.228	23,108	119.215	176 502	229,426	179 163
Boston	19 430	15,822	72,655	118.891	(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)

a Compiled from Commerce and Finance of the United States The figures are for the years ending August 31. *b* Includes receipts of Pensacola. *c* Included in receipts of Mobile *d* Not shown separately.

One of the most striking features of the statistics presented in the table is the remarkable increase in the net receipts of cotton at the Gulf ports. For instance, the receipts at Galveston and New Orleans have increased steadily and rapidly since 1875, the increase in the combined receipts of these two ports for 1907 over those for 1875 amounting to 4,840,253 bales. This remarkable development is to be attributed to the large increase in cotton growing in the States of Texas and Oklahoma which have transportation connections centring in these ports. It may be noted that the cotton crop of Texas in 1879 was only 805 284 commercial bales, compared with 2 267.293 bales in 1907 and 4 066.472 bales in 1906

Another noteworthy feature of the statistics in the above table is the drift of the cotton trade in certain of the Atlantic ports. Charleston shows 412 931 bales in 1875 and 597.802 bales in 1885 but in 1908 the receipts were only 203,491 bales; on the other hand. Wilmington increased gradually from 76 601 bales in 1875 to 501.483 bales in 1908 The receipts at Norfolk have nearly doubled while those of Savannah have more than doubled during the period covered by the table These conditions have been brought about largely by the trend in the development of the interior transportation facilities and by the establishment of ocean transportation routes.

It may be interesting, in this connection, to observe that the average ocean freight rate from the United States to Liverpool according to statistics published by the Department of Agriculture, is 32 cents per 100 pounds, the average railway rate from the local shipping point to all ports 40 cents, and the average cost of transportation from the farm to the shipping point 16 cents, which gives an estimated total freight charge from the hands of the producer to the cotton merchant in Liverpool, not including terminal charges, of 88 cents for 100 pounds, or $4 40 per 500-pound bale.

Cotton Production in the United States.

(Extracts from Census Bulletin 107.)

THE following are extracts from Census Bulletin 107. issued by the Bureau of the Census, June 15, 1910.

The figures as finally compiled for the crop of 1909, including linters and counting round as half bales, show 10,386,209 running bales, expressed in 500-pound bales, the crop amounted to 10,315,382 bales, which is 3,271,924 bales, or 24.1 per cent. less than the total for 1908. The crop of 1909 is the smallest produced since 1903.

The average production of cotton in the United States for the last five years was 11,935,641 bales, or 1,620,259 bales more than the crop of 1909. Of the total production in 1909, the territory west of the Mississippi River contributed 4,222,048 bales, or 40.9 per cent., while in 1908 it contributed 6,232,128 bales, or 45.9 per cent. The States east of the Mississippi returned 6,093,334 bales, or 59.1 per cent., in 1909, and 7,355,178 bales, or 54.1 per cent., in 1908. During the five-year period, the States west of the Mississippi contributed 45.2 per cent. of the aggregate production, while those east of that river produced 54.8 per cent. The smallest aggregate production by the States east of the Mississippi during the last five years was 6,093,334 bales in 1909, and the largest, 7,355,178 bales in 1908, a variation of 1,261,844 bales; the smallest aggregate production by the States west during this period was 4,222,048 bales in 1909, and the largest, 7,233,210 bales, in 1906, a variation of 3,011,162 bales. These statistics show how much more regular are these Eastern States in the production of cotton.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE CROP OF 1909.

The agents of the Census Bureau were requested, at the time of forwarding their final report for this season, to mention any conditions which peculiarly affected the production in 1909. In reciting the causes for the decrease in the crop, 175 agents, in twelve States, mentioned excessive Spring rains; 134, in eleven States, drought and high temperatures in July and August; 73, in five States, boll weevil ravages; 30, in ten States, decrease in acreage; and 13, in six States, insufficient labor.

Among the reasons assigned by the agents for comparatively good crops, especially in the Carolinas and Georgia, the following are characteristic and suggestive: Deep and thorough preparation of the soil, careful seed selection, more and better fertilization, superior cultural methods, favorable weather conditions, and ample labor for cultivating and harvesting. It may be stated in this connection that the Fall and Winter of 1908-1909 were very mild and were accompanied by little rain, especially in the Southwest. The Spring of 1909 was unfavorable for planting, the moisture, especially in Texas, being insufficient to germinate the seed. It was not until about the middle of May that rains fell in sufficient quantities in Texas to permit of general planting. While oil natic conditions were favorable during the Spring and most of the Summer in the South Atlantic States, the weevil had appeared in Texas, and became so numerous in Louisiana and Mississippi that many cotton fields were plowed under and other crops were planted. Later in the year Texas was in great need of moisture, little or no rain having fallen in the months of June and July. The exceedingly high temperatures which prevailed during the critical crop months of August and September did great injury, and a very early killing frost completely cut off the "top crop."

EXPERIMENTS IN GROWING EGYPTIAN COTTON.

The value of the Egyptian cotton annually imported into the United States amounts to more than $14,000,000, and the demand for this cotton is increasing. There are four principal reasons for the extensive use of Egyptian cotton in this country: (1) It is best adapted to mercerizing and other processes that give a high finish to cloth and cause it to resemble silk; (2) its exceptional clearness as well as its capacity for taking dyes fit it for mixing with silk and for filling sateen, India linens, and similar goods having a brilliant surface; (3) the brown color of the Mit Afifi grade of this fibre allows it to be used without dyeing in manufacturing such goods as Balbriggan underwear and lace curtains in which the ecru shade is desired; (4) it can be used for the manufacture of sewing thread and other articles which need to be very strong and for which no other type of cotton but sea-island can be used. Apart from the specific qualities of the fibre, there is another reason given by manufacturers for preferring Egyptian cotton namely, it is freer from trash and short fibres, and hence there is less waste in carding and combing than with either sea-island or American long-staple upland cotton.

For a number of years the United States Department of Agriculture has been endeavoring to establish this species of cotton in this country and thus make the United States independent of the Egyptian supply. Since this type of cotton will continue to produce and ripen fibre until a hard frost occurs it is obvious that the largest yield can be obtained in regions where the Autumn temperatures are highest. It was therefore to be expected that the greatest success in producing cotton from Egyptian seed would be by irrigation in the hot, dry portions of southern Arizona and southeastern California, and this expectation has been fully sustained by the experiments of the department. The valley of the Salt River and of the Colorado River (Yuma Valley) in Arizona and the Imperial Valley in California have been found to be adapted to this culture. While the efforts toward the cultivation of this type of cotton have not proceeded beyond the experimental stage, they indicate that this culture can be conducted profitably in the United States, and it is stated that in 1910 efforts will be made in the valleys mentioned to produce this cotton on a commercial scale.

VALUE OF RECENT CROPS.

The estimated value of the crop of 1909, $812,090,000, compared with $681,230,000 for 1908; $700,960,000 for 1907; $721,650,000 for 1906, and $632,300,000 for 1905. The value of the crop of 1909 was $130,860,000, or 19.2 per cent. more than that of 1908, notwithstanding the fact that the quantity was 3,271,924 bales or 24.1 per cent. less. Measured by its yarn-producing quality and by the financial results to the growers this crop was the most valuable ever produced. It is interesting to observe that the value of the cotton crop of last year was about one-half that of the corn crop of the country in 1909, as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture, nearly $100,000,000 more than that of the wheat crop, and twice the value of the oat crop. The world's production of gold in 1909 was the greatest ever recorded, amounting in value to about $160,000,000, which is but slightly more than one-half the value of the American cotton crop last year.

COTTON GINNED.

The number of establishments which ginned cotton from the growth of 1909 is 26,669, compared with 27,598 for 1908. The result of the endeavors to consolidate and enlarge the cotton-ginning establishments is illustrated by the fact that the cotton crop of 1905 was ginned in 29,038 establishments, the average quantity per ginnery being 366 running bales, while the crop of 1909 was handled by 26,669 ginneries, the average being 381 bales per ginnery. The average number of bales ginned per active establishment in 1908 was 478.

AREA PLANTED TO COTTON.

According to the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, the area planted to cotton in 1909 was 32,292,000 acres, but the bureau estimates that 1,354,000 acres, or 4.2 per cent., were abandoned leaving 30,938,000 acres as the area from which the crop was harvested. There was a reduction of 4.6 per cent. in the area harvested and of 24.1 per cent. in the production in 1909. The average production per acre in 1909 was 155 pounds, compared with 195 pounds in 1908.

Cotton Manufacturing Industry in the United States.

(From Census Bulletin 97.)

THE rapid development of the cotton manufacturing industry in the United States is one of the most remarkable events in the history of the country. As early as 1640 the general court of Massachusetts made an order for the encouragement by bounties of the manufacture of linen, woollen and cotton cloth. In this it was followed about nine months later by the Assembly of Connecticut, which took measures to encourage the importation of cotton wool from the Barbadoes. About the same time a company of Yorkshire men who settled at Rowley, Mass., in 1638, engaged in spinning and weaving cotton, flax and wool, later, in 1643, erecting at that place the first fulling mill in America.

As in Great Britain, however, the manufacture in this country properly dates from the introduction of the Arkwright machinery, which took place in 1790, although as early as 1775 a spinning jenny of 24 threads was put in operation by a joint stock company at Philadelphia. Here in 1782 Samuel Wetherell jr., one of the company, advertised for sale what were probably the first factory made "jeans, fustians, everlastings, &c.," in this country, but up to 1790 no sheetings, shirtings, checks or ginghams had been made here. The warp for the first goods manufactured wholly of cotton was supplied by a water frame cotton mill at Pawtucket, the equipment of which consisted of three carding machines, one drawing and roving machine, and two Arkwright spinning frames of 72 spindles, the latter being the first machine of the kind successfully operated in the United States. The product of this mill, small as it was during the first twenty months, far exceeded the demand of the hand weavers and buyers.

FIRST COTTON SEWING THREAD.

In 1794 the first cotton sewing thread ever made is said to have been spun from sea-island cotton, the cultivation of which was just beginning in the South. The introduction of stocking yarn in America was made about this time by Mr. Samuel Slater. The prices of yarn in Rhode Island at this time are recorded as being 88 cents per pound for No. 12, $1.04 for No. 16 and $1.21 for No. 20. About 1804 cotton machinery, clandestinely obtained from England, was introduced into a large factory previously run as a woollen mill at Byfield, Mass., and for a time was employed upon warp yarn and wicking for household manufactures. A few years later the manufacture of tickings, coarse ginghams, sheetings and similar heavy materials was commenced at this factory, the first, it is said, of that class of goods made in this country. These were all woven on hand looms, as power weaving was not in use at that date. The price of ginghams at that time was 75 cents, and of sheetings 50 cents a yard. It was during this year (1804) that the first consignment for sale of American cotton manufactures was made by Almy & Brown, of Providence, to Elijah Warren, of Philadelphia, who became their agent for selling American yarns and threads in great variety, to which were added as business improved stripes, plaids, checks, denims, tickings, &c. In 1808 a company with a capital of $1,000,000 was incorporated in Maryland to manufacture coarse cotton goods on a large scale, beginning operations at Ellicott's Mills, on the Patapsco River, in 1810.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

In an official report made by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress in 1810 the number of cotton mills erected up to the close of the previous year, including 25 then building, was given as 87. Of these 62 were in operation and worked 31,000 spindles, requiring a capital of about $100 per spindle, of which $60 was actively employed. The average annual consumption of cotton per spindle was 45 pounds, worth 20 cents per pound, and the product 36 pounds of yarn per spindle worth on an average $1.125 per pound. These mills employed on an average 5 men and 35 women to every 800 spindles. The mills were distributed as follows: Rhode Island, 25, including 7 under construction; Massachusetts, 15, including 5 under construction; Connecticut, 6; Pennsylvania, 4; New York, 6; Maryland, 5; New Hampshire, 6; Kentucky, 6; Vermont, 4; New Jersey, 2; Delaware, 2, and in Maine, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Ohio, 1 each. Of these 87 mills, all those in Kentucky, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Ohio, 2 in Pennsylvania, and 1 each in Delaware and Maryland, were operated by animal power.

The first census of manufactures taken by the Government was in 1810, when 269 cotton manufacturing establishments, scattered throughout 18 States and Territories and operating about 87,000 spindles, were reported. These factories were small, producing chiefly yarn and from 1,000 to 8,000 yards of cloth each per annum. The greater part of the domestic cotton then consumed was spun and woven in the homes of the people, and the aggregate quantity returned as so made was 16,551,299 yards, an amount estimated to exceed in measurement all the cloth made that year from flax, hemp, wool and silk combined. Cotton duck, which of late years has been so extensively made and consumed in this country and which has entered so largely into our exports of domestic cotton fabrics, was then a new article, having just been introduced by Mr. Seth Bemis, a manufacturer of Watertown, Mass. During the year 1809 a small quantity of this material, made in Boston from sea-island cotton, was sold at 65 cents per yard for No. 1 and 58 cents for No. 2.

PRINTED COTTON GOODS.

It was in 1810 that cotton goods were first printed in this country upon engraved copper rollers. This took place at a bleachery and print works established near Philadelphia, where calico printing from wooden blocks had been carried on since the year 1788, or even earlier. The first cylinder machine, enabling one man and two boys to print daily 10,000 yards of cloth, was imported from England in 1809 and put in operation by water power near Philadelphia. In 1822 the engraving of metallic rollers for calico printers was commenced in Philadelphia, and this led to the building of a number of plants about this time in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey and Maryland. For the successful introduction of the power loom we are indebted to a Boston manufacturing company chartered in February, 1813. This company built a factory of about 1,700 spindles at Waltham, Mass., for the manufacture of cotton products by the aid of the power loom, which was constructed with several improvements upon the basis of the English loom then in use.

In 1840 there were 1,240 mills in the United States with 2,284,631 spindles. In 1880 there were 756 mills with 10,653,435 spindles, while in 1908 there were 1,941 mills with 27,964 387 spindles. The decrease in the number of mills between 1840 and 1880 was due to the concentration of the industry in larger establishments. For instance, in 1840, the average number of spindles per mill was 1,842, in 1880 the number was 14,092, while in 1908 it was 14,407. The number of mills in 1840 and in 1880 includes weaving mills, while in 1908 only mills operating cotton spindles are considered.

Statistics of Wool in the United States.

Fiscal Year.	Total Imports.	Exports, Domestic and Foreign.	Net Imports.		Production Preceding Year.	Retained for Consumption.	Fine Wool.	
			Classes I. and II.	Class III.			Retained for Consumption.	Per Cent. of Foreign.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	
1896-97.....	350,852,026	8,700,598	235,282,735	113,141,457	272,474,708	614,627,365	502,485 908	46.84
1897-98.....	132,795,302	2,625,971	47,480,033	82,810,437	259,153,251	389,322,582	306,512,145	15.50
1898-99.....	76,736,209	14,096,335	8,349,870	60,947,423	266,720,674	329,361 558	268,387,135	1.25
1899-1900...	155,918,455	7,913,557	44,680,424	105,525,783	272,191,330	420,197,228	314,671,445	14 20
1900-01.....	103,583,505	3,790,067	32,865,844	67,127,159	288,636,621	388,430,059	321,502,465	10.10
1901-02.....	166,576,966	8,237,941	69,315,286	93,842,199	302,502,382	465,851,407	371,694,390	18.65
1902-03.....	177,137,796	3,511,914	54,747,533	119,397,268	316,341,032	489,966,914	370,569,646	14.63
1903-04.....	173,742,834	3,182,803	55,999,545	114,880,236	287,450,000	458,010,031	345,129,795	16.22
1904-05.....	249,135,746	2,561,643	134,407,331	112,292,726	291,785,032	538,357,130	426,066,402	31.54
1905-06.....	201,688,668	5,642,559	98,336,137	97,909,153	295,488,438	491,534,247	393,632,094	24.99
1906-07.....	203,847,545	3,446,748	91,726,655	108,888,982	298,715,130	499,115,927	390,226,945	23.50
1907-03.....	125,980,524	5,626,463	57,846,442	62,690,077	298,294,750	418,648,811	346,141,192	16.71
1908-09.....	268,409,304	3,523,975	164,867,536	99,046,169	311,138,321	574,023,650	476,005,857	34.60
1909-10.....	263,939,584	3,926,992	139,986,526	120,073,586	328,110,749	588,123 341	468,049 755	29.90

The estimated production of wool fleece and pulled for the current year is 328,110,749 pounds.

The wool statistics on this page were prepared by Wm. J. Battison, of Boston, for the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

WOOL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

From the Latest Official Returns and Estimates.

Countries.	Pounds.	Countries.	Pounds.	Countries.	Pounds.
North America:		Europe:		Asia—*Continued:*	
United States*.....	328,110,749	United Kingdom†.	133,705,074	Persia.....	12,146,000
British Provinces..	11,210,000	Austria-Hungary..	41,600,000	All other Asia.....	1,000,000
Mexico.....	7,000,000	France.....	78,000,000		
Central America and West Indies..	1,000,000	Germany.....	25,600,000	Total.....	210,399,000
		Spain.....	52,000,000		
		Portugal.....	10,000,000	Africa:	
Total.....	347,320,749	Greece.....	14,000,000	Algeria.....	33,184,000
		Italy.....	21,500,000	British South Africa.....	89,783,000
South America:		Russia (Europe)...	320,000,000	Tunis.....	3,735,000
Argentina.....	328,731,000	Turkey and Balkan States.....	90,500,000	All other Africa....	13,000,000
Brazil.....	1,130,000	All other Europe..	18,000,000	Total.....	139,702.000
Chile.....	20,754,000				
Peru.....	9,940,000	Total.....	804,905,074	Oceania:	
Falkland Islands..	4,324,000			Australasia.....	756,590,163
Uruguay.....	66,837,000	Asia:		All other Oceania..	100,000
All other South America.....	5,000,000	British India.....	50,000,000	Total.....	756,690,163
		China.....	42,253,000		
		Russia (Asiatic)....	60,000,000		
Total.....	436,716,000	Turkey (Asiatic)....	45,000,000	Grand total.....	2,695,732,986

* Washed and unwashed. †Fleece washed.

WOOL MANUFACTURES.

(From Census Bulletin No. 74.)

The period intervening between the censuses of 1900 and 1905 was an unusually prosperous season for the industries which use wool as chief raw material, namely: Woollen goods, worsted goods, carpets and rugs, other than rag; felt goods, and wool hats. The 1,213 establishments engaged in wool manufacture in 1905 were distributed thus: Woollen goods, 792; worsted goods, 226; carpets and rugs, 139; felt goods, 39, and wool hats, 17. The total capital invested was $370,861,691. There was an increase in every industry except wool hat manufacture, where there was a decrease of 19.7 per cent. The average number of wage-earners in the several industries was 179,976. Materials used in the wool manufacture cost $242,561,096.

The total value of products, $380,934,003, is made up of the output of woollen mills, $142,196,658; of worsted goods factories, $165,745,052; of carpet and rug factories, $61,586,433; of felt goods factories, $8,948,594, and of wool hat factories, $2,457,266.

Massachusetts held first rank in the total value of products of all branches, and in value of worsted goods and woollen goods; Pennsylvania was first in the manufacture of carpets and rugs, and New York led in the manufacture of felt goods and wool hats. The cities of Philadelphia, Pa.; Lawrence, Mass., and Providence, R. I., are still the leading centres of wool manufacture.

In 1905 the worsted manufacture exceeded that of woollen goods in capital, cost of materials, and value of products. An indication of the change of fashion from woollen to worsted goods is the decrease in woollen yarn purchased from 38,903,178 pounds in 1900 to 38,141,488 pounds in 1905, coincident with an increase in worsted yarn from 34,377.736 pounds in 1900 to 43,403,705 in 1905. The quantity of scoured wool consumed in the woollen manufacture was 282,194,618 pounds, and the total quantity of yarns purchased was 203,079,791 pounds, costing $59,904,637. Cotton, either alone or mixed with wool, has largely supplanted wool as the material of a great number of fabrics. There are important increases in the silk yarn used and in the yarn of jute, ramie, and other vegetable fibres.

The principal machinery was 5,968 cards, 1,549 combing machines, 4,021,098 spindles, and 77,985 looms.

Hay Crop of the United States.

ACREAGE PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF HAY, 1909

(Compiled from Report of Department of Agriculture.)

State, Territory or Division	Acreage	Production	Farm Value December 1	State, Territory or Division	Acreage	Production	Farm Value December 1
	Acres	*Tons*	*Dollars*		*Acres*	*Tons*	*Dollars*
Maine	1,400,000	1 330 000	19.551.000	Texas	618 000	587.000	6 985.000
N Hampshire	640,000	621,000	11.116.000	Oklahoma	900.000	810.000	5 913.000
Vermont	879.000	1.099 000	16.155.000	Arkansas	198.000	248.000	2.678.000
Massachusetts	585.000	673,000	12,720,000	Montana	556.000	995.000	9,950.000
Rhode Island	62,000	68,000	1,265.000	Wyoming	277,000	665.000	5.918.000
Connecticut	490,000	564 000	10.885.000	Colorado	704.000	1,760.000	17.600.000
New York	4 764.000	5.002.000	71,028.000	New Mexico	185 000	481.000	5.339.000
New Jersey	437.000	546,000	9,009.000	Arizona	109.000	360.000	4.608.000
Pennsylvania	3,118,000	3,742.000	54,633,000	Utah	375.000	1.088.000	9.792.000
Delaware	78.000	109.000	1,635.000	Nevada	210.000	494,000	5.187.000
Maryland	297.000	356,000	5,126.000	Idaho	477,000	1.359,000	12.367.000
Virginia	466.000	606,000	8,060.000	Washington	380.000	798.000	11.172.000
W Virginia	675,000	844,000	11.225.000	Oregon	422 000	865.000	10.120.000
N. Carolina	175,000	242,000	3,485,000	California	650 000	1.105.000	12 708.000
S. Carolina	66,000	81,000	1,256.000				
Georgia	87,000	117,000	1.849.000	United States	45.744 000	64 938 000	689.345 000
Florida	19,000	26,000	390.000				
Ohio	2 820,000	4,033,000	43,960,000	1908	46.486 000	70,798.000	635 423.000
Indiana	2,200,000	3.080.000	32,340,000	1907	44.028 000	63,677.000	743.507.000
Illinois	2.852.000	4,135,000	40,936.000	1906	42.476.224	57.145.959	592.539.671
Michigan	2.618.000	3,403,000	38,794,000	1905	39,361 960	60,531,611	515,595,784
Wisconsin	2,369.000	3.625.000	34,800,000	1904	39,998.602	60,696.028	529,107,625
Minnesota	927,000	1,622,000	9,732,000	1903	39,933 759	61,305,940	556,376,880
Iowa	3,648,000	5,933.000	42,479,000	1902	39,825,227	59,857,576	542.036,364
Missouri	2,755.000	3,719,000	30,868,000				
N. Dakota	194,000	266,000	1,330,000	Division: 1909			
S. Dakota	536,000	804,000	4.100.000	N. Atlantic	12,375.000	13.645.000	206.362,000
Nebraska	1,550,000	2,325,000	13.950,000	S Atlantic	1.863.000	2,381.000	33.026.000
Kansas	1,829,000	2.652.000	15,912,000	N. Central E. of Miss. R.	12.859,000	18.276.000	193.830.000
Kentucky	480,000	653,000	7,771,000	N. Central W of Miss. R.	11.439.000	17,371,000	118,371,000
Tennessee	450,000	675,000	8,640,000	S. Central	2,863,000	3,295,000	35,995.000
Alabama	111,000	166,000	2,241,000	Far Western	4 345.000	9.970.000	104 761.000
Mississippi	83,000	122,000	1,403,000				
Louisiana	23,000	34.000	361,000				

The price per ton of 2,000 pounds in 1903 was $9.08, in 1904 was $8.72, in 1905 was $8.52, in 1906 was $10.37, in 1907 was $11.68, in 1908 was $8.98, in 1909 was $9.27.

Statistics of Transportation.

TONNAGE OF FARM PRODUCTS CARRIED ON RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES, (*a*)

(Compiled from reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Tons of 2 000 pounds.)

Class of Products	Year ending June 30—				
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908	1909
Vegetable matter:					
Cotton	3,962,183	3,428,880	4,332.664	3.419.173	3 950.479
Fruit and vegetables	9.230,535	8 921,262	9.719.117	9,516,962	9.762.769
Grain and grain products—					
Grain	30,906,440	35,856,333	36 715,384	33,058.061	34,111.231
Grain products					
Flour	6.589,785	7,331.610	7.880 527	6.871.886	7.744.810
Other grain products	4,639,411	5.042.884	5.698.119	5.153.412	5,210.092
Total grain and grain products	42,135.636	48,230,827	50.294.030	58,019.494	60,779,381
Hay	5.191,830	5,479,755	5.847,828	5.446,336	5,453.515
Sugar	2,573,676	2,793,864	2,610.287	2 589,091	2.499,122
Tobacco	833,621	882,235	928,151	802,597	794,433
Other vegetable matter	3,283,230	3,258,761	5,968.281	5,397.516	5,656.391
Total vegetable matter	67,210,711	72,995,584	79,640 358	72,255,034	75,182 842
Animal matter:					
Animals live	10,611,555	11,089,456	11.727,889	11.541,195	11,699.070
Packing-house products—					
Dressed meats	1.617,395	1,813,485	1,952 538	2.081 155	2 131.803
Hides (including leather)	982,267	1,028,148	1,082,585	937 872	1 155.884
Other packing-house products	2.502.016	2.480,537	2,312.313	2.054 744	1.982.194
Total packing-house products	5.101,678	5,322.170	5,347,438	5,073.771	5,269 881
Poultry (including game and fish)	750,390	867,811	838,905	717,201	713 012
Wool	387,034	353,436	329,786	317 391	403 904
Other animal products	1,305,086	1,369,952	2,229,470	1,985,592	2 507.485
Total animal products	18,155,743	19,002,825	20,473,486	19,635,150	20,593 352
Total farm products	85,366,454	91,998,409	100,113,844	91 990,184	95,776 194
Total all freight	715,663,442	820,164,627	893,184,972	797,216,009	826,492,765

(*a*) Original shipments only, excluding freight received by each railway from connecting railways and other carriers.

The National Meat Inspection Law.

IN the Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, approved June 30, 1906 (confirmed by Act of March 4, 1907), appear the following provisions regulating the inspection of meat foods either in the hoof or carcass or in canning and packing establishments:

"For the purpose of preventing the use in interstate or foreign commerce, as hereinafter provided, of meat and meat food products which are unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food, the Secretary of Agriculture, at his discretion, may cause to be made, by inspectors appointed for that purpose, an examination and inspection of all cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, before they shall be allowed to enter into any slaughtering, packing, meat-canning, rendering, or similar establishments in which they are to be slaughtered, and the meat and meat food products thereof are to be used in interstate or foreign commerce; and all cattle, swine, sheep, and goats found on such inspection to show symptoms of disease shall be set apart and slaughtered separately from all other cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, and when so slaughtered the carcasses of said cattle, sheep, swine, or goats, shall be subject to a careful examination and inspection, all as provided by the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture as herein provided for.

"For the purpose hereinbefore set forth the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be made by inspectors appointed for that purpose, as hereinafter provided, a post-mortem examination and inspection of the carcasses and parts thereof of all cattle, sheep, swine, and goats to be prepared for human consumption at any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia for transportation or sale as articles of interstate or foreign commerce; and the carcasses and parts thereof of all such animals found to be sound, healthful, wholesome, and fit for human food, shall be marked, stamped, tagged, or labelled as 'inspected and passed;' and said inspectors shall label, mark, stamp, or tag as 'inspected and condemned' all carcasses and parts thereof of animals found to be unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food; and all carcasses or parts thereof thus inspected and condemned shall be destroyed for food purposes by the said establishment in the presence of an inspector, and the Secretary of Agriculture may remove inspectors from any such establishment which fails to so destroy any such condemned carcass or part thereof, and said inspectors, after said first inspection shall, when they deem it necessary, reinspect said carcasses or parts thereof to determine whether since the first inspection the same have become unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or in any way unfit for human food, and if any carcass or any part thereof shall, upon examination and inspection subsequent to the first examination and inspection, be found to be unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, it shall be destroyed for food purposes by the said establishment in the presence of an inspector, and the Secretary of Agriculture may remove inspectors from any establishment which fails to so destroy any such condemned carcass or part thereof.

"The foregoing provisions shall apply to all carcasses or parts of carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats, or the meat or meat products thereof which may be brought into any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment, and such examination and inspection shall be had before the said carcasses or parts thereof shall be allowed to enter into any department wherein the same are to be treated and prepared for meat food products; and the foregoing provisions shall also apply to all such products which, after having been issued from any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment, shall be returned to the same or to any similar establishment where such inspection is maintained.

"For the purposes hereinbefore set forth the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be made by inspectors appointed for that purpose an examination and inspection of all meat food products prepared for interstate or foreign commerce in any slaughtering, meat-canning, salting, packing, rendering, or similar establishment, and for the purposes of any examination and inspection said inspectors shall have access at all times, by day or night, whether the establishment be operated or not, to every part of said establishment, and said inspectors shall mark, stamp, tag, or label as 'inspected and passed' all such products found to be sound, healthful, and wholesome, and which contain no dyes, chemicals, preservatives, or ingredients which render such meat or meat food products unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or unfit for human food; and said inspectors shall label, mark, stamp, or tag as 'inspected and condemned' all such products found unsound, unhealthful, and unwholesome, or which contain dyes, chemicals, preservatives, or ingredients which render such meat or meat food products unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or unfit for human food, and all such condemned meat food products shall be destroyed for food purposes, as hereinbefore provided, and the Secretary of Agriculture may remove inspectors from any establishment which fails to so destroy such condemned meat food product."

Other sections of the law provide for the sanitary examination of slaughtering, packing, and canning establishments, and the labelling of all such inspected articles of food.

The provisions of this act requiring inspection to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture shall not apply to animals slaughtered by any farmer on the farm and sold and transported as interstate or foreign commerce, nor to retail butchers and retail dealers in meat and meat food products, supplying their customers: Provided, That if any person shall sell or offer for sale or transportation for interstate or foreign commerce any meat or meat food products which are diseased, unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, knowing that such meat food products are intended for human consumption, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or by imprisonment for a period of not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The American Hog.

HOGS PACKED AND MARKETED, YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1910.

Cities.	Number of Hogs.	Cities.	Number of Hogs.	Cities.	Number of Hogs.
Chicago	5,133,578	Cedar Rapids	454,395	Other Places East	936,000
Kansas City	2,597,103	Cleveland	682,218	Receipts at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore	2,952,000
Omaha	1,799,533	Louisville	193,789		
St. Louis	1,978,860	Sioux City	900,288		
St. Joseph	1,566,115	St. Paul	598,552		
Indianapolis	1,309,003	Nebraska City	127,098	Total 1910	29,923,000
Milwaukee	887,574	Other Places West	4,497,784	" 1909	35,197,000
Cincinnati	546,258	Boston	1,129,000	" 1908	34,400,000
Ottumwa	530,152	Buffalo	744,000		

DISTRIBUTION OF HOG PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES IN 1910.*

Countries.	Lard.		Hams.		Bacon.		Pork.	
	Quantities, Pounds.	Values.	Quantities, Pounds.	Values.	Quantities, Pounds.	Values.	Quantities Pounds.	Values.
United Kingdom	161,331,038	$18,909,275	130,302,794	$15,560,414	133,995,131	$16,087,338	8,679,339	$399,779
Belgium	9,000,499	1,040,041	5,305,286	587,747	2,206,288	241,588	139,166	12,869
France	471,140	50,146	....	....	22,544	2,738	....	....
Germany	23,392,661	11,308,519	51,053	6,173	278,002	30,590	398,848	39,978
Netherlands	23,757,591	2,776,686	108,929	12,229	1,065,262	108,748	46,471	4,302
Other Europe	10,037,420	1,097,776	320,752	39,224	2,613,158	274,016	1,681,158	149,615
British North America	9,626,305	1,266,362	2,724,801	416,777	1,887,479	328,687	12,530,768	1,313,147
Total †	362,927,671	$43,301,156	146,883,385	$17,837,375	152,163,107	$18,381,050	40,031,599	$4,421,844

* Fiscal year ending June 30. † Total, including all other countries.

Production of Poultry and Eggs.

The Census of 1900 gave the production of poultry in the Census year in the United States as 250,623,114. The enumeration covered chickens, guinea fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks three months old and over. The largest production was in Iowa, 20,043,343, and the next largest, Illinois, 17,737,262.

The production of eggs in the Census year 1900 in the United States was 1,293,662,433 dozen. The leading production by States was Iowa, 99,621,920 dozen; Ohio, 91,766,630; Illinois, 86,402,670; Missouri, 85,203,290; Kansas, 73,190,390; Indiana, 70,782,200; Pennsylvania, 67,038,180; New York, 62,096,690; Texas, 58,040,810; Michigan, 54,318,410; all in dozens.

The report of the Census of 1900 showed 3.29 poultry per capita, and 17 dozen eggs per capita per annum for the United States. These are the latest returns reported in the Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1909 published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Dairy Products.

The Twelfth Census (Bulletin 189) presented the following condensed analysis of the dairy industry of the United States for the Census year 1900: (Latest returns published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor in the Statistical Abstract for 1909.)

Cows kept for milk on farms	number	17,139,674
Cows kept for milk not on farms	"	973,033
Total number of cows kept for milk		18,112,707
Milk produced on farms	gallons	7,266,392,674
Milk produced not on farms	"	* 462,190,676
Total gallons of milk produced		7,728,583,350
Butter made on farms	pounds	1,071,745,127
Butter made in factory creameries	"	420,126,546
Butter made in urban dairy establishments	"	827,470
Total pounds of butter made		1,492,699,143
Cheese made on farms	pounds	16,372,330
Cheese made in factories	"	281,972,324
Cheese made in urban dairy establishments	"	662,164
Total pounds of cheese made		299,006,818
Condensed milk produced	pounds	186,921,787

* Estimated.

Wine Production of the World.

The following table shows estimates of wine production in gallons by the principal wine-producing countries according to the French publication *Moniteur Vinicole*, and is for the year 1905

Countries.	Gallons.	Countries.	Gallons.	Countries	Gallons.
France (inc. Algeria and Tunis)	1,710,900,000	Roumania	52,840,000	Brazil	5,600,000
Italy	856,520,000	Argentine Republic	34,350,000	Cape Colony	4,490,000
Spain	428,000,000	Turkey	34,350,000	Azores, Canary and Madeira Islands	3,830,000
Austria-Hungary	192,800,000	United States	34,000,000	Uruguay	2,780,000
Portugal	108,320,000	Bulgaria	29,100,000	Peru	2,400,000
Germany	79,600,000	Switzerland	22,190,000	Bolivia	610,000
Russia	76,620,000	Australasia	7,925,000		
Chile	74,200,000	Servia	6,605,000	Total	3,775,060,000
		Oceanica	6,605,000		

Production of Liquors and Wines in the United States.

PRODUCTION OF FERMENTED LIQUORS AND DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Year Ending June 30.	Fermented Liquors.	Production of Distilled Spirits, Exclusive of Brandy Distilled from Fruit.						Production of Fruit Brandy.†	Total Production of Distilled Spirits.‡
		Bourbon Whiskey.	Rye Whiskey.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.	Pure Neutral Spirits.		
	Barrels.*	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1900.....	39,471,593	19,411,829	14,296,368	10,735,771	1,614,514	1,597,081	24,173,671	3,760,487	109,245,187
1901.....	40,614,258	26,209,804	18,963,709	10,775,117	1,724,582	1,636,200	30,228,804	4,047,602	128,568,201
1902.....	44,550,127	20,336,250	21,587,221	11,483,305	2,202,047	1,752,281	37,429,734	4,220,400	103,401,447
1903.....	46,720,179	26,068,555	22,407,053	12,034,127	2,247,907	1,913,404	54,620,400	6,430,673	112,905,099
1904.....	48,265,168	20,247,089	18,371,343	11,486,082	1,801,179	2,110,216	57,997,506	5,193,262	139,505,211
1905.....	49,522,029	26,742,168	20,410,422	11,610,799	1,791,987	2,187,709	60,944,811	5,448,584	154,259,178
1906.....	54,724,553	24,968,943	21,469,720	11,173,614	1,730,102	2,323,289	59,626,733	4,444,072	150,110,197
1907.....	55,622,002	33,030,791	23,550,196	16,123,379	2,022,407	2,947,688	60,802,852	6,138,305	174,717,218
1908.....	58,814,033	14,120,484	13,587,863	16,849,154	1,895,922	2,756,753	60,955,821	6,899,823	133,889,563
1909.....	56,364,360	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,440,888	139,891,613

*Of not more than 31 gallons. †Including apple, peach, and grape. ‡Including also high wines and miscellaneous spirits.

A new classification of distilled spirits for 1909 has been made by the Internal Revenue Office, embodying the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the name of spirits, as follows: Whiskey, gallons, 70,152,175; rum, 1,952,374; gin, 2,483,743; high wines, 221,277; alcohol, 42,563,103; commercial alcohol, 16,078,083; total, 133,450,755.

The production of wines in the United States in 1900 was 24,306,905 gallons, of which California produced 14,620,000, New York 2,528,250, and Ohio 1,934,838 gallons.

Importation of Spirits, Malt Liquors, and Wines

INTO THE UNITED STATES, IN QUANTITIES.

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Malt Liquors, in bottles or jugs, gallons.....	2,041,688	1,954,333	1,801,043	1,752,257
" not in bottles or jugs, gallons.....	5,165,929	5,564,773	5,105,062	5,560,491
Spirits, Distilled and Spirituous Compounds, Brandy, proof gallons.....	629,333	592,382	764,361	716,259
Spirits, Distilled and Spirituous Compounds, all other, proof gallons.....	3,270,226	3,216,228	3,888,949	3,552,162
Spirits, domestic manufacture, returned, gallons.....	162,072	148,298	134,015	119,646
Wines, Still Wines in casks, gallons.....	5,213,458	5,443,782	5,757,216	7,100,661
" Still Wines in bottles, dozen.....	636,938	628,428	653,961	822,243
" Champagne and other sparkling, dozen.....	419,403	366,669	436,028	391,003
VALUES.				
Malt Liquors.....	$3,408,763	$3,464,677	$3,215,407	$3,263,953
Spirits, Distilled and Compounds.....	6,886,691	6,400,167	7,528,049	6,988,725
Wines.....	11,808,781	10,746,527	12,276,613	1,007,293

Consumption of Spirits, Malt Liquors, and Wines

IN THE UNITED STATES, IN GALLONS.

Year Ending June 30.	Distilled Spirits Consumed.			Wines Consumed.		Malt Liquors Consumed.		Total Consumption.
	Domestic Spirits.		Imported Spirits.	Domestic Wines.	Imported Wines.	Domestic Malt Liquors.	Imported Malt Liquors	
	From Fruit.	All Other.						
1899.....	1,306,218	84,614,652	1,389,358	22,835,587	3,525,109	1,132,723,202	2,797,427	1,249,191,553
1900.....	1,386,361	94,156,023	1,705,998	26,492,491	3,935,000	1,218,183,252	3,316,908	1,349,176,033
1901.....	1,509,271	100,066,821	1,941,629	24,002,439	4,388,140	1,254,653,009	3,596,382	1,390,127,379
1902.....	1,403,204	104,110,194	2,245,259	44,737,244	5,020,066	1,378,168,215	3,707,222	1,539,081,991
1903.....	1,515,072	113,598,545	2,439,535	32,631,154	5,601,425	1,445,675,414	4,204,538	1,605,851,455
1904.....	1,637,303	116,808,978	2,655,716	37,538,709	5,517,568	1,489,354,250	4,837,075	1,658,609,958
1905.....	1,595,021	116,544,832	2,730,425	29,369,408	6,002,309	1,532,949,602	5,201,168	1,694,392,765
1906.....	1,781,643	122,961,612	3,011,289	39,847,044	6,638,179	1,694,021,375	5,964,267	1,874,225,409
1907.....	1,993,688	134,308,693	3,782,055	50,079,283	7,659,565	1,814,695,785	7,171,842	2,019,690,911
1908.....	1,670,031	119,951,185	3,758,098	44,421,269	7,700,377	1,821,418,322	7,314,126	2,006,233,408
1909.....	1,850,700	114,913,702	4,365,634	53,609,995	8,169,554	1,745,523,769	7,110,557	1,935,544,001

Consumption of Beer, Wine, and Alcohol

IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, IN GALLONS.

Countries.	Malt Liquors.	Wines.	Alcohol.	Countries.	Malt Liquors.	Wines.	Alcohol.
United States.....	1,752,634,426	61,779,549	†121,130,036	Belgium.....	395,285,258	8,948,200	9,885,000
United Kingdom.....	1,500,709,000	16,646,933	58,318,373	Italy.....	6,725,000	1,045,961,000	11,150,400
Russia.....	151,633,892	*25,000,000	172,550,500	Austria-Hungary.....	545,674,043	119,218,000	*120,000,000
Germany.....	1,782,778,000	113,583,000	124,313,300	Denmark.....	63,213,000	.....	*4,000,000
France.....	289,103,000	1,342,830,600	97,177,968	Sweden.....	44,440,000	898,200	10,130,500
Spain.....	*20,000,000	321,816,000	.....	Portugal.....	.....	87,142,000	.....

*Estimated. Returns are for 1903, except United States, 1909, and United Kingdom, 1904; France, malt, 1904; Russia and Austria-Hungary, 1901; Italy, wine, 1902; Sweden, wine, 1907. †Distilled spirits.

Alabama—Prohibition.
Alaska—Local option under acts of Congress. License, $1,000.
Arizona—Local option, quarterly fee, United States license $25 annually. County and Territorial $500 annually.
Arkansas—Local option, fee $800.
California—Local option, fee by authorities.
Colorado—Local option, fee $500 up.
Connecticut—Local option, fee $150—$450.
Delaware—New Castle County and city of Wilmington, licensed. Kent and Sussex Counties, local option, fee $200—$300.
District of Columbia—License by excise board on the written consent of the majority of the owners of real estate, and of the residents on the front of the square on which the saloon is to be located, and of the owners of real estate and of the residents of the confronting side of the opposite square, fee $800.
Florida—Local option, fee $1,000.
Georgia—Prohibition.
Idaho—Local option by counties, fee $750.
Illinois—Local option license by city council or village or county board, fee not less than $500.
Indiana—County local option. Whenever 20 per cent. of the voters of the county petition the county commissioners the latter shall be a "yes" or "no" vote as to prohibiting the sale of intoxicants by saloons within the county.
Iowa—License by petition of voters, fee $600 up.
Kansas—Prohibition.
Kentucky—County local option, except cities of the first, second and third classes may vote separately; fee $150.
Louisiana—Local option, fee $200 up.
Maine—Prohibition.
Maryland—Local option, fee $18—$450.
Massachusetts—Local option, fee for first-class license not less than $1,000; number limited, one to one thousand inhabitants; in Boston, one to five hundred.
Michigan—Local option, fee $500—$800.
Minnesota—License fee, $500—$1,000.
Mississippi—Prohibition.
Missouri—The counties may, by majority vote, pass the local option law, and if this is not done the county courts may grant a license and fix a tax of not less than $200, nor more than $400 per year, for State and not less than $500, nor more than $800 for county purposes.
Montana—Semi-annual fee $150—$300.
Nebraska—Local option, fee $500—$1,000.
Nevada—State license $50 per annum; wholesale $100 per annum; retail drug store $12 per annum.
New Hampshire—License by majority of voters, fees based on population, maximum $1,200.
New Jersey—Local option, fee $100—$300.
New Mexico—License by county commissioners, fee $100—$400.
New York—Local option in towns, fee $150—$1,200, according to population.
North Carolina—Prohibition.
North Dakota—Prohibition.
Ohio—Local option, fee $1,000.
Oklahoma—Constitutional prohibition.
Oregon—Local option, fee $400.
Pennsylvania—License under control of courts, fee $100—$1,100.
Rhode Island—Local option, fee $300—$1,500.
South Carolina—Local option, county control or prohibition.
South Dakota—License by local authorities, fee $400—$600.
Tennessee—Prohibition.
Texas—License for State and county issued by the County Clerk; fees, State $375, county $187.50, city $187.50; city license issued by city tax coll'r.
Utah—License granted by local authorities, fee $400—$1,200.
Vermont—License local option act was adopted February 13, 1903, and took effect March 3, 1903.
Virginia—Control of local courts, fee $450 (wholesale or retail); local option provided for.
Washington—Local option, fee $300—$1,000.
West Virginia—License by courts and local authorities, fee retail $1,000; wholesale $750.
Wisconsin—Local option, fee $100—$200, with power in voters to increase from $200—$500.
Wyoming—Wholesale dealer, $300; retail, $1,000.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK CITY.

Comparative table showing the number of licenses issued and net receipts under excise boards for year ending April 30, 1896 (old law), also number of liquor tax certificates in force, net revenue, State's share net revenue, boroughs' share net revenue, benefit to boroughs by diminished State tax, together with total benefit to each borough comprising the city of New York, for the year ending September 30, 1910 (new law).

Boroughs.	Number of Licenses Issued, 1895-96 (Old Law).	Number of Certificates in Force Sept. 30, 1910 (New Law).	Net Receipts Under Excise Boards, 1895-96 (Old Law).	Net Revenue Year Ending Sept. 30, 1910 (New Law).	State's Share Net Revenue Year Ending Sept. 30, 1910 (New Law).	Boroughs' Share Net Revenue Year Ending Sept. 30, 1910 (New Law).	Benefit to Boroughs by Diminished State Tax Year Ending Sept. 30, 1910 (New Law).	Total Benefit to Each Borough Year Ending Sept. 30, 1910 (New Law).
Manhattan and Bronx..	8,906	6,622	$1,056,013.10	$7,065,366.88	$3,532,683.44	$3,532,683.44	$4,831,732.49	$8,364,416.93
Brooklyn.....	4,702	3,768	599,115.89	3,262,365.00	1,631,182.64	1,631,182.36	1,281,969.45	2,913,151.81
Queens.....	1,206	1,626	43,424.61	514,278.77	257,139.38	257,139.39	289,110.44	546,249.83
Richmond....	543	532	38,364.82	173,565.00	86,782.51	86,782.49	63,214.73	149,997.22
Total.....	15,357	12,548	$1,736,918.43	$11,015,575.65	$5,507,787.97	$5,507,787.68	$6,466,028.11	$11,973,815.79

Table showing the number of liquor tax certificates (covering hotels, saloons, clubs, etc.) in force September 30, 1910, by boroughs, in the city of New York.

Boroughs.	Hotels.	Saloons, Clubs, etc.
Manhattan and Bronx	771	4,794
Brooklyn	464	2,790
Queens	437	1,030
Richmond	202	287
Total New York City	1,874	8,901

When to Serve Beverages.

(From Osborn's Vintage and Production of Wines and Liquors.) * Temperature of room.

Appetizer—Dry Pale Sherry plain or with a dash of bitters, Vermouth plain or a Cocktail.
With Oysters—Rhine Wine, Moselle, Dry Sauternes, or Capri; cool.
With Soup—Sherry or Madeira; cool.
With Fish—Sauternes, Rhine Wine, Moselle, or Capri; cool.
With Entrées—Claret or Chianti.*
With Roast—Claret, Burgundy, or Chianti.*
With Game—Champagne (cold), Old Vintage Champagne; cool.
With Pastry—Madeira; cool.
With Cheese—Port; temperature of room.
With Fruit—Tokay, Malaga, or Muscat.*
With Coffee—Brandy or Cordial.*

The Prohibition Movement.

(Revised by the Associated Prohibition Press.)

THE temperance and Prohibition movement made substantial progress in every section of the United States during the year 1910. While there were some reverses recorded in scattered cities and districts, and while the Federal reports indicated an increasing consumption of liquor, the last twelve months have witnessed radical strengthening of organization among the forces opposed to the drink traffic, and the year 1910 closes with the liquor question nearer the centre of the political stage and a more vital popular issue in a score of States than for many years past.

On November 8, the question of constitutional Prohibition was decided by a direct vote of the people in Florida, Missouri, Oklahoma and Oregon. These are the first States, except Alabama (November, 1909), to consider the constitutional phase of Prohibition by referendum for twenty years. Indications point to similar battles during the next two years in many other States, including Texas, scheduled to vote in 1911, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, South Carolina, Delaware, New Hampshire, Vermont, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Idaho, Utah and Nebraska.

The liquor question, either in the form of a movement for county Prohibition, or involving election of leading State candidates friendly to some phase of the Prohibition issue, played a leading role and was the strong factor in the Fall campaigns of 1910 in Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Oregon, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia.

The National Prohibition party with complete tickets in the field and with scores of Congressional nominations embracing its ablest champions, made the most aggressive canvass in many years in thirty leading States East and West, with a certainty of electing a considerable number of its candidates to legislative and other positions, especially in Minnesota, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

The national agitation of the party has been steadily extending during the last twelve months, as a definite preliminary to its next Presidential canvass, which will be launched early in 1911, to continue without interruption to the November election of 1912.

The results of Prohibition in decrease of crime, increase of property values, moral and social benefits to the community, and the general welfare of the people who have experienced it, are recorded in overwhelming masses of data and evidence on file at the Associated Prohibition Press headquarters.

The leading issue of the Prohibitionists in the campaign of 1910 and which will be pressed energetically in 1911, will be a demand for legislation by Congress prohibiting interstate traffic in liquor, the failure to do which has rapidly allowed the liquor traffic to develop an enormous sale of its products in Prohibition territory, and led to serious modification of the law in wide areas nominally considered dry by local enactment. This abuse of loose interstate regulations has been emphasized in its damaging results in Prohibition districts by the continual connivance of unfriendly parties and officials, who have retained political control, although public sentiment has forced the adoption of prohibitory legislation. This situation forms the basis of the Prohibitionists' appeal to the people for political support.

On January 1, 1910, there were nine Prohibition States, including Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Alabama, Mississippi and North Carolina (in each of which States the new law went into effect on January 1, 1909) and Tennessee (which closed its retail liquor traffic July 1, 1909, and abolished liquor manufacture December 31, 1909). These nine Prohibition States have a total population of 12,393,162 and a total area of 508,807 square miles.

STATE.	January 1, 1910.	January 1, 1911.
Alabama.....	Defeated constitutional Prohibition, November 28, 1909. Statutory Prohibition in effect December 31, 1908.	Strenuous battle on to retain statutory Prohibition. Partial nullification due to unfriendly officials and interstate traffic. Prohibition shows remarkable success despite handicaps.
Arizona.....	New county Prohibition law; bare majority substituted for previous two-thirds requirement. Two Prohibition districts.	Several county Prohibition elections.
Arkansas.....	55 Prohibition counties.	Movement for State Prohibition delayed by political manipulation. Popular sentiment overwhelming.
California.....	300 Prohibition towns.	Some local gains. Sentiment rapidly growing for State Prohibition.
Colorado.....	Nearly 100 Prohibition towns, State local option law.	Some local gains; stricter law enforcement; Prohibition sentiment growing.
Connecticut...	97 Prohibition towns.	Legislature passed several important restrictive measures.
Delaware.....	2 counties out of 3 Prohibition.	Election November, 1910. Rural Newcastle County State Prohibition movement under way.
Dist. Columbia.	New high license law. Sentiment for Prohibition organizing. Stricter enforcement.	Fight for complete Prohibition for district being pressed.
Florida.....	35 Prohibition counties.	Popular vote for constitutional Prohibition, 1910.
Georgia.....	Prohibition partial success despite almost unrestricted interstate traffic. Statutory Prohibition in effect January 1, 1908.	Popular sentiment overwhelmingly behind State Prohibition. Increasing demand for Prohibition of interstate traffic.
Idaho.....	County Prohibition law passed. 2 counties vote dry. Brewery ownership of saloons prohibited.	15 dry counties. Governor and public sentiment strong for State Prohibition.
Illinois.....	36 Prohibition counties; 2,500 Prohibition towns.	Elections April, 1910. Many dry reverses. No-license election in Chicago prevented by liquor forces raising technicalities. Remarkable campaign. 30 Prohibition counties battle for county Prohibition in 1910-11 legislative session.
Indiana.....	70 counties dry. Net Prohibition majority, 67,025. Sentiment for State Prohibition very active; 1,780,839, or 65 % of State population in dry territory. 32 dry cities of 5,000 and over.	Battle to retain county Prohibition changing into a movement for State-wide. Public sentiment very strong.
Iowa.....	74 counties dry. Law enforcement gaining ground.	Campaign for State Prohibition developing great enthusiasm.
Kansas.....	State Prohibition (1880). Better enforcement. Enforcement a success in Kansas City, Kan. Legislature passed in 1909 important additions to State law; sale of alcohol in any form prohibited. Strict enforcement the rule.	Successful enforcement period continues.

THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT—*Continued.*

STATE.	January 1, 1910.	January 1, 1911.
Kentucky	96 Prohibition counties. 1,546,613, or 66%, of total population in dry territory. State Prohibition campaign launched.	Battle for State Prohibition well under way.
Louisiana	Prohibition sentiment grows. Local Prohibition proves notable success in 33 dry parishes	Conditions similar.
Maine	State Prohibition (1854) continues, although partially nullified by hostile officials and interstate traffic.	Nullifying Republican State administration defeated September, 1910. First time in thirty years. Better enforcement expected.
Maryland	15 Prohibition counties Sunday closing. New high license law for Baltimore.	Strong battle for advanced Prohibition legislation.
Massachusetts	25,000 State majority against license. Definite campaign for State Prohibition. 261 towns dry out of 321, 20 cities dry out of 33. 26,897 State majority against license.	Worcester turns wet. Decreased majority for no license. Growing sentiment for State-wide battle.
Michigan	30 Prohibition counties. Important new restrictive legislation took effect September 1, 1909. State Prohibition campaign on.	40 or 45 dry counties. Sentiment rapidly crystallizing for State-wide Prohibition.
Minnesota	1,600 Prohibition towns. Strict law enforcement. Three party Prohibitionists in legislature.	Same. County option defeated provokes State-wide union of Prohibition forces.
Mississippi	State Prohibition (December 31, 1908).	Enforcement of State-wide law strengthened by growing public sentiment.
Missouri	75 Prohibition counties. Strict Sunday closing.	Constitutional Prohibition amendment vote November, 1910. Campaign stirred whole State.
Montana	1 Prohibition county. Local gains.	Prohibition sentiment growing with notable increase in party vote in some districts.
Nebraska	26 Prohibition counties. Many local gains. State capital, Lincoln, 50,000 voted dry. State Prohibition campaign on. 48 dry county seats.	Few changes. Lincoln, State capital, votes dry second time, increased majority. Results of dry law remarkable.
Nevada	No local Prohibition laws.	State Prohibition of gambling goes into effect; movement against liquor selling develops.
New Hampshire	144 Prohibition towns (1904); 183 Prohibitions towns (1908).	Same. Movement for repeal of license law in active operation.
New Jersey	Sunday closing in most cities. Dry towns.	Hard battle for advanced legislation so far prevented by liquor's political influence at legislature.
New Mexico	No Prohibition territory.	Santa Fé dry. Other smaller towns vote out liquor. State Prohibition referendum expected soon.
New York	300 towns dry. Cities all license by State law.	Battle for county Prohibition in legislature defeated, but kept up.
North Carolina	State Prohibition in effect January 1, 1909.	Success of State Prohibition shown by official statistics.
North Dakota	State Prohibition, State-wide enforcement.	Conditions same. Sentiment back of law overwhelming throughout the State.
Ohio	61 counties dry. Campaigns in largest cities and State-wide Prohibition scheduled for near future. Net Prohibition majority in 70 county contests, 66,132.	Liquor forces roused by defeats. Battle under way to retain county Prohibition. Countermove for State Prohibition expected.
Oklahoma	State Prohibition (1907). Enforcement on State Prohibition.	Liquor forces, by strenuous work, succeeded in resubmission amendment, 1910.
Oregon	County option. 21 dry counties out of 34.	Vote on State-wide Prohibition November, 1910. Vigorous campaign conducted.
Pennsylvania	600 scattered towns dry. County option defeated 1909, but sentiment rapidly growing.	Liquor forces dominate both old-party tickets, 1910 Fall elections. Uprising for county Prohibition throughout State.
Rhode Island	About 20 Prohibition towns. New State enforcement law.	Little change.
South Carolina	37 Prohibition counties out of 42. Sweeping Prohibition victories August 17, 1909. State campaign definitely on.	State-wide Prohibition primary ticket defeated in close vote. Campaign goes on.
South Dakota	13 Prohibition counties.	Few local changes. Sentiment for State Prohibition campaign developing. Referendum for county Prohibition law, November, 1910.
Tennessee	State Prohibition passed January, 1909, effective July 1, 1909. Liquor manufacture prohibited; law effective July 1, 1910.	Prohibition a success in whole State except Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga, where local liquor influence has been backed and abetted by anti-Prohibition Governor and administration. Public sentiment forced Governor Patterson's declination as candidate to succeed himself.
Texas	154 Prohibition counties. State Prohibition referendum narrowly defeated by legislature only increased agitation. Vote expected within two years.	Political manipulation secures nomination of anti-Prohibitionist for Governor—stirs public indignation. State-wide Prohibition referendum fixed for 1911.
Utah	Many dry towns, some dry counties.	Whole State campaign, 1910, hinges on State Prohibition issue. All parties on record. Victory expected in 1911.
Vermont	138 Prohibition towns out of 240 in 1904. 216 dry towns in 1908.	Few local changes. Demand for resubmission of Prohibition growing.

THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT—*Continued*

STATE.	January 1, 1910.	January 1, 1911.
Virginia.....	71 Prohibition counties. State Prohibition delayed through political manipulation.	Demand for State Prohibition strengthens as result of discouraging oscillations in many local no-license campaigns
Washington....	About 75 Prohibition towns. Compromise local Prohibition law passed legislature in 1909. Alaska-Yukon exposition, Seattle, first big dry fair.	Prohibition sentiment dissatisfied with compromise law. Demand for advanced legislation.
West Virginia..	40 out of 54 dry counties. Charleston, State capital, dry since July 1. Only 3 counties wholly wet State campaign on.	Few changes. State campaign goes on
Wisconsin.....	Approximately 750 Prohibition towns.	County Prohibition still unattained, but sentiment rising for the abolition of the liquor traffic throughout the State
Wyoming.....	New law, effective January 1, 1910, puts whole State outside of incorporated towns under Prohibition.	Sentiment gradually growing.

The Defective Classes.

The Insane.—The total number of insane in the United States on June 1, 1890 (Census of the United States), was 106,485, of whom 74,028 were in hospitals In the collection of statistics of the insane in 1903 (Census Special Report issued August, 1906), only the insane in hospitals were considered. These had increased to 150,151 on December 31, 1906. The number of hospitals for the insane had increased in thirteen years from 162 in 1890 to 328 in 1903.

In 1903 the number of insane males in hospitals was 78,523, and insane females 71,628. In proportion to population there were more white than negro insane. None of the insane in hospitals were under twelve years of age. The maximum concentration occurred between ages twenty-five and thirty-five years. Female insane live longer than male insane, and white insane than negro insane.

More than one-fourth, 27.8 per cent. of the hospital insane had been inmates less than one year, less than one-sixteenth per cent. had been in hospitals at least twenty years. 41.6 per cent. had been employed as laborers and servants before becoming inmates. 22.5 per cent. had been occupied in agriculture, transportation and other outdoor pursuits, and 16 per cent. in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Of the 328 hospitals for the insane, 226 were public and 102 private in character. The annual cost of maintenance of insane in public hospitals approximated $21,000,000.

The Feeble-Minded.—The number of feeble-minded in institutions on December 31, 1903, was 14,347. The Census estimate of the number of feeble-minded in the general population is not less than 150,000. Of the feeble-minded in institutions 58 per cent. were under twenty years of age, and 85 per cent. were under thirty years of age. Three-fifths of the inmates were epileptics.

The Deaf and Dumb.—The total number of deaf mutes in the United States on June 1, 1890 (the latest Census returns on the subject), was 40,592—whites, 37,447; negroes, 3,115; others, 30; males, 22,429; females, 18,163; native-born whites, 33,278; foreign-born whites, 4,169.

The number of persons so deaf as to be unable to hear loud conversation on June 1, 1890, was 121,178, of whom 80,611 were able to speak. The latter were 49,278 males, 31,338 females, 77,308 whites, 3,308 negroes.

The Blind.—The total number of blind in the United States on June 1, 1890, was 50,568—whites, 43,351; negroes, 7,060; others, 157; males, 28,080; females, 22,488; native-born whites, 34,205; foreign-born whites, 9,146. The number of blind in one eye only was 93,988.

The number of insane persons in Great Britain and Ireland in 1896, according to Mulhall, was 128,896, or 328 per 100,000 population; Austria (1890), 51,880; Hungary (1890), 28,158. The number of insane in Germany in 1884 was 108,100; France, 93,900; Russia, 80,000.

Suicides.

IN European cities the number of suicides per 100,000 inhabitants is as follows: Paris, 42; Lyons, 29; St. Petersburg, 7; Moscow, 11; Berlin, 36; Vienna, 28; London, 23; Rome, 8; Milan, 6; Madrid, 3; Genoa, 31; Brussels, 15; Amsterdam, 14; Lisbon, 2; Christiania, 25; Stockholm, 27; Constantinople, 12; Geneva, 11; Dresden, 51. Madrid and Lisbon show the lowest, Dresden the highest figure.

The average annual suicide rate in countries of the world per 100,000 persons living is given by Barker as follows: Saxony, 31.1; Denmark, 25.8; Schleswig-Holstein, 24.0; Austria, 21.2; Switzerland, 20.2; France, 15.7; German Empire, 14.3; Hanover, 14.0; Queensland, 13.5; Prussia, 13.3; Victoria, 11.5; New South Wales, 9.3; Bavaria, 9.1; New Zealand, 9.0; South Australia, 8.9; Sweden, 8.1; Norway, 7.5; Belgium, 6.9; England and Wales, 6.9; Tasmania, 5.3; Hungary, 5.2; Scotland, 4.0; Italy, 3.7; Netherlands, 3.6; United States, 3.5; Russia, 2.9; Ireland, 1.7; Spain, 1.4. A later enumeration of suicides in France gives 8,926 as the number in 1900, or 23.6 per cent.

The causes of suicide in European countries are reported as follows: Of 100 suicides: Madness, delirium, 18 per cent.; alcoholism, 11; vice, crime, 19; different diseases, 2; moral sufferings, 6; family matters, 4; poverty, want, 4; loss of intellect, 14; consequence of crimes, 3; unknown reasons, 19.

The number of suicides in the United States in the Census year 1900 was 5,498. The number of suicides in States and cities of the United States which have laws requiring the registration of deaths as reported by Census Bulletin 108 on Mortality Statistics: In 1908 was 8,332 and in 1909 was 8,402. The most common means of suicide in the latter year was: Poison, 2,462; firearms, 2,395; hanging, 1,215; asphyxia, chiefly by illuminating gas, 989; cutting instruments, 536; drowning, 507; jumping from high places, 156; crushing, 84. Undoubtedly many deaths from suicide fail to be reported.

The number of suicides in sixty-five American cities in ten years, 1899 to 1909, inclusive, according to Frederick L. Hoffman statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of New Jersey, was 29,446; at the rate of 18.5 per 100,000 of population. The ten cities having the highest rate per 100,000 of population were: San Francisco, 51.6; Oakland, Cal., 36.3; Hoboken, N. J., 30.6; St. Louis, 28.3; Denver, 26.4; Newark, N. J., 24.6; Haverhill, Mass. 23.7; Milwaukee, 22.7; Chicago, 21.9; Cincinnati, 21.8; New York (Manhattan and Bronx), 20.9. The number of suicides in New York City in the ten years was 7,119; Chicago, 4,184; Philadelphia, 1,921; San Francisco, 1,847.

Help in Case of Accidents.

Drowning. 1. Loosen clothing, if any. 2. Empty lungs of water by laying body on its stomach, and lifting it by the middle so that the head hangs down. Jerk the body a few times. 3. Pull tongue forward, using handkerchief, or pin with string, if necessary. 4. Imitate motion of respiration by alternately compressing and expanding the lower ribs, about twenty times a minute. Alternately raising and lowering the arms from the sides up above the head will stimulate the action of the lungs. Let it be done gently but persistently. 5. Apply warmth and friction to extremities. 6. By holding tongue forward, closing the nostrils, and pressing the "Adam's apple" back (so as to close entrance to stomach), direct inflation may be tried. Take a deep breath and breathe it forcibly into the mouth of patient, compress the chest to expel the air, and repeat the operation. 7. DON'T GIVE UP! People have been saved after HOURS of patient, vigorous effort. 8. When breathing begins, get patient into a warm bed, give WARM drinks, or spirits in teaspoonfuls, fresh air, and quiet.

Burns and Scalds. Cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. Whites of eggs and olive oil. Olive oil or linseed oil, plain, or mixed with chalk or whiting. Sweet or olive oil and lime-water.

Lightning. Dash cold water over a person struck.

Sunstroke. Loosen clothing. Get patient into shade and apply ice-cold water to head. Keep head in elevated position.

Mad Dog or Snake Bite. Tie cord tight above wound. Suck the wound and cauterize with caustic or white-hot iron at once, or cut out adjoining parts with a sharp knife. Give stimulants, as whiskey, brandy, etc.

Stings of Venomous Insects, etc. Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water, or iodine.

Fainting. Place flat on back; allow fresh air, and sprinkle with water. Place head lower than rest of body.

Tests of Death. Hold mirror to mouth. If living, moisture will gather. Push pin into flesh. If dead the hole will remain, if alive it will close up. Place fingers in front of a strong light. If alive, they will appear red; if dead, black or dark. If a person is dead decomposition is almost sure to set in after 72 hours have elapsed. If it does not, then there is room for investigation by the physician. Do not permit burial of dead until some certain indication of death is apparent.

Cinders in the Eye. Roll soft paper up like a lamplighter, and wet the tip to remove, or use a medicine dropper to draw it out. Rub the *other* eye.

Fire in One's Clothing. *Don't run*—especially not downstairs or out-of-doors. Roll on carpet, or wrap in woollen rug or blanket. Keep the head down, so as not to inhale flame.

Fire from Kerosene. *Don't use water*, it will spread the flames. Dirt, sand, or flour is the best extinguisher, or smother with woollen rug, table-cloth, or carpet.

Suffocation from Inhaling Illuminating Gas. Get into the fresh air as soon as possible and lie down. Keep warm. Take ammonia—twenty drops to a tumbler of water, at frequent intervals; also, two to four drops tincture of nux vomica every hour or two for five or six hours.

Antidotes for Poisons.

First. Send for a physician.

Second. INDUCE VOMITING, by tickling throat with feather or finger. Drink hot water or strong mustard and water Swallow sweet oil or whites of eggs.

Acids are antidotes for alkalies, and vice versa.

When the Boat Overturns.

DON'T go out in a pleasure boat without being assured that there are life-saving buoys or cushions aboard sufficient to float all on board in case of an upset or collision. All persons should be seated before leaving shore, and no one should attempt to exchange seats in midstream or to put a foot on the edge or gunwale of the boat to exchange seats. Where the waters become rough from a sudden squall or passing steamers, never rise in the boat, but settle down as close to the bottom as possible, and keep cool until the rocking danger is passed. If overturned, a woman's skirts, if held out by her extended arms, while she uses her feet as if climbing stairs, will often hold her up while a boat may pull out from the shore and save her. A non-swimmer, by drawing his arms up to his side and pushing down with widely extended hands, while stair-climbing or treading water with his feet, may hold himself several minutes, often when a single minute means a life; or throwing out the arms, dog fashion, forward, overhand and pulling in, as if reaching for something—that may bring him in reach of help.

Rules in Case of Fire.

CRAWL on the floor. The clearest air is the lowest in the room. Cover head with woollen wrap, wet if possible. Cut holes for the eyes. *Don't get excited.*

Ex-Chief Hugh Bonner, of the New York Fire Department, issued the following rules applying to houses, flats, hotels, etc.:

Familiarize yourself with the location of hall windows and natural escapes. Learn the location of exits to roofs of adjoining buildings. Learn the position of all stairways, particularly the top landing and scuttle to the roof. Should you hear cry of "fire," and columns of smoke fill the rooms, above all KEEP COOL. Keep the doors of rooms shut. Open windows from the top. Wet a towel, stuff it in the mouth, breathe through it instead of nose, so as not to inhale smoke. Stand at window and get benefit of outside air. If room fills with smoke keep close to floor and crawl along by the wall to the window.

Do not jump unless the blaze behind is scorching you. Do not even then if the firemen with scaling ladders are coming up the building or are near. Never go to the roof, unless as a last resort and you know there is escape from it to adjoining buildings. In big buildings fire always goes to the top. Do not jump through flame within a building without first covering the head with a blanket or heavy clothing and gauging the distance. Don't get excited; try to recall the means of exit, and if any firemen are in sight DON'T JUMP.

If the doors of each apartment, especially in the lower part of the house, were closed every night before the occupants retired there would not be such a rapid spread of flames.

Statistics of Homicide.

Josiah Strong's "Social Progress" for 1906 gives the following table of homicides and the annual average:

	Tried.	Convicted.		Tried.	Convicted.		Tried.	Convicted.
Italy	3,606	2,805	England	318	151	Hungary	...	625
Austria	689	499	Ireland	129	54	Holland	35	28
France	847	580	Scotland	60	21	Germany	567	476
Belgium	132	101	Spain	1,584	1,085			

The average number of murders in the United States annually during the twenty years, from 1885 to 1904, was 6.597. In 1896 the murders reached high-water mark, 10.662, and in 1895 there were 10,500. For 1908 the Census Bureau reported the number of homicides in the registration area of the United States—55.3 per cent. of the total population—as 3.003 and in 1909 as 2.854. In Germany the convictions equalled 95 per cent. and a fraction; in the United States, 1.3 per cent.

In this connection, the nationalities of the homicides in the United States will be of interest. August Drahm gives the following: Native white, 42.94 per cent.; foreign born, 16.50 per cent.; negroes, 37.12 per cent.; Chinese and Japs, 1.28 per cent.; civilized Indians, 1.21 per cent.

Prisoners' Commutation Table.

THE following table shows the time subtracted for uniformly good conduct from the terms to which prisoners are sentenced under the regulations in force in the State prisons of New York:

Sentence.	Commutation.			Remaining Short Term.			Sentence.	Commutation.			Remaining Short Term		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days	Years	Months	Days.
Years.							Years.						
1	..	2	..	..	10	..	11	3	11	..	7	1	
1½	..	3	..	1	3	..	11½	4	1	15	7	4	15
2	..	4	..	1	8	..	12	4	4	..	7	8	
2½	..	6	..	2	..	..	12½	4	6	15	7	11	15
3	..	8	..	2	4	..	13	4	9	..	8	3	
3½	..	10	..	2	8	..	13½	4	11	15	8	6	15
4	1	..	..	3	..	..	14	5	2	..	8	10	
4½	1	2	15	3	3	15	14½	5	4	15	9	1	15
5	1	5	..	3	7	..	15	5	7	..	9	5	
5½	1	7	15	3	10	15	15½	5	9	15	9	8	15
6	1	10	..	4	2	..	16	6	..	..	10	..	
6½	2	..	15	4	5	15	16½	6	2	15	10	3	15
7	2	3	..	4	9	..	17	6	5	..	10	7	
7½	2	5	15	5	..	15	17½	6	7	15	10	10	15
8	2	8	..	5	4	..	18	6	10	..	11	2	
8½	2	10	15	5	7	15	18½	7	..	15	11	5	15
9	3	1	..	5	11	..	19	7	3	..	11	9	
9½	3	3	15	6	2	15	19½	7	5	15	12	.	15
10	3	6	..	6	6	..	20	7	8	..	12	4	..
10½	3	8	15	6	9	15	30	11	10	..	18	2	..

2 months off first year, 2 months off second year, 4 months off third year, 4 months off fourth year, 5 months off fifth year and 5 months off each subsequent year after five years.

Embezzlements.

THE fidelity department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York keeps a record of embezzlements reported in the United States. The following are the figures for four calendar years

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Banks and trust companies	$12.835,215	$3.032,001	$5 933.971	$3.840 576
Beneficial associations	365.538	451.831	281.511	404.601
Public service	1.734,720	1.807.763	1.044.741	1.007.028
General business	2.376.298	2.013,048	2 402.982	1 908 051
Insurance companies	141.979	81.540	581.233	1.296 981
Transportation companies	240.866	353.783	544.526	287 466
Court trusts	255.553	327,088	242.608	865.970
Miscellaneous	933.540	1.300,910	534.107	1,041 387
Total	$18,883.709	$9.367,964	$11,565.679	$10.652 060

The total amount of embezzlements reported by the same authority for each year from 1896 to 1909, inclusive, was as follows: 1896, $9,113,030; 1897, $11,154,530; 1898, $9.236.351, 1899 $5,873,086; 1900, $8,090.878; 1901, $7,734 250; 1902, $6.933.516; 1903, $10.312.793; 1904, $10.068,971; 1905, $12,623 536; 1906, $18,883,709; 1907, $9.367,964; 1908, $11 565.679; 1909 $10.652.060; total $141.610,353

THE WORLD of July 31, 1910, said: Amount stolen from banks in past five years, $28.000 000 Banker convicts in Federal Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kan., exceeded every other class of prisoners except burglars and mail robbers. Records show that a majority of embezzlers stole money to gamble in Wall Street. Total thefts of $28,000 000 do not represent complete record of losses, because banks conceal them whenever possible. Temptation to try and repeat performances of the few men who have made quick fortunes in Wall Street is held responsible for increasing embezzlements among bank employés

Mortality Statistics.

THE Census Office published in 1909 a report of Mortality Statistics of States and cities which have laws or ordinances requiring the registration of deaths. It represented a population of 48,776,893 or 55 per cent. of the population of Continental United States. The total number of deaths reported was 732,538, the rate per 1,000 of the population being 15.0. There were eighteen States (California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin) and the District of Columbia, with fifty-four cities in non-registered States, included in the registration area of 1909.

The Census enumeration of 1900 which follows covered the whole United States and is the latest enumeration of that character:

The returns for the whole United States for 1910 *had not been completed for announcement by the Census Office when the Almanac went to press.*

DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES IN CENSUS YEAR 1900.

(Compiled from the Report of the Census Office.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total.	Male.	Female.	White, Total.	White, Native.	White, Foreign.	Colored, Total.
The United States	1,039,094	551,611	487,483	892,092	694,736	175,252	147,002
Alabama	25,699	12,970	12,729	12,937	12,308	341	12,762
Arizona	1,223	750	473	947	681	219	276
Arkansas	22,518	11,813	10,705	16,372	15,804	280	6,146
California	22,506	13,998	8,508	21,081	13,687	6,874	1,425
Colorado	7,428	4,471	2,957	7,210	4,856	1,233	218
Connecticut	15,422	7,902	7,520	15,048	10,800	3,941	374
Delaware	3,075	1,644	1,481	2,490	2,134	236	585
District of Columbia	6,364	3,274	3,090	3,660	2,989	616	2,704
Florida	6,482	3,520	2,962	3,408	2,943	381	3,074
Georgia	26,941	13,321	13,620	13,094	12,637	257	13,847
Idaho	1,242	762	480	1,075	850	189	167
Illinois	31,229	33,641	27,588	59,618	42,545	16,052	1,611
Indiana	33,586	17,454	16,132	32,312	28,307	3,247	1,274
Indian Territory	5,286	2,795	2,491	3,936	3,863	37	1,350
Iowa	19,573	10,612	8,961	19,362	14,089	4,240	211
Kansas	16,261	8,978	7,283	15,209	11,691	1,720	1,052
Kentucky	27,091	13,843	13,248	22,035	19,047	1,221	5,056
Louisiana	20,955	10,971	9,984	10,250	8,465	1,670	10,705
Maine	12,148	6,292	5,856	12,112	10,497	1,487	36
Maryland	20,422	10,526	9,896	15,341	12,177	2,391	5,081
Massachusetts	49,756	25,352	24,404	49,061	34,952	13,645	695
Michigan	33,572	18,084	15,488	33,205	24,068	8,752	367
Minnesota	17,005	9,354	7,651	16,816	10,318	6,285	189
Mississippi	20,251	10,299	9,952	7,444	7,120	150	12,807
Missouri	38,084	20,480	17,604	34,959	29,383	4,771	3,125
Montana	2,188	1,387	801	1,930	1,069	534	258
Nebraska	8,264	4,480	3,784	8,015	6,042	1,737	249
Nevada	438	290	148	349	201	137	89
New Hampshire	7,400	3,663	3,737	7,388	5,848	1,077	12
New Jersey	32,735	17,462	15,273	31,069	22,829	7,915	1,666
New Mexico	2,674	1,455	1,219	2,398	2,228	116	276
New York	130,268	68,648	61,620	127,332	88,179	37,505	2,936
North Carolina	21,068	10,427	10,641	13,217	12,805	63	7,851
North Dakota	2,287	1,159	1,128	2,046	1,291	715	241
Ohio	53,362	28,648	24,714	51,481	40,219	9,356	1,881
Oklahoma	3,181	1,741	1,440	2,704	2,563	113	477
Oregon	3,396	2,019	1,377	3,176	2,412	632	220
Pennsylvania	90,199	49,150	41,049	86,653	67,229	16,354	3,546
Rhode Island	8,176	4,132	4,044	7,939	5,571	2,295	237
South Carolina	17,166	8,461	8,705	5,808	5,605	144	11,358
South Dakota	3,088	1,654	1,434	2,448	1,672	751	640
Tennessee	30,572	15,354	15,218	21,029	20,257	511	9,543
Texas	34,160	18,045	16,115	26,216	23,526	2,136	7,944
Utah	3,079	1,821	1,258	2,972	1,934	983	107
Vermont	5,829	2,936	2,893	5,804	4,885	844	25
Virginia	25,252	13,112	12,140	14,070	13,472	439	11,182
Washington	4,910	3,148	1,762	4,594	3,065	1,211	316
West Virginia	9,588	5,046	4,542	9,074	8,651	338	514
Wisconsin	24,928	13,815	11,113	24,747	15,298	8,974	181
Wyoming	767	452	315	651	474	137	116

The Census year ended May 31, 1900.

The average age at death in 1890 was 31.1 years; in 1900 it was 35.2 years.

MORTALITY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CENSUS YEAR 1900.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, WITH PROPORTION FROM EACH CAUSE PER 100,000 FROM ALL CAUSES, IN 1900 AND 1890.

Causes of Death.	1900. Number.	1900. Proportion.	1890. Number.	1890. Proportion.	Causes of Death.	1900. Number.	1900. Proportion.	1890. Number.	1890. Proportion.
Consumption*	111,059	10,688	102,199	12,146	Diseases of the stomach¶	13,484	1,298	8,080	960
Pneumonia	105,971	10,198	76,496	9,091	Measles	12,866	1,238	9,256	1,100
Heart disease†	69,315	6,671	44,959	5,343	Croup	12,484	1,201	13,862	1,647
Diarrhœal diseases‡	46,907	4,514	47,201	5,610	Diseases of the liver**	12,249	1,179	9,460	1,124
Unknown causes	40,539	3,901	34,286	4,074	Diseases of the brain	11,482	1,104	12,322	1,464
Diseases of the kidneys §	36,724	3,534	19,457	2,312	Inanition	11,382	1,095	6,995	831
Typhoid fever	35,379	3,405	27,068	3,216	Dropsy	11,264	1,084	10,070	1,197
Cancer	29,415	2,831	18,536	2,203	Whooping cough	9,958	958	8,432	1,002
Old age	29,222	2,812	16,591	1,972	Peritonitis	7,501	722	4,995	594
Apoplexy	26,901	2,589	14,999	1,783	Railroad accidents	6,930	667	5,756	684
Inflammation of the brain and meningitis	25,664	2,470	17,775	2,113	Septicæmia	6,776	652	3,748	445
Cholera infantum	25,576	2,461	27,610	3,269	Burns and scalds	6,772	652	3,850	458
Paralysis‖	23,865	2,297	16,570	1,969	Scarlet fever	6,333	609	5,969	709
Bronchitis	20,228	1,946	21,422	2,546	Suicide	5,498	529	3,932	467
Debility and atrophy	17,282	1,663	25,536	3,035	Drowning	5,387	518	5,104	607
Influenza	16,645	1,602	12,957	1,540	Appendicitis	5,111	492	....	....
Diphtheria	16,475	1,586	27,815	3,306	Rheumatism	5,067	488	4,508	536
Convulsions	15,505	1,492	16,598	1,973	Diabetes	4,672	450	2,407	286
Malarial fever	14,874	1,431	18,594	2,210	Hydrocephalus	4,302	414	4,338	516
Premature birth	14,720	1,417	7,636	908	Cerebro-spinal fever	4,174	402	3,323	395
					Gunshot wounds	4,060	391	2,552	303

* Including general tuberculosis. † Including pericarditis. ‡ Including cholera morbus, colitis, diarrhœa, dysentery and enteritis. § Including Bright's disease. ‖ Including general paralysis of the insane. ¶ Including gastritis, ** Including jaundice, and inflammation and abscess of the liver.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE REGISTRATION AREA, 1909.

Causes of Death.	Male. Total.	Female. Total.	Causes of Death.	Male. Total.	Female. Total.
All causes	398,597	383,941	Pneumonia (all forms)	38,321	31,712
			Pleurisy	1,215	867
			Asthma	772	647
Typhoid fever	6,333	4,389	Other diseases of respiratory system	2,875	2,332
Tuberculosis of lungs	39,456	30,584	Cirrhosis of liver	4,758	2,287
Cancer	14,918	22,644	Other diseases of liver	1,790	2,525
Rheumatism	1,748	1,885	Peritonitis	1,122	1,489
Diabetes	3,342	3,632	Appendicitis	3,409	2,359
Alcoholism	2,270	308	Hernia	1,052	966
Lead poisoning	82	4	Other diseases of digestive system	37,273	32,940
Other occupational and chronic poisonings	140	127	Bright's disease	24,524	18,888
Apoplexy and paralysis	22,399	21,733	Childbirth	....	7,791
Other diseases of nervous system	17,791	12,733	Suicide	6,494	1,908
Heart disease	34,931	31,040	Poisonous gases, other accidental poisonings	2,268	1,348
Other diseases of circulatory system	13,643	10,842	Other accidents and injuries	33,672	9,847
Bronchitis	5,750	6,377	All other and unknown causes	76,249	69,687

DEATHS BY COLOR AND NATIVITY REGISTRATION AREA, 1909.

Color, Nativity and Parent Nativity.	Number of Deaths.	Per Cent.	Color, Nativity and Parent Nativity.	Number of Deaths.	Per Cent.
Aggregate	732,538	100.0	Foreign	178,788	24.4
			Unknown	9,905	1.4
White	686,230	93.7	Colored	46,308	6.3
Native	497,537	67.9			
Both parents native	252,268	34.4	Negro	43,240	5.9
One or both parents foreign	180,626	24.7	Indian	1,435	0.2
Parentage unknown	61,058	8.3	Chinese	997	0.1
Parentage not stated	3,585	0.5	Japanese	636	0.1

The largest number of deaths returned for any month in 1909 was 70,093 for March. With the great majority of the registration States and cities it is the month having the largest number of deaths, while June is the month of lowest mortality.

The Census Office announces that with a view to securing uniform and comparable statistics of the causes of death for the world, the International Classification of Causes of Death was prepared in 1900. This classification has been adopted by all of the countries of North America and Australasia, by nearly all of those of South America, by Japan, by France and a number of the other countries of Europe, and by several cities of Austria and Russia. In order to keep abreast of the progress of medical science, it was planned to revise the classification every ten years. The first revision would naturally come in 1910, but in deference to the wishes of the officials of the Census of the United States the International Commission of Revision met in Paris in 1909. This enabled the many

MORTALITY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

countries taking a census in 1910 to prepare mortality statistics that will be in accord with the advanced medical ideas.

The following was the death rate per thousand in various countries in 1900: Austria, 25.4; Belgium, 19.3; Denmark, 16.9; England and Wales, 18.2; France, 21.9; German Empire, 22.1; Hungary, 26.9; Ireland, 19.6; Italy, 23.8; Netherlands, 17.8; Norway, 15.9; Scotland, 18.5; Spain, 28.9; Sweden, 16.8; Switzerland, 19.3; United States (registration area), 17.6. (In 1909, United States, 15.0.)

It is a fact of much interest, as showing the general prevalence in 1909 of extremely favorable conditions for human life, that the death rate of England and Wales for that year was 14.5 per thousand, which was also the lowest on record for that country, while the rate of 14 for the city of London was even lower and demonstrates the fallacy of the belief that high death rates are necessarily found in large cities.

DEATH RATE OF LARGE CITIES.

The report on Mortality Statistics of 1909 (registration area) contained the following table of percentages of deaths per 1,000 of population in cities of the United States with over 100,000 population:

Cities.	Annual Average: 1901 to 1905.	1909.	Cities.	Annual Average: 1901 to 1905.	1909.	Cities.	Annual Average: 1901 to 1906.	1909.
San Francisco, Cal.	20.9	....	Minneapolis, Minn.	10.2	....	Syracuse, N. Y...	14.5	14.5
Denver, Col.....	19.3	17.0	St. Paul, Minn....	10.0	11.4	Cincinnatti, Ohio.	19.3	16.4
New Haven, Ct....	17.5	16.9	Kansas City, Mo.	17.2	14.4	Cleveland, Ohio..	15.5	12.9
Washington, D.C.	20.6	19.0	St. Joseph, Mo...	7.7	13.7	Columbus, Ohio..	15.9	14.0
Chicago, Ill.....	14.3	14.6	St. Louis, Mo.....	17.8	15.8	Toledo, Ohio.....	14.1	14.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	15.2	14.3	Omaha, Neb.....	11.1	....	Allegheny, Pa....	18.4	....
Louisville, Ky....	18.6	....	Jersey City, N. J.	19.3	16.8	Philadelphia, Pa.	18.2	16.4
New Orleans, La.	22.6	20.2	Newark, N. J....	18.7	16.5	Pittsburgh, Pa....	20.7	15.8
Baltimore, Md...	19.7	18.7	Paterson, N. J...	16.9	15.3	Scranton, Pa.....	16.3	16.3
Boston, Mass.....	18.8	16.8	Buffalo, N. Y.....	15.5	15.2	Providence, R. I.	18.8	16.1
Fall River, Mass.	20.3	19.1	New York, N. Y..	19.0	16.0	Memphis, Tenn..	18.3	....
Worcester, Mass.	16.8	15.5	Rochester, N. Y..	14.6	14.4	Milwaukee, Wis.	13.2	13.6
Detroit, Mich.....	15.2	14.0						

FOREIGN CITIES—Percentage of deaths per 1,000 of population in 1909: London, 14.0; Edinburgh, 15.3; Glasgow, 17.5; Dublin, 22.4; Paris, 17.4; Berlin, 15.1; St. Petersburg, 24.6; Moscow, 29.6; Stockholm, 14.3; Copenhagen, 14.5; Amsterdam, 13.1; Hamburg, 14.6; Munich, 17.6; Vienna, 16.8; Trieste, 24.6; Roma, 19.3; Milan, 20.3; Venice, 22.1; Bucharest, 26.4; Dresden, 14.0; The Hague, 17.7; Melbourne, 12.5; Sydney, 10.3; Toronto, 22.3.

RESULTS FROM THE CENSUS INQUIRY OF 1909.

(From Census Office Bulletins, 1910.)

Consumption—While the total number, 81,720, of deaths from tuberculosis in 1909 was greater than for any preceding year and exceeded by 3,431 the number, 78,289, compiled for 1908, the death rate in the Census Bureau's death registration States and cities, showed a decline from 173.9 in 1908 to 167.5 per 100,000 estimated population in 1909. The 1909 rate is the lowest on record for the census registration area, although it should be remembered that the rates for this area, to which large additions were made in 1906, 1908 and 1909, may not be strictly comparable throughout the period covered with respect to constitution of population. The addition of the new registration State of Ohio for 1909, for example, by bringing in a considerable rural population with a normally low death rate from tuberculosis, would tend to depress the death rate from this cause for the registration area as a whole. Excluding Ohio, which is shown only for 1909, 11 of the 17 registration States for which data are given presented numerical decreases in deaths from tuberculosis for 1909 as compared with 1908, the largest being for New York (415) and Rhode Island (107). Deaths from tuberculosis increased in Washington (91) and California (78) among the 6 States showing more deaths from this cause. Among the larger cities the chief fluctuations were increases of 85 for St. Louis, Mo., 61 for Minneapolis, Minn., 58 for Toledo, Ohio, and 56 for New Haven, Ct.; significant from their small amount; while decreases of 222 occurred for New York City, 194 for Philadelphia, Pa., and 149 for New Orleans, La.

Cancer—Cancer showed a much greater proportional increase in the number of deaths than tuberculosis, rising from 33,485 for 1908 to 37,562 for 1909. The death rate increased from 74.3 to 77, the latter being the highest crude death rate from cancer thus far recorded for the registration area of the United States. The uniform tendency to increase in the number of deaths reported from cancer is shown in the totals reported for the registration States and cities for 1908 and 1909. All the 17 States for which data are given for the two years showed more deaths from this cause in the latter year, except Maryland and South Dakota, for which slightly diminished numbers were returned. Of the 36 large cities only 5 showed more deaths from cancer in 1908 than in 1909, and the amounts of decrease were very small in each case. The numerical increase in the deaths registered from cancer was not large for any particular State or city, but the most impressive feature is the widespread increase shared by all States and cities with but few exceptions.

Typhoid Fever—The total number of deaths caused by typhoid fever in the registration area for the year 1909 was 10,722, a reduction of 653 from the number, 11,375, recorded for the somewhat smaller registration area of 1908. The death rate fell from 25.3 to 22 per 100,000 estimated population, these rates being based on the populations as estimated upon the average annual increase between the last two censuses. The typhoid fever death rate for 1908 was the lowest recorded since the series of census annual reports was instituted, and the rate for 1909 shows a marked reduction from that of the previous year. It is nearly one-third less than the rate shown for the five-year period 1901-1905 (32.2), although still more than twice as large as that of England and Wales. The success already obtained in its reduction should encourage further progress in this direction until residence and travel in this country shall be as safe in this respect as in the best regulated countries of Europe, where the disease is becoming practically negligible as a menace to public health.

Homicides—The total number of deaths from homicide, as reported for 1909, was 2,854, a decrease

MORTALITY STATISTICS—*Continued.*

of 149 from the number compiled for 1908. Not all deaths from homicide are specified, so that the total number that actually occurred would be in excess of that compiled. The increase in the death rate, 5.9, from this cause for 1909 over the annual average rate, 2.9, for the five-year period 1901-1905 is probably due largely to greater precision in the returns in this respect.

Accidental Deaths—Among the causes of accidental deaths, in the order of numerical importance for the year 1909, were the following: Railroad accidents and injuries, 6,659; drowning, 4,558; burns and scalds, 3,992; injuries at birth, hereafter to be classified under diseases of early infancy, 3,508; injuries by horses and vehicles, 2,152, not including injuries by street cars, 1,723, and automobile accidents and injuries, 632; injuries in mines and quarries, 1,997; inhalation of poisonous gases, including conflagration, 1,837; other accidental poisoning, 1,779; accidental gunshot wounds, 944; heat and sunstroke, 816; cold and freezing, 251; lightning, 150.

Infantile Paralysis—It is reported that, of the 569 deaths from infantile paralysis, 552 were of white and only 17 of colored persons. There was a somewhat greater incidence of disease among males and an increased mortality in August, September and October. The bulletin states that no statistical segregation of infantile paralysis as a cause of death has been made heretofore, but the increasing importance of the disease and its wide prevalence throughout the country in the form of local epidemics render a statement of the mortality important. Numerous outbreaks have occurred in this country, the most important of which were those in Vermont in 1894, and in New York and Connecticut in 1907. The 569 deaths compiled for the registration area for 1909 were widely distributed, and indicate endemic or epidemic prevalence in many parts of the country.

Pneumonia—Pneumonia, in the aggregate, caused more deaths than other diseases, except tuberculosis. The number increased from 61,259, or 136 per 100 000 population in 1908, to 70,033, or 143.6 per 100,000 population in 1909, the latter number being only 7 less than the number, 70,040, from tuberculosis of the lungs. The rates for both years were lower than for any previous year of the decade.

Infant Mortality.

The Statistisches Jahrbuch fur das Deutsche Reich, has the following figures for Germany:

	Year.	Born Alive.	Total Deaths Under One Year.	Per Cent.
German Empire	1907	1,999,033	351,046	17 6
Prussia	1907	1,259 742	212 047	16.8
Bavaria	1907	223,856	49.357	22.0
Saxony	1907	140,817	29 309	20.8
Wurtemberg	1907	75,730	14 191	18.7

The returns for Great Britain and Ireland, same year, were: Born alive, 1,151 378; deaths under one year, 132,722; per cent., 10.8. The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in the registration area of the United States in 1909 was 140,057.

Fourth of July Accidents.

THE *Journal of the American Medical Association* has kept a record of the accidents in the United States, due annually to the celebration of Independence Day, in the past eight years. The following are the figures:

Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Year.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1903	466	3.393	3,859	1908	163	5 460	5 623
1904	183	3.986	4,169	1909	215	5.307	5 522
1905	182	4,994	5,176	1910	131	2.923	3.054
1906	158	5.308	5,466				
1907	164	4,249	4,413	Total, 8 years	1.662	35.620	37,282

The grand total for the eight years showed that, since 1903, 37,282 persons were injured as a result of Fourth of July celebrations, of which 1,662 died, 694 as the direct result of injuries and 968 from tetanus following injuries. One hundred and twenty-two persons lost their sight, 551 lost the use of one eye, 432 lost arms, legs and hands, and 1,541 were crippled by the loss of fingers.

The detailed figures for 1910 showed 72 cases of lockjaw, 67 of which were fatal; 7 persons lost their sight, 33 lost one eye, 26 lost legs, arms or hands, and 114 lost their fingers. Blank cartridges were responsible for 386 of these accidents, and firecrackers for 1,050; cannon for 212, firearms for 229, and powder and fireworks for 976. Of the 72 tetanus cases, blank cartridges were responsible for 64; all other causes 8. The report showed that as a cause of tetanus blank cartridges were responsible in 1910 for eight times as many cases as all other causes, while the death rate from tetanus was 93 per cent; 43 of the 131 deaths and 1,455 of the 2,923 injuries occurred in cities of over 50,000.

The decrease from 466 deaths in 1903 to 131 in 1910 was due to more intelligent methods of celebration, the most marked decrease taking place in States where the agitation for restrictive measures was strongest.

Benefactions of 1910.

THE benefactions for the year 1910 reached the sum of about $125,000,000, falling below the year 1909, when the total was about $175,000,000. The American people have not grown any less generous, the discrepancy being partially explained by the fact that the late John Stewart Kennedy bequeathed $30,000,000 in 1909 to various Presbyterian and general charities, and which was included in benefactions of 1909.

The leader in the year's bequests was Isaac C. Wyman, of Salem, Mass. Mr. Wyman's great fortune ($10,000,000) was left to Princeton University, from which institution he was graduated in 1848. The gift is to be used as the trustees direct, "to maintain, develop or assist in any way that will increase the power and usefulness of the university." This sum places Princeton near the front of American universities in point of wealth. Columbia lays claim to $26,700,000, while Harvard, with its centuries of givers, has $22,000,000. Girard College, Leland Stanford, Jr., and the University of Chicago (beneficiaries of individuals) have $23,800,000, $18,000,000 and $15,000,000. Yale, Cornell and Pennsylvania fall behind with $10,500,000, $8,800,000 and $5,300,000, respectively.

The United States Steel Corporation dedicated $8,000,000 for a fund with which to pension superannuated and disabled employés. This fund has been consolidated with the $4,000,000 fund created by Andrew Carnegie after he sold out his holdings in the Carnegie Steel Company to the United States Steel Corporation. The new fund, therefore, will be $12,000,000 and will be known as "The United States Steel and Carnegie Pension Fund."

John D. Rockefeller's published donations for the past year amount to $5,332,000, the $3,820,000 gift for the endowment of the Rockefeller Hospital for Medical Research in New York City being the principal one. Mr. Rockefeller contributed $540,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association's World-wide Expansion Movement; $500,000 to the Harriman Hudson River Park; $162,000 to Dr. Aked's Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York City; $125,000 to the William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri; $100,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Cleveland, Ohio; $50,000 for the Blue Ridge reservation, near Asheville, North Carolina, for a national playground, and $35,000 for the Young Men's Christian Association Building, at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Andrew Carnegie followed Mr. Rockefeller in the size of his contributions to the public welfare, $4,016,000 being the amount contributed. Mr. Carnegie's largest gift was $3,000,000, this sum to be distributed among ten cities, including Pittsburgh, Pa., for the benefit of their public school teachers. The University of Virginia received $500,000; Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., $100,000; Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, $50,000; Pomona College, California, $50,000; Cornell University $50,000 for a laboratory; $50,000 for the University of the South; $50,000 for the University of South Dakota library building; $40,000 to Wells College for the Frances Cleveland Library (in honor of Mrs. Grover Cleveland); $30,000 to Elmira College; $25,000 to Charles City College, Charles City, Iowa; $21,000 to Washington and Tusculum College, East Tennessee; $20,000 to Piedmont College; $10,000 to the Pittsburgh Endowment Fund for Teachers; $5,000 to the New York Zoological Society, and $5,000 to the King Edward Peace Propaganda Fund.

David Ranken, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri, in order that he may die poor has given up his fortune of $3,000,000 to the support of the Ranken, Jr., School of Mechanical Trades. Mr. Ranken is the most modest of our millionaires. Few people even in St. Louis know him personally, for he avoids publicity and shrinks from the limelight. He is a bachelor, seventy-five years old and a native of Ireland. He amassed his fortune in real estate and stock deals and makes his home unpretentiously over a grocery store.

John Pierpont Morgan is credited with giving $2,300,000 to various institutions: $1,500,000 to the Harriman Palisades Park; $250,000 to the memorial building presented to the city of Hartford, Ct., as a tribute to Mr. Morgan's father, Junius Spencer Morgan; $100,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Church Unity Fund; $100,000 to Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., for an endowment fund; $100,000 to Yale University for the establishment of a department to be known as the William M. Laffan Professorship of Assyriology and Babylonian literature, in the memory of the late William M. Laffan, publisher of the New York Sun; a collection of Indian costumes, weapons and utensils valued at $80,000 to the Museum of Natural History, New York City; $50,000 to the University of the South and the balance distributed among the following: French flood sufferers, Tuberculosis Hospital at Aix-les-bains, France; a chapel for the Church of St. George, Stuyvesant Square, New York City; New York Zoological Society, etc., etc.

An anonymous New Yorker has contributed $2,000,000 to the "Economic and General Foundation," which bequest met with much opposition and ridicule in the State Legislature, although the bill incorporating it, known as the Cobb-Ward bill, was finally passed. The millionaire sponsor of the bill gives his fortune as $5,000,000, and having but one son to inherit, thinks the amount too large, so took this method of applying half of his wealth for general State charities. The object of the corporation is "to receive and maintain a fund or funds and to apply the principal and income thereof to economic, altruistic, artistic, scientific and educational purposes."

By the will of Thomas Murdock, president of Reid, Murdock & Company, wholesale grocers of Chicago, Ill. (died December 25, 1909), an estate of $2,500,000 is left to the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

Charles Francis Wright, of Brookline, Mass., who died December 27, 1909, left the bulk of his estate of $2,100,000 to be divided between the New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children of Boston and the Free Hospital for Women of Brookline. Mr. Wright also left a fund of $70,000 for the care of his horses and dogs and $25,000 to his household servants.

Mrs. Amander W. Reid, of Portland, Ore., donated $2,000,000 for the establishment of a college in Portland, to be known as the Reid Institute.

A $2,000,000 home for Friendless Children in Chicago is provided for in the will of Henry Curtiss Elliott, a mine owner, who was killed by a snow slide in Alaska, January 4, 1910.

Thomas Forsythe, of Boston, Mass., departed somewhat from established custom in stipulating that his gift of $2,000,000 should be used for the care of the teeth of Boston's children. This amount is to be used to maintain and equip the "Forsythe Dental Infirmary," to be built on Hemenway Street, Boston. Under the terms of Mr. Forsythe's generosity, every child in the city from birth up to sixteen years of age will receive free dental service.

The will of Henry Dexter, of New York City, who died July 11, 1910, disposed of $1,500,000 to various institutions. Among them the Salvation Army of the United States, which receives, after the death of Clarissa Treadwell Dexter, $250,000; the Midnight Mission at No. 289 Fourth Avenue receives $200,000; the Young Men's Christian Association, West Fifty-seventh Street, $100,000; the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, $100,000; the American Bible Society, $150,000; and the remainder of estate to be distributed among a score of New York City churches and charities.

Mrs. Mary Hunt Loomis, prominent in Chicago for half a century, left by will her estate of $1,250,000 to the Loomis Institute of Windsor, Ct., which was founded by the family of Mrs. Loomis's husband.

Mrs. Russell Sage is a close follower of Mr. Morgan in the monetary value of her gifts for the year just ended, her total reaching $1,170,209. Of this amount, Mrs. Sage's donation to Yale is the most memorable. Its amount is $650,000, and the purpose to which it is to be applied is the purchase of the Hillhouse property on Prospect Street, New Haven, Ct. The gift is the second largest ever made to Yale, the only one exceeding it being the $1,000,000 donation of John D. Rockefeller three years ago. In Mrs. Sage's trip through the Southern States to the Pacific Coast last Winter, she contributed $200,000 to hospitals and

BENEFACTIONS OF 1910—*Continued.*

other institutions. Princeton received $150,000 to enlarge a dormitory previously given by Mrs. Sage; the Palisades Park (given by Mrs. Harriman) received $50,000; the National Association of Audubon Societies $2,700; to the Pascal Institute School of Domestic Art and Sciences, New York City, $15,500, and women suffrage $2,000.

Mrs. Mary W. Harriman, widow of Edward H. Harriman, is a new comer in the field of public philanthropy. Her first gift is a truly splendid one. By it 10,000 acres of beautiful mountain and woodland is secured to the people for a wonderful park. In addition to the land, the value of which is not given in figures, Mrs. Harriman gave $1,000,000 to purchase additional property. Mrs. Harriman's next benefaction was the paying off the mortgage of $113,000 of the Boys' Club, corner of Tenth Street and Avenue A, New York City. This charity was the favorite one of her husband, the late E. H. Harriman, and one to which he gave much of his time as well as money. The village of Turner, New York State, where the Harriman's magnificent Arden estate is located, received $31,000 from Mrs. Harriman; $6,000 was for the building of a new station, and $25,000 for general town betterment. The stipulation which accompanied this gift was that the name Turner should be changed to Harriman. The sum total of Mrs. Harriman's beneficences is $1,169,000.

John A. Kasson, who died in Washington, D. C., May, 1910, left $1,000,000 for maintenance before and after its erection of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, now being built in the District of Columbia. The fund is to be known as the Kasson Cathedral Endowment Fund, and no portion is to be spent for mere ceremony or formal rites.

Frank B. Cotton, of Brookline, Mass., bequeathed by will his estate, amounting to $1,000 000 This sum is to be used for the erection and support of a trade school for the benefit of girls and women.

Martin A. Ryerson, President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, gave $1,000,000 to that institution. The money is to be used for the construction of a physical laboratory which, it is proposed, will be the finest one in the world.

Thomas F. Ryan, the New York financier, has set aside $1,000,000 for the purchase of the sculptured masterpieces of Rodin, which will be presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

By the death of Mrs. Flora L. Dotger, widow of Andrew J. Dotger, who died August 26, 1910, at East Orange, N. J., her estate, valued at $1,000,000, will go to the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., of which Booker T. Washington is the head.

An anonymous giver has offered to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, ninety acres of land (value not given) and $1,000,000 for a sanitarium. This institution is for the benefit of all employés of the insurance company who may be afflicted with tuberculosis.

Horace B. Silliman, a wealthy textile manufacturer of Cohoes, N. Y., bequeathed his entire estate, amounting to $1,000,000, to philanthropic purposes. One-half goes to William R. Moody, son of the late Dwight Moody, the noted evangelist, to aid in conducting his institution at Northfield. The other half is divided among the First Presbyterian Church, Cohoes, $19,800; Moody's Mount Herman School for Boys, $13,000; Moody's Northfield Seminary, $6,600; Park College, Parkville, Mo., $6,600; Hamilton College, $13,000; Cohoes Young Men's Christian Association, $13,000; Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, $66,000, and other Presbyterian churches and charities being remembered in sums varying from $6,000 to $13,000 each.

Mrs. Harriet Coles, of New York City and Mineola, L. I., widow of the late John B. Coles, left by her will her fortune of $1,000,000 to philanthropy. The bulk of Mrs. Coles estate will revert to the Female Guardian Society of the city of New York, the Presbyterian Hospital receiving $75,000 to found a bed in perpetuity.

The will of Mrs. Mary A. Mason, of Pittsfield, Mass., who died April, 1910, gives $850,000 to Great Barrington, Mass. Of this sum, $750,000 is to be used for the building of a hospital, and the remainder to various other charities of that place, including a library.

Miss Martha R. Hunt, who died in Somerville, Mass., March 15, 1910, left $800,000 in public bequests. A remarkable feature of Miss Hunt's will is that, although she was an invalid, by careful investment she quadrupled the estate left her by her father. The larger bequests are: American Unitarian Association, $65,000; Baldwinsville, Mass., Cottage Hospital, $15,000; Calhoun, Ala., College School, $10,000; First Parish, Concord, $16,000; Home for Aged People, Concord, $15,000; Home for Incurables, Dorchester, $10,000; Lend a Hand Society, Boston, $10,000; Maclean Insane Asylum, $10,000; $122,000 to other charities, and the residue to be divided equally among the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Massachusetts Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and the New England Watch and Ward Society.

Belden R. McAlpine, former President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, bequeathed to charitable purposes $800,000. The specific bequests in Mr. McAlpine's will aggregate $242,000, and the bulk of the residuary estate is bequeathed as follows: Four-fifths to be divided in equal shares among the Rochester Home for the Friendless, Rochester Orphan Asylum; the Association for the Relief of Respectable and Aged Indigent Females of the city of New York, and the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.

The late Professor Goldwin Smith made Cornell University his beneficiary to the extent of $689,000 unconditionally. "I do this," Professor Smith's will says, "to show my affection for the university, at the foundation of which I had the honor of taking part; to pay respect to the memory of Ezra Cornell and to show my attachment as an Englishman to the union of the two branches of our race on this continent with each other and with their common mother."

By the will of Mathias Hollenback Arnot, of Elmira, N. Y., the city of Elmira benefited to the extent of $635,000. Mr. Arnot left his home, with his art gallery and an endowment fund, valued together at $600,000, and the Arnot Ogden Hospital of the same city received $35,000.

Adolph Lewisohn, of New York City, gave $630,000 to the following charities: $250,000 to Columbia University School of Mines; $130,000 toward the erection of a pathological laboratory at Mt. Sinai Hospital; $125,000 to the Hebrew Technical School for Girls.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst gave to the University of California $500,000 for an anthropological museum. During the past ten years Mrs. Hearst has given $500,000 to this same institution.

Charles H. Farman, a graduate of Yale, class of 1895, left by his will $500,000 to his alma mater, to be used for furthering the usefulness of the Sheffield Scientific School.

Henry Phipps, of New York City and Pittsburgh, gave $500,000 to the University of Pennsylvania the money to be used in a campaign against tuberculosis.

George W. Patten, the millionaire grain operator, who died September 8, 1910, left a fortune which is expected to be directed in aid of the anti-tuberculosis campaign. Two weeks before his death Mr. Patten created a fund of $500,000, known as the "Agnes and Louisa Patten Fund," for the endowment of the Evanston Hospital Association, an institution in which he and brother James A. Patten took great interest

Darius Ogden Mills, of New York City, left $500,000 to charity. The specific bequests are: Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City, $100,000; American Museum of Natural History, $100,000; Home for Incurables of New York, $100,000; New York Botanical Gardens, $50,000; American Geographical Society, $25,000; The National Red Cross, $25,000, and St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, $100,000.

BENEFACTIONS OF 1910—*Continued.*

John Everett Smith, a wealthy Norwood, Mass., printer, under his will made Tufts College the residuary legatee to his estate, valued at half a million dollars.

Property estimated as worth $500,000 is bequeathed by James Scott to the city of Detroit, Mich., with a specification that it is to be used to erect a fountain upon Belle Isle to be called the James Scott Fountain and bear a life-sized statue of himself.

The late Arthur Hill, regent of the University of Michigan, left $425,000 to be used as follows: $225,000 to the University of Michigan for an auditorium and $200,000 for a manual training school at Saginaw, Mich.

Jesse T. Bonney, of Norfolk, Va., died August 31, 1910, and left his estate of $400,000 to educational institutions for girls which he established during his lifetime in Norfolk.

C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., donated to the Trades' and Workers' Association of the same place a sanatorium building, furnished and erected at a cost of $400,000. This is to be used as a home for widows and orphans of members of the association.

By the estate of Mrs. Hope Brown Russell, widow of Henry Grinnell Russell, of Providence, R. I., $380,000 revert to the following: The Rhode Island Hospital, $160,000; The Rhode Island Episcopal Convention, $150,000; St. Andrews Industrial School, Providence, $25,000; St. Elizabeth's Home, $25,000, and other Rhode Island charities.

The estate owned by Thomas L. Addis, of New Haven, Ct., announces that Mr. Addis, who died August 9, 1910, left property valued at $376,000, to the following institutions: General Hospital Society of New Haven, $100,000; Grace Hospital, New Haven, $100,000; The Masonic Home, Wallingford, Ct., $20,000; The New Haven Orphan Asylum and other Connecticut charities to receive the balance.

By the will of the late Edward E. Salisbury, of Boston, Mass., $355,000 will come into possession of Yale University.

An anonymous New Yorker has given $350,000 to Columbia University for a new building for the School of Philosophy. The giver said: "This gift is made in memory of my father and in recognition of friendships and associations which now go back over many years, and which you (Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler) will fully understand and appreciate."

Larz Anderson departed somewhat from the general run of philanthropic gifts by giving $300,000 to erect a bridge over the Charles River as an appropriate and artistic approach to the Stadium of Harvard.

Alexander Smith Cochran, of Yonkers, N. Y., gave to the city, through the Sanitary League, one hundred acres of land as a site for a tuberculosis hospital. The value of this gift is approximately $250,000.

Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, New York City, gave $250,000 to Yale University for an endowment fund. This makes $3,000,000 Mr. Vanderbilt's family has given to this institution.

Mrs. Julia M. Champlin, of Brookline, Mass., who died July, 1910, willed the residue of her estate valued at $250,000 to numerous Episcopal societies and charitable organizations in Boston and Brookline.

The old Third Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., an edifice built and made famous by the Thaws, has been turned over by Henry Clay Frick, its present owner, to the Salvation Army. The gift is estimated as being valued at $250,000.

Mrs. Mary E. Brinckerhoff, of New York City and Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., by her will made bequests amounting to $250,000 to various New York City charities.

The children of the late Samuel Mather, of Cleveland, Ohio, have given $250,000 to Western Reserve University, the funds to be used for the erection of a new building for the College for Women.

Howard Melville Hanna has given $250,000 to the Western Reserve University, the money to be devoted to the enlarging and bettering of its Medical Department.

Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis, Mo., has given $250,000 to the Germanic Museum at Harvard University. This building is thus sufficiently provided for, but Harvard does not accept any building unless it is endowed, so a fund will therefore be necessary for its maintenance.

Two alumni, George G. Mason, of New York City, and William S. Mason, of Evanston, Ill., both of the class of '88, have made a gift to Yale of $250,000 for a laboratory of mechanical engineering. Except the gifts of Frederick W. Vanderbilt, of the class of '76, this is larger than any gift ever made to the school by a graduate.

John W. Gates, financier, has contributed $250,000 to the University of the Methodist Church.

John H. Converse, late head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who died May, 1910, left by will $200,000 for the use of various boards of the Presbyterian church to which he had long been a most generous contributor.

Mrs. Robert D. Evans, of Boston, Mass., enriched the Boston University by a gift of $200,000, the money to be used by the School of Medicine for a department of clinical research and preventive medicine.

The will of S. E. King, of Ottawa, Kan., sets aside $200,000 for the following charities: $50,000 for the education of worthy young men, provided they do not study for the ministry; $60,000 for a high school building; $50,000 for a Y. M. C. A. building, and $40,000 for a hospital.

William K. Vanderbilt, of New York City, has astounded the French by doing the impossible. He has changed the course of a public road that ran by his training barns at Poissy, diverting passing automobiles from the thoroughfare used by the more conservative French and their horse vehicles. The expense to Mr. Vanderbilt reached the sum of $200,000.

New England educational institutions are remembered in the will of David Cummings, a shoe manufacturer of Somerville, Mass., who died April 1, 1910. Tufts College receives $65,000; Dean Academy, $50,000; the Somerville Home for the Aged, $40,000, and $40,000 distributed among various Boston charities.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz, of Newport and Cambridge, Mass., by his will enriched Cambridge charities to the extent of $193,000. Harvard University receives $100,000 for its zoology museum and a similar amount for the publication of Professor Agassiz's memoirs of his scientific trips; $50,000 is left to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a similar sum to the National Academy of Sciences at Washington, and the remainder to the city of Newport for manual training and for the Coles Laboratory, in which Professor Agassiz was much interested.

Public bequests aggregating $192,000 are contained in the will of Caroline M. Martin, of Dover, N. H. The institutions named as beneficiaries include practically all of the various missionary and educational branches of the Congregational denomination.

The Misses Alice and Irene Lewisohn contributed $192,000 to the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York City.

Mrs. D. Willis James, of New York City, donated $180,000 to the endowment fund of the old First Presbyterian Church at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, New York City, in order to preserve the interesting landmark from the encroachments of trade.

Erskine M. Phelps, deceased, formerly of Chicago, Ill., by his will released $165,000. Of this sum

BENEFACTIONS OF 1910—*Continued.*

Chicago Hahnemann Hospital receives the largest part, the remainder going to Chicago Presbyterian churches.

Charles S. Ward, of Roseville, N. J., died July, 1910, willed $160 300 to the Presbyterian Hospital of New York City and the American Tract Society, also the Reformed Boards of Home and Foreign Missions, etc.

Roman Catholic Charities benefit to the amount of $160,000 by the will of Ann Cronin, of New York City, died March 12, 1910. Among the institutions remembered are Our Lady of Perpetual Help, The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, St. Joseph's Seminary, The Literary Society of St. Vincent Ferrer, Sisters of St. Dominick, The Home for Aged, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor, The Sisters of Charity at Mt. St. Vincent, and St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children.

Alphonso Rockwell Cluett erected a building at Pawling, N. Y., for the Pawling School, as a memorial to his son, who died in 1900. The value of the gift is $150,000, and was suggested by Dr. Gamage (head master of the school), when Mr. Cluett asked him to suggest a fitting memorial.

Dr. H. H. Apple, by his generosity, increased the endowment of the Franklin and Marshall College $141,000.

Mrs. Helen Hartley Jenkins, of New York City, disbursed $158,000 during the last year. $100,000 was given for the endowment of the Chair of Medicine in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in memory of her father, Marcellus Hartley; $25,000 to the Society of the Lying-in Hospital, New York, and the remainder in smaller sums to various city charities.

By the will of Mrs. Minnie Edgerton, who died in Plainfield, N. J., June, 1910, charities in that city will receive $140,000. Bequests are made as follows: To Muhlenberg Hospital, $50,000; distribution among the poor, $25,000; Young Men's Christian Association, $10,000; Young Women's Christian Association, $10,000; Grace Episcopal Church, $10,000; Kings Daughters, $10,000; Playgrounds Commission, $5,000; Anti-Tuberculosis League, $5,000, and the Police and Firemen's Pension Fund, $5,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Henri F. de Gonghi, of Chicago, donated $135,000 to Loyola University of Chicago.

By the will of Joseph Hull, who had lived the life of a hermit for the greater part of his life in Cheshire, Ct., $100,000 reverts to the Baptist Association of Connecticut.

Two more residences, one on Grove Street and the other on Temple Street, New Haven, Ct., have been bought and given to Yale by Frederick W. Vanderbilt. This recent purchase cost Mr. Vanderbilt $100,000.

Nells Poulson gave $100,000 to the American-Scandinavian Society to be used to further educational intercourse between the nations, principally through the bringing of Scandinavian students to the United States for post-graduate courses in American universities.

Walter E. Hering, of Philadelphia, Pa., gave $100,000 to Hahnemann College, of his native city.

The will of Mrs. Mary N. Mayo, widow of Henry O. Mayo, of New York City, disposes of an estate of $100,000, to be divided equally between St. Luke's Hospital and the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, both of her own city.

The will of the late George Perkins, a wealthy rubber manufacturer and banker of Akron, Ohio, gives $100,000 as follows: $50,000 to the Akron Young Men's Christian Association and $50,000 to the Mary Day Nursery, a local institution founded by Mr. Perkins.

Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer, of East Forty-fifth Street, New York City, donated to the German Hospital and Dispensary, of New York City, $100,000 on the occasion of its fortieth anniversary and the seventieth birthday of August Zinsser, president of the hospital.

Educational institutions in New England, with missionary and charitable societies throughout the United States, will benefit by the will of Mary S. Spaulding, of Groton, Mass. Her estate, valued at $100,000, was left entirely for charitable purposes.

A gift of $100,000 to the new Home for Aged and Disabled Railroad Employés at Highland Park, Chicago, was made by Hamilton Carhart, a Detroit manufacturer. Mr. Carhart says that railroad men have helped to make him wealthy and he wishes to show his appreciation in this manner.

Under the will of Mrs. George P. Day, widow of a professor of the Yale Divinity School, Yale received $100,000 for a mission library building.

A gift of $100,000 to the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society from William H. Herriman, a member of an old Brooklyn family now living in Rome, Italy, was among the year's benefactions. The donation is for the maintenance and improvement of the Herriman Home in Rockland County, an institution founded five years ago for poor mothers and babies by a gift of $100,000 from Caroline Herriman Polhemus, a sister of the latest benefactor.

An anonymous friend of the New York Bible Society has offered the society $100,000 to be used in the distribution of the Bible among immigrants, sailors and foreigners in New York City, who speak their mother tongue.

The will of Thomas F. Walsh, the mining magnate, bequeathes $100,000 to charity, to be divided by Mr. Walsh's widow, "among such persons and in such amounts as she knows to be my wish."

Mr George A. Hearn, trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, gives to that institution $100,000 to be devoted to the purchase of canvases by living American painters.

A man who withholds his identity has given $100,000 to the College of the City of New York to put the grounds about the college into condition for all manner of athletics.

Benjamin N. Duke, the American tobacco magnate, has given to Trinity College, Greensboro, N. C., $100,000, making the gifts of the Duke family to this institution over $1,400,000.

Thomas H. Swope, who was murdered in Kansas City, Mo., during 1910, bequeathed $100,000 to various Kansas City charities.

Charles Botsford, a Boston merchant, left $100,000 to enable any Christian young man in Idaho or North Dakota to obtain a free college education provided he agrees to abstain as long as he lives from intoxicating liquors, tobacco or other narcotics.

Samuel L. Crozer, who died July, 1910, left $95,000 to be distributed between the Crozer Theological Seminary at Upland, Pa., $50,000 to go to this institution and the remaining $45 000 to other Baptist churches and charities.

The will of Richard Huncheon, of Laporte, Ind., who died in May, 1910, gives $90,000 to the following institutions: $50,000 to the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., and the remainder to hospitals and missions throughout the United States.

Robert W. Johnson, deceased, formerly President of the Johnson & Johnson corporation, directed by his will that $90,000 be distributed among the St. Peter's Hospital, Brunswick, N. J., the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and to other colleges and Episcopal churches.

John Stemme, who died January 10, 1910, in New York City, bequeathed $80,000 to be distributed among various German hospitals, dispensaries, orphanages and homes for the aged in New York City, Mount Vernon and Brooklyn.

The will of Harriet A. Brown, one of Boston's noted dress makers, directs that her estate of $75,000

BENEFACTIONS OF 1910—*Continued.*

be distributed among the following: The Young Men's Christian Association of New Jersey receives $1,000, other gifts of a similar nature dispose of $20,000, and the remainder is to be used to aid the working girls of Boston.

Walter S. Hubbell, of Canandaigua, N. Y., by his will distributes $74,500. The American Bible Society receives $15,000; American Board of Foreign Missions, $12,500; the Congregational Home Missionary Society, $11,000; the American Sunday School Union, $5,500, and the remainder to Berea College, Berea, Ky.

J. Ogden Armour, millionaire packer and grain speculator, gave $70,000 to the Armour Institute of Technology for its class in aviation.

The will of Frances Charlotte Adams, wife of Thatcher M. Adams, died October 13, at Lenox, Mass., contained bequests of $70,000; $50,000 to the Society for the Relief of Half Orphans and Destitute Children, and $20,000 upon the death of Mr. Adams, to the Children's Aid Society.

In the will of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Shepard, of Providence, R. I., charitable bequests are made to various Rhode Island hospitals and charitable institutions and to numerous Episcopal missions, amounting to $70,000.

The H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College of Tulane University, Louisiana, will receive $65,000 from the estate of Frank Walter Callender.

Under the will of Ida A. Richardson of Chicago, Ill., $61,000 of her estate goes to eight public institutions of New Orleans, Miss Richardson's former home.

Mrs. Maria Gross Hurwitz, of Baltimore, Md., gave $60,000 to Jefferson Medical College, for a chair of surgery in memory of her father, the late Professor Samuel Gross.

The name of the donor of $60,000 to the New York Zoological Society for an expedition for bird research is Anthony R. Kuser, of New York City.

John A. Schoenberg, of New York City, by his death left $60,000 to the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives in Denver, in the management of which Mr. Schoenberg took a leading part.

Greenleaf K. Sheriden, of the firm G. K. Sheriden & Co., New York City, who died December 29, 1909, left $55,000 to be distributed among his employés in the cotton firm.

C. H. Armstrong of Greenwich, Ct., directed by his will that $54,500 should be distributed as follows: $50,000 to Seney Hospital in Brooklyn, and $4,500 to the Methodist Home for Aged People, Brooklyn.

The will of Mrs. Emily M. Noyes, of New York City, who was a sister of the late Mrs. Jay Gould, leaves $50,000 to St. Mary's Free Home for Children.

Mary G. Byrnes willed $50,000 for the education of young men for the Roman Catholic priesthood.

Lewis W. Parkhurst and his wife Emma Wilder Parkhurst, of Winchester, Mass., presented $50,000 to Dartmouth College, for the construction of an administration building. This gift is a memorial to their son Wilder Lewis Parkhurst, who died during his sophomore year at the college.

George F. Baer, head of the Reading Railway, presented $50,000 to Franklin and Marshall College for its endowment fund.

The will of Mrs. Margaret E. Gray bequeathed $50,000 to the New York Academy of Medicine to establish the Landon Carter Gray Memorial Fund in memory of her husband, the well-known neurologist.

A theatre similar to the New Theatre of New York, is projected for Cleveland, Ohio. A. P. Hartz, theatrical manager, started the subscription with $50,000.

Peter Wyckoff's will (died in Brooklyn, March, 1910) bequeathed to the general synod of the Reformed Church of America, $50,000, to be used to aid poor theological students of that church.

Joseph N. Field, brother of the late Marshall Field, contributed $50,000 to the semi-centennial fund of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mrs. Dennis Horgan, of New York City, bequeathed $50,000 for a memorial Catholic church to her late husband.

Theodore P. Shonts, of New York City, donated $50,000 to Drake University.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons enriched Montpelier Seminary, Montpelier, Vt., by a gift of $50,000.

Miss Helen O. Phelps Stokes, sister of J. G. Phelps Stokes, the millionaire Socialist philanthropist, transferred two buildings, Nos. 84-86 East First Street, New York City, to the Rivington Neighborhood Association. The value of the gift is $50,000.

Ernest Simmons, of the Ernest Simmons Manufacturing Company, distributed $50,000 among his employés, saying that he had had a prosperous year and he wanted all his helpers to share in his success.

Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) contributed $50,000 toward the American Indian Statue to be erected in the New York harbor.

Mrs. Sarah B. Cockran, of Dawson, Pa., contributed $50,000 to Otterbein University.

Mrs. Susan Evelyn Murray, Washington, D. C., made a gift of $50,000 for the erection of a bishop's residence in connection with the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul at St. Albans. The gift is made as a memorial to her daughter, Miss Mabel Murray, who died a year ago while attending the National Cathedral School for Girls.

Mrs. Morris K. Jessup gave $50,000 to complete the fund for the Morris K. Jessup chair of silviculture at the Forestry School of Yale.

James T. Woodward, former President of the Hanover National Bank, New York City, by his will disposed of $47,500. The beneficiaries are St. Thomas's Church, New York, St. Luke's Hospital, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and the Society of the New York Hospital.

The will of Marcus C. Allen, of Sandy Hill, N. Y., contains bequests to various Masonic fraternities. The amount given for this purpose was $45,000.

The will of Thomas H. Dodge, the wealthy philanthropist, leaves a trust fund of $45,000, of which $30,000 is to be used seventy-five years hence for a hospital for Women and Children at his homestead and $15,000 for a school in Brookline, N. H.

John S. Huyler, of New York City, follows with $40,500; $20,000 was given before his death to Syracuse University, and $20,500 left by will to various Methodist churches and institutions.

E. F. Fackenthal, of Riegelsville, Pa., presented $40,000 to the endowment fund of Franklin and Marshall College.

Bequests amounting to $35,000 were made by the will of William Hyams, New York City, the money to be distributed among New York City Hebrew institutions.

Albert Crane, of Strawberry Hill, Ct., donated $35,000 for the purchase of a twelve-acre site for the new Stamford Hospital.

Mrs. Mary P. Hough, who died October, 1910, left an estate of $35,000. $1,000 is willed to her husband, Charles J. Hough, and the remaining $34,000 to charity.

BENEFACTIONS OF 1910—*Continued.*

Mrs. Sigmund Neustadt gave $30,000 for a vacation camp for the Educational Alliance and the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

In the will of the late John W. Winters, Paterson, N. J., he directs that his estate, valued at $30,000, will go to the Spiritualists to build a church called "The John W. Winter's Memorial Temple of Truth," and to the Oakridge Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Jane Eastman, of Manchester, N. H., presented $30,000 to the trustees of Dartmouth College.

New York religious and charitable institutions share in the estate of Mrs. Sarah Titus Zeabriskie, who died September, 1910. $28,000 is distributed by Mrs. Zeabriskie.

The late Trenor L. Park bequeathed to Harvard University $25,000; Mrs. William D. Leeds, $25,000 to the American Hospital of Paris, France; Robert J. Collier, of New York, gave $25,000 to the P. F. Collier Consumptive Dispensary in Dublin, Ireland; Mr. Arthur Ryan, of New York, making a similar donation to the same institution; Frances E. Curtiss, $25,000 to Williams College; Jacob Schiff donated $25,000 to the Berlin University for an American library; Rev. John Kellner, $25,000 to Catholic churches and charities; Mrs. Frances Sankey, widow of the evangelist, Ira D. Sankey, left $25,000 to various Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations; J. P. Williams, $25,000 to Andrew Female College; the will of W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., $25,000 to Harvard University; Mrs. Maria C. Taller, $25,000 to the New York University; Rev. Joseph Ascherl, $25,000 to various Catholic charities; Elbert H. Cary, $25,000 for a site for a new station at Gary, Ind.; Robert Treat Paine, deceased, $25,000 to Boston churches and charities; Mrs. Annie P. Lincoln, $25,000 to Grace Hospital, Boston; Mrs. Charlotte Ferry, late of Litchfield, Ct., left by will $23,000 to New York City churches and charities and the Litchfield Circulating Library; Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago, $20,000 to the Union Theological Seminary, Richmond; Mrs. Laura P. Halstead, deceased, $20,000 to Massachusetts charities; Judge Lambert Tree, deceased, $20,000 to the George Washing on University and the University of Virginia; the late Sumner Mann, of Brookline, Mass., $20,000 to Was .ington and Lee University; Mrs. Joseph Parker, deceased, $15,000; $10,000 to Yale and $5,000 to the American Female Guardian Society; John Brynteson, $15,000 for North Park College, Chicago; Mary E. Leavitt, $15,000 to New York City charities; Ella Mooney, daughter of Edward Mooney, artist, $15,000 to the National Academy of Design; Sarah B. Donnell, deceased, $12,500 to New York City Baptist institutions; Emile Berliner, $12,500 to endow a fellowship for women of scientific ability; Miss Helen M. Gould, various New York charities, $12,000; Charles H. Armstrong, deceased, $11,860 to Brooklyn charities; August Belmont, $10,000 for a club room in connection with the Interborough Rapid Transit Co.; Miss Mary R. Prime, $10,000, New York City charities; Mrs. Angelina Newman, $10,000 for a Christian school at Jerusalem, Palestine; the estate of Russell Newman, $10,000 to Lincoln College, Lincoln, Ill.; the estate of Henriette Seligman, $10,000 to New York Hebrew charities; Miss Katherine Drexel, $5,000 for a negro Roman Catholic church; Miss Cynthia M. Wesson, $7,000 to the gymnasium at Bryn Mawr; Mrs. Sarah Willis, $7,000 to the Mechanics' Institute in Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Anna M. C. Clymond, $7,000 to Huron College; Mark Twain, $6,000 to the library at Redding, Ct.; Professor Packard, $5,000 to Bowdoin College; Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, $5,000 to Sheffield Scientific School. By will of Samuel W. Bowne many charitable bequests were made including one to Drew Theological Seminary of $130,000.

The following institutional gifts, *exclusive of the above*, are as follows: Foreign Missions, $9,013,878; Protestant Laymen Missionary Movement, $6,000,000; The Washington University, St. Louis, $6,000,000; George Washington Memorial Association, $2,500,000; Chicago Young Men's Christian Association Building and Endowment, $1,350,000, $50,000 of which was subscribed by John G. Shedd and $50,000 by Victor F. Lawson; Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, $1,108,343.65; The Otto Sprague Memorial Institute Endowment, $1,000,000; Freemasons in the State of New York, $1,000,000; St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, $850,000*; Paris flood contributions, $700,000; New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital, $600,000; Palisades State Park, $575,000; Summer church work in the cities, $500,000; Christian alliance work, $414,464.97; New York Zoological Society, $350,000; Hebrew Guardian Society, $312,000; The Huntington Memorial "Close" Grace Church, New York City, $220,000; Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, $162,000; Detroit, Mich., Art Museum, $160,000; Irish-American contributions for home rule, $150,000; Cathedral Choir School (St. John's, New York City), $150,000; Religious "Chautauqua" College Port, Tex., $150,000; student contribution to the University of Wisconsin, $150,000; Cleveland, Ohio, Young Men's Christian Association, $130,000; Young Men's Christian Association, San Juan, P. R., $125,000; Orthodox Russian church, New York City, $125,000; Actors' Fund, $120,000; Protestant Sunday School Association, $100,000; Young Men's Christian Association, Tarrytown, N. Y., $100,000; the National Lumber Association Fund of $100,000 to Yale Forest School; Jerry McAuley Mission, New York City, $100,000; Richard Watson Gilder Memorial, $100,000 Cleveland Northfield Seminary, $97,500; Greenwich, Ct., Christ Church, $87,000, $37,000 of which was given by George Dominick, $25,000 by David M. Look, and $10,000 by the Rector's Aid Society; Ladies' Christian Union, New York City, $80,000; Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association, $76,000; "Tag Day," Chicago, $65,000; Parishioners of the Brick Church, New York City (purse), $60,000; Palestine Agricultural Experiment, $50,000; Fuklen University, China, $50,000; St. John's Parish House, Brooklyn, $40,000; Pittsburgh Teachers' Fund $40,000; Women's Suffrage, $36,171; New York Tribune Fresh Air Fund, $35,000; George, Jr., Republic, $30,500; Methodist Church, East Orange, N. J., $25,000; Playground, Orange, N. J., $21,500; All Souls' Unitarian Church, Washington, D. C., $19,000; Orphan Asylum, Utica, N. Y., $16,000; Mechanics' Institute, Rochester, N. Y., $13,567, and unclassified gifts to the extent of $250,000 more.

The following colleges report benefactions, exclusive of those heretofore noted, as follows: Columbia, University, $3,000,000 (the donors being the Vanderbilt family, George J. Gould, Frank Munsey and an unknown giver); Princeton, $1,171,631; The University of Vermont, $500,000; University of Pennsylvania, $500,000; William Jewel College, Liberty, Mo., $500,000; Drake University, $400,000; Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., $400,000; Bryn Mawr, $380,000; Pomona College, California, $300,000; Augustana College, $275,000; Davidson College, $225,000; Muhlenberg College, $216,000; Wesleyan College, $211,000; Milwaukee-Downer College, $205,000; Catholic University, Washington, D. C., $200,000; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, $150,000; Mount Union College, $150,000; Bowdoin College, $148,000; University for the Methodist Church, $125,000; Bethany College, $125,000; Elmira College, $110,000; Washington and Tusculum College, $101,000; Union College, $100,000; Trinity College, N. C., $100,000; Lebanon Valley, $100,000; Otterbein University, $100,000; Tulane University, $90,000; Ohio Wesleyan, $81,801 Charles City College, $81,000; Ottawa, Kan., College, $75,000; Defiance College, $70,000; Piedmont College, $65,000; Loyola University, $60,000; Dakota Wesleyan, Mitchell, S. Dakota, $55,000; Phillips Exeter Academy, $50,000; Martha Berry School, Ky., $50,000; American University, $50,000; Yale University, estate of John B. Cotton, $47,000; Middlebury College, Va., $42,000; Smith College, $40,000; Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., $40,000; Wooster University, $30,000; Hillsdale College, Mich., $30,000; Simpson College, $30,000; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $30,000; Wellesley College, $30,000; Hendrix College, Conway, Ark., $25,000; University of Michigan, $20,000; Agricultural and Normal College, Ala., $17,000; College of the City of New York, $15,500; Kenyon College, $15,000; West Virginia Wesleyan, $12,000; Illinois College, $12,000; Central College, $10,000; Tabor College, $10,000; Illinois Women's College, $10,000; University of Colorado, $10,000, and Stanford University, $10,000.

* Contributed in part by James Butler, Thomas F. Ryan, John B. Manning, John F. O'Rourke, George Ehret, John B. McDonald, Adrian Iselin, Joseph P. Grace, Peter Doelger, Wm. D. Guthrie, Mrs. Elizabeth Horgan.

Marriage and Divorce Laws.

(Revised to December 1, 1910.)

Marriage Licenses.—Required in all the States and Territories except Alaska, New Mexico and South Carolina. California requires man and woman to appear and be examined under oath, or submit affidavit.

Marriage, Prohibition of.—Marriages between whites and persons of negro descent are prohibited and punishable in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Marriages between whites and Indians are void in Arizona, North Carolina, Oregon, and South Carolina; and between whites and Chinese in Arizona, California, Mississippi, Oregon, and Utah.

Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, and in some of them is declared incestuous and void, and marriage with step-relatives is forbidden in all the States except Florida, Hawaiian Islands, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee, Wisconsin.

Connecticut and Minnesota prohibit the marriage of an epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded woman under 45 years of age, or cohabitation by any male of this description with a woman under 45 years of age, and marriage of lunatics is void in the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska; persons having sexual diseases in Michigan.

California prohibits divorced persons from marrying anywhere within a year by granting only an interlocutory decree at first and final decree one year later.

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.**
Alabama	3 years.	Abandonment two years, crime against nature, habitual drunkenness, violence, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, imprisonment for two years for felony.
Alaska	3 years.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Arizona	1 year.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion one year, excesses, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, habitual drunkenness.
Arkansas	1 year.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, former marriage existing, physical incapacity, permanent insanity.
California	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony.
Colorado	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, former marriage existing.
Connecticut	3 years.	Fraudulent contract, wilful desertion three years with total neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, imprisonment for life, infamous crime involving violation of conjugal duty and punishable by imprisonment in State prison, seven years' absence without being heard from.
Delaware	2 years.	Desertion three years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, felony—and at the discretion of the Court, fraud, want of age, neglect to provide three years.
D. of Columbia	2 years.	Marriages may be annulled for former existing marriage, lunacy, fraud, coercion, physical incapacity, and want of age at time of marriage.
Florida	2 years.	Cruelty, violent temper, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, desertion one year, former marriage existing, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Georgia	None.	Mental and physical incapacity, desertion three years, felony, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, force, duress, or fraud in obtaining marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Idaho	6 mos.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, insanity.
Illinois	1 year. §	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness two years, former existing marriage, cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, divorced party cannot marry for two years.
Indiana	2 years.	Abandonment two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, failure to provide two years, felony, physical incapacity.
Iowa	1 year.	Desertion two years, felony, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Insanity, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, consanguinity.
Kansas	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, former existing marriage.
Kentucky	1 year.	Separation five years, desertion one year, felony, physical incapacity, loathsome disease, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, force, fraud or duress in obtaining marriage, joining religious sect believing marriage unlawful, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage or subsequent unchaste behavior, ungovernable temper.
Louisiana	.....	Felony, habitual drunkenness, excesses, cruelty, public defamation of other party, abandonment, attempt on life of other party, fugitive from justice.
Maine	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion three years, physical incapacity, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium, or other drugs, neglect to provide, insanity under certain limitations.
Maryland	2 years.	Abandonment three years, unchastity of wife before marriage, physical incapacity, any cause which renders the marriage null and void *ab initio*.

*Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law. §Not required for offence within State.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS—*Continued.*

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.**
Mass'chusetts	3-5 yrs.	Cruelty, desertion three years, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium or other drugs, neglect to provide, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony, uniting for three years with religious sect believing marriage unlawful.
Michigan....	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, and in the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide.
Minnesota....	1 year.	Desertion one year, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony.
Mississippi....	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, consanguinity, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness by liquor, opium, or other drugs, cruelty, insanity at time of marriage, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Missouri.....	1 year.	Felony, absence one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, indignities, vagrancy, former existing marriage, physical incapacity, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, wife pregnant by other than husband at marriage.
Montana.....	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, innocent party may not remarry within two years, and guilty party within three years of the divorce.
Nebraska.....	1 year. †	Abandonment two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, felony, failure to support two years, cruelty.
Nevada.....	6 mos.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, neglect to provide one year.
N.Hampshire	1 year.	Cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, absence three years, habitual drunkenness three years, failure to provide three years, treatment endangering health or reason, union with sect regarding marriage unlawful, wife separate without the State ten years, not claiming marital rights, husband absent from United States three years intending to become citizen of another country without making any provision for wife's support.
New Jersey..	2 years.	Desertion two years, cruelty. No divorce may be obtained on grounds arising in another State unless they constituted ground for divorce in the State where they arose. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of legal age, former existing marriage, consanguinity, physical incapacity, idiocy.
New Mexico.	1 year.	Abandonment, cruelty, neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
New York....	(‡)	Adultery only. The marriage may be annulled for such causes as rendered the relationship void at its inception.
N. Carolina...	.....	Pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity; husband and wife living apart for ten years and having no issue.
North Dakota	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing the marriage, or want of age.
Ohio.....	1 year.	Absence three years, cruelty, fraud, gross neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness three years, felony, former existing marriage; procurement of divorce without the State by one party, which continues marriage binding upon other party; physical incapacity.
Oklahoma....	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, felony, gross neglect of duty, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Oregon.....	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness one year, physical incapacity, desertion one year, cruelty or personal indignities rendering life burdensome.
Pennsylvania	1 year.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, personal abuse or conduct rendering life burdensome, felony, fraud, relationship within prohibited degrees, physical incapacity and lunacy.
Rhode Island.	2 years.	Cruelty, desertion five years, habitual drunkenness, excessive use of morphine, opium, or chloral, neglect to provide one year, gross misbehavior, living separate ten years, physical incapacity. Either party civilly dead for crime or prolonged absence. The marriage may be annulled for causes rendering the relationship originally void or voidable.
S. Carolina....	.....	No divorces granted.
South Dakota	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing marriage.
Tennessee....	2 years.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, refusal of wife to live with husband in the State and absenting herself two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage; at the discretion of the Court for cruelty, indignities, abandonment, or neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness.
Texas.....	6 mos.	Abandonment three years, physical incapacity, cruelty, excess, or outrages rendering life together insupportable, felony.
Utah.....	1 year.	Desertion one year, neglect to provide, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness, felony, cruelty, permanent insanity.
Vermont.....	1 year.	Imprisonment three years, intolerable severity, desertion three years, neglect to provide, absence seven years without being heard from.
Virginia.....	1 year.	Insanity at marriage, felony, desertion three years, fugitive from justice two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, wife a prostitute, or either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other, physical incapacity.
Washington..	1 year.	Abandonment one year, fraud, habitual drunkenness, refusal to provide,

* Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law. † Two years for causes arising out of State. ‡ Actual residence.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS—*Continued.*

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.**
Washington (cont.)		felony, physical incapacity, incurable insanity, cruelty or indignities rendering life burdensome, other cause deemed sufficient by the Court.
West Virginia	1 year.	Desertion three years, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, husband a licentious character or wife a prostitute unknown to other party, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, consanguinity, insanity, physical incapacity, miscegenation, want of age.
Wisconsin....	1 year.	Felony, desertion one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness one year, separation five years. In the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, or understanding, consanguinity, force or fraud inducing marriage; where marriage was contracted with former marriage existing the second marriage is void without any divorce proceedings.
Wyoming.....	1 year.	Felony, desertion one year, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, husband a vagrant, physical incapacity, indignities rendering condition intolerable, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, force or fraud. The marriage is void without divorce proceedings, consanguinity, insanity, former existing marriage.

*Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law.

Divorce Statistics.

THE Bureau of the Census issued in 1910 a report of the results of a compilation of statistics of divorces of married people granted by the courts in the United States for a period of twenty years; being from 1887 to 1906, both years inclusive.

NUMBER OF DIVORCES BY STATES.

The number of divorces reported for each State in each twenty-year period and the divorce rate in 1880 and 1900, based on a five-year average, were as follows:

State or Territory.	Total Divorces Granted.		Divorce Rate Per 100,000 Population.*	
	1887 to 1906	1867 to 1886	1900	1880
North Atlantic division.	142,920	73,503	38	28
Maine..	14,194	8,412	117	78
New Hampshire....	8,617	4,979	112	85
Vermont..	4,740	3,238	75	47
Massachusetts.....	22,940	9,853	47	30
Rhode Island.....	6,953	4,462	105	93
Connecticut.....	9,224	8,542	50	61
New York.....	29,125	15,355	23	16
New Jersey.....	7,441	2,642	23	13
Pennsylvania.....	39,686	16,020	35	21
South Atlantic division.	58,603	16,357	33	13
Delaware.....	887	289	16	10
Maryland.....	7,920	2,185	40	12
Dist. of Columbia...	2,325	1,105	58	31
Virginia.....	12,129	2,635	38	11
West Virginia.....	10,308	2,555	64	25
North Carolina.....	7,047	1,338	24	6
†South Carolina.....	....	163	..	1
Georgia.....	10,401	3,959	26	14
Florida.....	7,586	2,128	79	53
North Central division.	434,476	162,830	96	55
Ohio.....	63,982	26,367	91	48
Indiana.....	60,721	25,193	142	70
Illinois.....	82,209	36,072	100	68
Michigan.....	42,371	18,433	104	72
Wisconsin.....	22,867	9,988	65	41
Minnesota.....	15,646	3,623	55	27
Iowa.....	34,874	16,564	93	60
Missouri.....	54,766	15,278	103	40
‡North Dakota.....	4,317	297	88	46
‡South Dakota.....	7,108	790	95	48
Nebraska.....	16,711	3,034	82	43
Kansas.....	28,904	7,191	109	44
South Central division.	220,289	49,327	95	35
Kentucky.....	30,641	10,248	84	35
Tennessee.....	30,447	9,625	89	38
Alabama.....	22,807	5,204	69	27
Mississippi.....	19,993	5,040	74	30
Louisiana.....	9,785	1,697	41	10
Arkansas.....	29,541	6,041	136	53
Indian Territory....	6,751	....	113	..
Oklahoma.....	7,669	....	129	..
Texas.....	62,655	11,472	131	49
Western division.....	80,337	26,699	129	89
Montana.....	6,454	822	167	125
Idaho.....	3,205	368	120	58
Wyoming.....	1,772	401	118	111
Colorado.....	15,844	3,687	158	138
New Mexico.....	2,437	255	73	12
Arizona.....	2,380	237	120	47
Utah.....	4,670	4,078	92	114
Nevada.....	1,045	1,128	111	106
Washington.....	16,215	996	184	75
Oregon.....	10,145	2,609	134	92
California.....	25,170	12,118	108	84
Continental United States.....	945,625	328,716	73	38

*Based on the annual average of divorce for the five-year period of which the census year is the median year. †All laws permitting divorce were repealed in 1878.

‡Organized from part of Dakota Territory, November 2, 1889. Divorces granted in the counties then comprising Dakota Territory are distributed between North Dakota and South Dakota, according as the counties are now located in one or the other of these States.

DIVORCE STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PARTIES TO WHICH DIVORCES WERE GRANTED.

Almost exactly two-thirds—66.6 per cent.—of the total number of divorces granted in the period 1887 to 1906 were granted to the wife. In other words, divorces obtained by the wife are twice as numerous as those obtained by the husband.

At least a partial explanation of this difference between the number of divorces granted to the husband and the number granted to the wife probably lies in the fact that without any reference to the question of which party is the more frequently responsible for the marital unhappiness that leads to divorce the wife has a legal ground for divorce more frequently than the husband. Although the law may make no distinction between the parties to a marriage in respect to the grounds on which a divorce may be granted, certain well-known and comparatively common grounds are more readily applicable against the husband than against the wife. Notably there is nonsupport or neglect to provide, which, for the husband seeking divorce, is not ordinarily an available ground, although the present investigation found 6 cases in the State of Utah in which the husband obtained a divorce for neglect to provide. Again, cruelty, although not infrequently the ground for divorces granted to husbands, is, at least so far as it is physical cruelty, more often existent as a cause for the wife's seeking a divorce. Five divorces for cruelty are granted to the wife for every one granted to the husband.

CAUSES OF DIVORCE.

Cause.	Total.		Divorce Granted to Husband.		Divorce Granted to Wife.	
	Number.	Per Cent. Distribution.	Number.	Per Cent. Distribution.	Number.	Per Cent. Distribution.
All causes	945,625	100.0	316,149	100.0	629,476	100.0
Adultery	153,759	16.3	90,890	28.7	62,869	10.0
Cruelty	206,225	21.8	33,178	10.5	173,047	27.5
Desertion	367,502	38.9	156,283	49.4	211,219	33.6
Drunkenness	36,516	3.9	3,436	1.1	33,080	5.3
Neglect to provide	34,670	3.7	6	*	34,664	5.5
Combinations of preceding causes, etc.	88,849	9.4	14,330	4.5	74,519	11.8
All other causes	58,104	6.1	18,026	5.7	40,078	6.4
Cause specified	38,129	4.0	9,825	3.1	28,304	4.5
Cause unknown	19,975	2.1	8,201	2.6	11,774	1.9

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

1. *Adultery.*—Includes this cause only.

2. *Cruelty.*—Includes cruelty, extreme cruelty, repeated cruelty, intolerable cruelty, intolerable severity, cruel and abusive treatment, cruel and inhuman treatment, cruel and barbarous treatment, attempt to take life, indignities rendering life intolerable, excesses and outrages, treatment endangering reason, treatment injuring health, violence endangering life, etc.

3. *Desertion.*—Includes abandonment, absence for a period of years, wilful desertion, utter desertion, etc.

4. *Drunkenness.*—Includes habitual or continued drunkenness, habitual or continued intemperance, habitual or continued intoxication, habitual use of opium, morphine, chloral, or other like drugs, etc.

5. *Neglect to Provide.*—Includes nonsupport, wilful neglect, refusal to provide, failure to provide, etc.

6. *Combinations of Preceding Causes, Etc.*—Includes a combination of two or more classified causes, or of one or more classified causes with some minor cause or causes.

7. *All Other Causes.*—Includes, whether occurring separately or in combination, conviction of felony, impotency, insanity, imprisonment in penitentiary, incompatibility of temper, mental incapacity, pregnancy before marriage, voluntary separation, other minor causes not here enumerated, and unknown causes.

CONTESTED CASES.

Of the total number of divorces granted in the period, 1887 to 1906, only 15.4 per cent. were contested. The proportion of contested cases was slightly larger for divorces granted to the wife than for those granted to the husband.

ALIMONY TO WIVES.

The statistics concerning alimony relate only to permanent alimony secured by the wife as an incident to the divorce suit. Alimony secured by a separate and distinct action brought for the purpose has not been considered. The figures, therefore, do not represent the true number of cases in which permanent alimony is considered by the courts, but probably only the number of cases in which it is considered simultaneously with the question of granting the divorce.

Class with Respect to Alimony.	Total.		Divorce Granted to Husband.		Divorce Granted to Wife.	
	Number.	Per Cent. Distribution.	Number.	Per Cent. Distribution.	Number.	Per Cent. Distribution.
All cases	945,625	100.0	316,149	100.0	629,476	100.0
Alimony asked	124,932	13.2	8,999	2.8	115,933	18.4
Granted	86,559	9.2	6,354	2.0	80,205	12.7
Not granted	37,936	4.0	2,615	0.8	35,321	5.6
Unknown	437	*	30	*	407	0.1
Alimony not asked	805,776	85.2	300,943	95.2	504,833	80.2
Unknown	14,917	1.6	6,207	2.0	8,710	1.4

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

DIVORCE STATISTICS—*Continued.*

CHILDREN OF THE DIVORCED.

In the cases included in the report, in 376,694 or 39.8 per cent. of the whole number, there were children of the parties to the divorce, and in 380,608 or 40.2 per cent. no children were reported. In 188,323 cases or 19.9 per cent., no mention was made of children and the presumption is that no children were involved.

More separations, it appears, occurred in the first and second years of married life than in any subsequent years. At the end of the fifth year more than one-half of the total number of separations had taken place. The number diminished slowly year by year thereafter. But it is a somewhat surprising fact that 24,143 married couples (3.1 per cent. of the whole number) separated and became divorced after the completion of twenty-five years of married life.

The number of years elapsing between separation and divorce was ascertained in 780,022 cases. About one-eighth (12.7 per cent.) of this number of divorces were granted in the same calendar year in which the separation took place. Rather more than one-third (35 per cent.) were granted either in the same year or the following year. At the completion of five years after separation 78.5 per cent. of the total number of divorces had been granted.

COMPARISON WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The figures concerning the growth and prevalence of divorce thus far considered have dealt only with the United States. The following table shows how the divorce rate in the United States compares with that in certain foreign countries.

It should, perhaps, be stated that this comparison is affected slightly by the fact that the figures for foreign countries include as a rule only absolute divorces, while those for the United States include both absolute and limited divorces. This difference is, however, of almost no practical importance, for in the United States less than 1 divorce in 100 is a limited divorce. If it is assumed that exactly 1 divorce in 100 is a limited divorce the ratio of the United States would become 72 per 100,000 population instead of 73, an immaterial difference.

Country.	Census Year.	Population.	Divorces: Annual Average.*	
			Number.	Per 100,000 Population.
Australia, Commonwealth of	1901	3,773,248	359	10
Austria	1900	26,150,708	179	1
Belgium	1900	6,693,548	705	11
Bulgaria	1900	3,744,283	†396	11
Denmark	1901	2,449,540	411	17
France	1901	38,961,945	8,864	23
German Empire	1900	56,367,178	8,680	15
Prussia	1900	34,472,509	5,291	15
Saxony	1900	4,202,216	1,209	29
Bavaria	1900	6,176,057	491	8
Great Britain and Ireland:				
England and Wales	1901	32,527,843	568	2
Scotland	1901	4,472,103	175	4
Ireland	1901	4,458,775	‡	‡
Hungary, Kingdom of	1900	19,254,559	¶2,130	¶11
Italy	1901	32,475,253	**819	**3
Japan	1898	43,763,855	93,949	215
Netherlands	1899	5,104,137	512	10
New Zealand††	1901	772,719	92	12
Norway	1900	2,221,477	129	6
Roumania	1899	5,956,690	1,187	20
Servia	1900	2,492,882	312	13
Sweden	1900	5,136,441	390	8
Switzerland	1900	3,315,443	1,053	32
United States	1900	75,994,575	55,502	73

*For the 5-year period of which the census year given is the median year except for Bulgaria and Servia. †Average annual number of divorces 1896-1900. ‡Annual average less than 1. Only 1 divorce granted during the 5-year period. ¶Annulments included with divorces. **Legal separations. ††Exclusive of Maoris.

Wills.

A WILL OR TESTAMENT is a final disposition of a person's property to take effect after his death. A codicil is an addition or alteration in such disposition. All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind, and infants. In many States a will of an unmarried woman is deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. A nuncupative or unwritten will is one made *orally* by a soldier in active service, or by a mariner while at sea.

In most of the States a will must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, and attested by witnesses, who must subscribe their names thereto in the *presence* of the testator. The form of wording a will is immaterial as long as its intent is clear.

AGE at which persons may make wills is in most of the States 21 years. Males and females are competent to make wills at 18 years in the following States: California, Connecticut, Hawaiian Islands, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah; and in the following States only females at 18 years: Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin.

In the following States persons of 18 years may dispose of personal property only: Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia; in Georgia any one over 14 years and in Louisiana any one ove 16 years is competent to make a will. In Colorado persons of 17 years, and in New York males of 18 and females of 16 years may dispose of personalty. WITNESSES—Most of the States require two witnesses, except in Connecticut (3), Maine (3), Massachusetts (3), New Hampshire (3), South Carolina (3), Vermont (3).

Acknowledgment of Deeds.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT is the act of declaring the execution of an instrument before an officer authorized to certify to such declaration. The officer certifies to the fact of such declaration, and to his knowledge of the person so declaring. Conveyances or deeds of land to be entitled to be recorded must first be acknowledged before a proper officer. Most of the States have forms of acknowledgments, which should be followed.

Acknowledgments may be taken in general by Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Judges or Clerks of Courts of the higher grades, Registers, Masters in Chancery, Court Commissioners, Town Clerks, Mayor and Clerks of incorporated cities, within their respective jurisdictions.

The requisites to a valid deed are the same in general as other contracts, but the appointment of an attorney to execute a deed for another person must in general be executed with the same formalities requisite to the deed itself.

SEALS or their equivalent (or whatever is intended as such) are necessary in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In almost all the States deeds by corporations must be under seal. FORMS are prescribed or indicated by the statutes of most of the States except Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana. SEPARATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT by wife is required in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. ONE WITNESS to the execution of deeds is required in District of Columbia, Maine (customary), Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey (usual), Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming. TWO WITNESSES to the execution of deeds are required in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin.

Promissory Notes and Checks.

Negotiable instruments, the common forms of which are promissory notes, checks, or other bills of exchange, while having the same general requisites as other contracts, have certain distinct features. The purpose of the law is to facilitate as much as possible their free passing from hand to hand like currency. The assignment of an ordinary contract leaves the assignee in no different position for enforcing his rights than that of his assignor, but one who takes a negotiable instrument from a prior holder, without knowledge of any defences to it, before its maturity, and gives value for it, holds it free of any defences which might have been set up against his predecessors, except those defects that were inherent in the instrument itself.

To be negotiable an instrument must be in writing and signed by the maker (of a note) or drawer (of a bill or check).

It must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money.

Must be payable on demand, or at a fixed future time.

Must be payable to order or to bearer.

In a bill of exchange (check) the party directed to pay must be reasonably certain.

Every negotiable instrument is presumed to have been issued for a valuable consideration, and want of consideration in the creation of the instrument is not a defence against a bona-fide holder.

An instrument is negotiated, that is completely transferred, so as to vest title in the purchaser, if payable to bearer, or indorsed simply with the name of the last holder, by mere delivery, if payable to order by the indorsement of the party to whom it is payable and delivery.

One who transfers an instrument by indorsement warrants to every subsequent holder that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and that if not paid by the party primarily liable at maturity, he will pay it upon receiving due notice of non-payment.

To hold an indorser liable the holder upon its non-payment at maturity must give prompt notice of such non-payment to the indorser and that the holder looks to the indorser for payment. Such notice should be sent within twenty-four hours.

When an indorser is thus compelled to pay he may hold prior parties through whom he received the instrument liable to him by sending them prompt notice of non-payment upon receiving such notice from the holder.

One who transfers a negotiable instrument by delivery, without indorsing it, simply warrants that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and knows of no defence to it, but does not agree to pay it if unpaid at maturity.

The maker of a note is liable to pay it if unpaid at maturity without any notice from the holder or indorser.

Notice to one of several partners is sufficient notice to all.

When a check is certified by a bank the bank becomes primarily liable to pay it without notice of its non-payment, and when the holder of a check thus obtains its certification by the bank, the drawer of the check and previous indorsers are released from liability, and the holder looks to the bank for payment.

A bona-fide holder of a negotiable instrument, that is, a party who takes an instrument regular on its face, before its maturity, pays value for it and has no knowledge of any defences to it, is entitled to hold the party primarily liable responsible for its payment, despite any defences he may have against the party to whom he gave it, except such as rendered the instrument void in its inception. Thus, if the maker of a note received no value for it, or was induced to issue it through fraud or imposition, they do not defeat the right of a bona-fide holder to compel its payment from him.

The following States have enacted a similar Negotiable Instrument law: Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, New York, and Tennessee—and the same general rules apply in all the States.

Distribution of Intestate's Personal Estate.

THE following is a synopsis of the laws of the various States providing for the distribution of the personal estate of a deceased after the payment of funeral expenses and other debts where there is no will:

In many of the States the widow and children are entitled to receive a small portion of the estate, generally varying from $100 to $500, before the claims of creditors are paid. Aside from such exempt portion of the estate, the property to be distributed to the widow or relatives is that remaining after all creditors' claims have been satisfied.

The following is the plan of distribution of a male's property. The same rules apply to a female's estate, except in some States, where the rights of a husband in the estate of his deceased wife differ from those of a wife in the estate of her deceased husband, which will be shown in a separate table.

I. In all States where the deceased leaves a child or children, or descendants of any deceased child, and no widow, the children or descendants take the entire estate, to the exclusion of all other relatives. The children take equal shares, and in most States the descendants of a deceased child together take the share of their parent, except where the descendants are all in equal degree to the deceased (all grandchildren, no children surviving), when they share equally and do not take their proportionate share of their parent's interest.

No statement is given in this synopsis of the law of Louisiana, which, being founded on the provisions of the French code and Roman law instead of the English common law, which is the underlying principle in the other States, differs in many respects from the principles followed in the other States, especially on the question of the rights of a husband and wife in each other's property and in the property acquired by the husband and wife during their married life. The provisions of the law of Indiana are also not included, for the reason that for an accurate statement of its provisions a reading of the entire statute is necessary, together with the decisions of the Indiana courts construing its provisions, which would occupy too much space for a statement here.

II. (a) If deceased leaves a widow, and no children or descendants, the widow takes all. This is the rule in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

(b) In the following States the widow takes one-half, the residue being taken by the other relatives in the manner and proportion in which they take the entire estate when the deceased leaves neither widow or descendants (given below): Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota and Virginia.

(c) In Massachusetts, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Utah the widow takes the entire estate up to $5,000 and one-half of the residue.

(d) In Connecticut and Vermont the widow takes the entire estate up to $2,000 and one-half of the residue.

(e) In New York, in case deceased leaves a father surviving, the widow takes one-half; if no father surviving, the widow takes one-half and $2,000 in addition.

(f) In New Hampshire the widow takes $1,500, and, if the estate exceeds $3,000, one-half of the residue.

(g) In Wyoming the widow takes the entire estate up to $10,000 and three-fourths of the residue.

(i) In Michigan the widow takes the entire estate up to $3,000 and one-half of the residue.

III. (a) When the deceased leaves a widow and children, or descendants, the widow takes one-third and the children share equally in the residue in the following States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio (one-half if less than $400), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(b) In the following States, if there be but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if two or more children or their descendants, the widow takes one-third, as above, and the children or their descendants the residue: California, Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Utah.

(c) In the following States the widow takes one-half and the children, or descendants, the residue: Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

(d) In the following States the widow takes the same share as each of the children: Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

(e) In North Carolina, if there are less than three children, the widow takes one-third and the children the residue; if there are three or more children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children.

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE—*Continued.*

(f) In Alabama, if there is but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if there are more than one child and less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

(g) In Georgia, if there are less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

In Nebraska if widow is not the parent of all the children of the deceased and there be more than one child, widow takes one-fourth and children the residue. If widow is parent of all children of the deceased, she takes one-half if there be but one child and the child the residue; if there be more than one child the widow takes one-third and the children the residue.

(h) In New Mexico, the widow takes one-half of the estate acquired during marriage, otherwise than by gift (by purchase, for example) and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue; the widow also takes one-fourth of the estate acquired before marriage, or by gift or legacy during marriage, the children or their descendants taking the residue.

IV. (a) When the deceased leaves no widow, children or descendants, the parents take the entire estate in equal shares in the following States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In all of the States just mentioned, except Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas, if one parent is dead, the surviving parent takes the entire estate, to the exclusion of brothers and sisters. In Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas the surviving parent takes one-half and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the residue.

In all of them, if both parents are dead, the brothers and sisters and their descendants take the entire estate.

(b) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother and brothers and sisters, or their descendants equally; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters, or their descendants: Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

(c) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters or their descendants: Arkansas, Colorado, District of Columbia, Nevada and North Dakota.

(d) In the following States the parents, if living, and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate, sharing equally. Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, and South Carolina.

(e) In Delaware and Ohio the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate in preference to the parents, who only inherit if there are no brothers or sisters or lawful issue of any deceased brothers or sisters.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE'S ESTATE.

In the following States, if the deceased was a married woman, the rights of her surviving husband in her personal estate differ from the rights of a widow in the estate of her deceased husband as shown in the above synopsis.

(a) In Delaware, District of Columbia, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Virginia the husband takes the entire personal estate, whether there is any issue of the marriage or not.

(b) In New York, if there are no children or descendants of children, the husband takes the entire estate.

(c) In Florida, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, if there are no children or descendants, the husband takes the entire estate; if there are children, the husband takes the same share as each child.

(d) In Ohio the husband takes the entire estate if there are no children or descendants; if there are children or descendants, they take the entire estate.

(e) In Alabama the husband takes one-half of the estate, the children, or descendants, taking the residue.

Law Examinations in New York State.

To entitle an applicant to an examination as an attorney and counsellor he shall pay to the examiners a fee of $15, and he must prove (15 days in advance) to the satisfaction of the State Board of Law Examiners: 1. That he is a citizen of the State, twenty-one years of age, and that his residence for six months prior to the examination is actual and not constructive, which proof must be made by his own affidavit. 2. That he has studied law in the manner and according to the conditions prescribed for a period of three years, except that if the applicant is a graduate of any college or university his period of study may be two years instead of three; and except also that persons who have been admitted as attorneys in the highest court of original jurisdiction of another State or country, and have remained therein as practicing attorneys for at least one year, may be admitted to such examination after a period of law study of one year within this State. 3. That the applicant has passed the regents' examination or its equivalent must be proved by the production of a certified copy of the regents' certificate filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Address communications concerning law examinations to F. M. Danaher, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

INHERITANCE TAX LAWS.

THE following is a synopsis of several of the laws of the various States affecting the administration of the estate of a deceased person:

1. Who to Administer.—(a) If the deceased leaves a will, the duty of administration falls upon the executor. If no executor is named, or in the event of the death or refusal of the executor to act, the Court will grant administration under the will to some suitable person, generally selected from those most largely interested under the provisions of the will, such as the residuary legatees, if any. (b) If the deceased died intestate, letters of administration are granted to the following persons in practically all the States:

First—To the surviving husband or widow.

Second—To one or more of the next of kin entitled to share in the estate.

Third—If none of the above consent to act, to one of the creditors of the estate, except in localities where there is provided by law a Public Administrator, who is preferred to creditors.

In practically all the States an administrator is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in double the value of the estate to be administered.

In most of the States, if so provided by the will, no bond is required of an executor, except that in some States an executor is required to give a bond to cover the probable amount of the debts of the estate, and in practically all the States, in the discretion of the Court, for cause shown, an executor may be required to give a bond.

2. Claims of Creditors.—The procedure in the several States in presenting creditors' claims against the estate varies very considerably. In the majority of the States the executor or administrator is required promptly to give public notice to creditors to present their claims to him, and the creditors are required so to present their claims supported by an affidavit that the same are justly due and owing from the estate, above any offsets or counter claims, within a period limited generally to six months or a year. The law of each State should be consulted for more specific details.

3. The following table contains an analysis of the laws of the several States, covering:

(1) The time provided for accounting to the Court by executors and administrators on their administration.

(2) The inheritance or succession tax upon property received either by intestate laws, last will, or by gift or transfer, designed to take effect at death, excepting legacies for religious, charitable or educational purposes, which are tax exempt in most of the States.

(3) The various classes of estate obligations given priority over other claims in case of the insolvency of the estate.

State.	Accounting.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Alabama.....	Annual accounts. Final account in one year if condition of estate permits.	None.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Wages of servants or employees.
Arizona.....	As directed by the Court.	None.	No statutory provision.
Arkansas.....	Annual accounts. Final accounting in three years.	To grandparents, parents, husband, wife, descendant, brother, sister, or adopted child the rate is 1%. $5,000 exempt. To uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, or their descendants the rate is 2%. $2,000 exempt. To others the rates are 3% up to $10,000; $10,000 to $50,000, 5%; in excess of $50,000, 6%; $1,000 exempt.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages of servants. 4. Judgments which are liens on land of deceased.
California.....	Must file account in ten months.	On estates less than $25,000 in value the tax rate varies from 1% to 5%, governed by the relationship to deceased, the nearer the relationship the smaller the rate of tax. On larger estates the above rate is increased from 1½ to 3 times. The tax exempt inheritances vary from $10,000 to a widow or minor child to $500 passing to remote relatives or strangers.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Wages due within sixty days. 5. Judgments, mortgages and other liens.
Colorado.....	First account in six months, further accounts every six months until estate is closed.	Property passing to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendant, or adopted child, or child acknowledged as such for ten years, is taxable at 2%, except estates less than $10,000 are exempt to above persons. To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece	1. Moneys held by deceased as trustee or executor. 2. Expenses of funeral and last sickness. 3. All allowances to widow or orphans.

State.	Accounting.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Colorado—(Continued)..		or their descendants tax of 3%, no exemption. To all others above $500: On $500 to $10,000, tax is 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; $50,000 to $500,000, 6%; above $500,000, 10%.	
Connecticut...	Account in one year.	To parents, husband, wife, descendants, or adopted children, the rate is 1%, and $10,000 of each estate is exempt. To more remote relatives or strangers the rate is 5% with no exemption.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Taxes. 4. Other preferred claims by State laws.
Delaware.....	Account in one year.	Exempt to parents, grandparents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child. To others exempt to $500 and taxable on excess as follows: To brothers, sisters or their descendants, 1%; to uncles, aunts or their descendants, 2%; to great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants, 3%; to those more remote in blood, 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages to servants and laborers. 4. Rent (not over one year). 5. Judgments. 6. Obligations of record. 7. Obligations under seal. 8. Contracts for payment of money or delivery of goods.
District of Columbia....	Account in fifteen months.	None.	1. Judgments or decree of Court. 2. Other debts.
Florida.....	Annual accounts.	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Judgments and debts due to State.
Georgia.....	Annual accounts.	None.	1. Year's support of family. 2. Expenses of funeral and last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Taxes. 5. Fiduciary obligations. 6. Judgments, mortgages and other liens. 7. Rent. 8. Liquidated demands.
Idaho.....	First account in three months. Future accounts as directed by the Court.	Tax on estates less than $25,000 at following rates: (a) To husband or wife, lineal issue or ancestor, 1%; exempt to widow or minor child, $10,000; to others of Class A, exempt $4,000. (b) To brother or sister, or their descendants, or wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%; exempt, $2,000. (c) To uncles, aunts or descendants, 3%; exempt, $1,500. (d) To great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, 4%; exempt, $1,000. (e) To more distant relatives or strangers in blood, 5%; exempt, $500. On larger estates than $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times above; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times above; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times above; $500,000 and upward, 3 times above.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.

State.	Accounting.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Illinois.....	Inventory in three months. Accounts as directed by the Court.	To parents, husband, wife, descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, wife of son, husband of daughter, on amounts from $20,000 to $100,000 the rate is 1%; above $100,000, 2%; exempt below $20,000. To uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or their descendants the rate is 2% on amounts less than $20,000; 4% on amounts in excess of $20,000; exempt below $2,000. To all others the rates vary with amounts as follows: Up to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; $50,000 to $100,000, 6%; above $100,000, 10%; exempt to $500.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children. 3. Expenses of last sickness, except doctor's bill and wages to servants. 4. Debts to common school or township funds. 5. Doctor's bill, last sickness. 6. Money owed in fiduciary capacity.
Indiana.....	Accounts as directed by Court.	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Debts secured by liens on real estate. 6. Wages, not over $50.
Iowa.....	First account in six months. Annually thereafter. Final account in three years.	Property passing to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child or issue thereof is exempt. To others 5% tax above $1,000. To alien non-residents of the State tax is 20%, unless alien is brother or sister, when tax is 10%.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Claims filed within six months after notice.
Kansas.....	Annual accounts.	Exempt to $5,000 to husband, wife, father, mother, child or adopted child; exempt to $1,000 to brother, sister, nephew or niece. Estates are classified by amount in five classes, with increasing rate of tax. Up to $25,000; from $25,000 to $50,000; from $50,000 to $100,000; from $100,000 to $500,000; amounts in excess of $500,000. To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child or descendant thereof, wife of son or husband of daughter, the rates on the above classes are 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%. To brother, sister, nephew or niece, the rates are 3%, 5%, 7½%, 10% and 12½%. To all others the rates are 5%, 7½%, 10%, 12½% and 15%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. Administration expenses. Wages of servants. 3. Debts due to State. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within one year after letters of administration. 6. Demands presented after one year and before two years. 7. Demands presented after two years and before three years.
Kentucky.....	As directed by Court.	Tax of 5% on all estates over $500 except to parents, husband or wife, lawful issue, husband of daughter, wife or widow of son, lineal descendants or adopted child, which are exempt.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Moneys due in fiduciary capacity.
Louisiana.....	Annual accounts.	Exempt to $10,000 to parents or lineal ancestors, children or descendants; excess taxable at 2%; to others 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Legal expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Servants' wages within one year. 5. Debts for food and supplies within six months. 6. Salaries, clerks.

State.	Accounting.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Maine.....	As directed by the Court.	To ancestors, parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child, wife of son, husband of daughter, the rates are as follows: Up to $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $100,000, 1½%; above $100,000, 2%; $10,000 exempt to parents, husband, wife, child or adopted child. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or cousin the rates are: Up to $50,000, 5%; $50,000 to $100,000, 6%; above $100,000, 7%; exempt to $500.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to husband, widow or children. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.
Maryland.....	Account in one year. Thereafter every six months till closed.	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, or lineal descendants; to others, 5% above $500.	1. Taxes. 2. Arrears of rent. 3. Judgments or decrees of Court.
Massachusetts.	Annual accounts.	(a) To husband or wife, lineal ancestor, lineal descendants, adopted child or descendants thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, taxable as follows: Under $10,000, exempt; up to $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $100,000, 1½%; above $100,000, 2%. (b) To brother, sister, nephew or niece: Up to $25,000, 3%; $25,000 to $100,000, 4%; above $100,000, 5%. Exempt to $1,000. To all other persons, 5%.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Wages, not over $100.
Michigan.....	Eighteen months allowed to close estate. More may be granted by Court up to four years.	Tax of 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendants, adopted child, or one to whom deceased stood in relation of parent, exempt to $2,000. To others, 5% over $100.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Minnesota.....	Eighteen months to settle estate, though further time may be allowed.	All inheritances above $10,000 are taxable as follows: $10,000 to $50,000, 1½%; $50,000 to $100,000, 3%; above $100,000, 5%. Estates below $10,000 exempt.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.
Mississippi....	Annual accounts.	None.	No statutory preference.
Missouri.....	Annual accounts. Final settlement after two years.	All inheritances taxable at 5% except to parents, husband or wife, or lineal descendants, which are exempt.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness; wages of servants. 3. Taxes and public debts. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within one year after letters. 6. All demands exhibited after one and before two years.
Montana.....	One year allowed for settlement of estate.	Tax of 1% to parents, husband or wife, lawful issue, brother or sister, or adopted child, exempt to $7,500. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.
Nebraska.....	Final account in three years.	Taxable at 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, and lineal descendants in lawful wedlock, exempt to $10,000. To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece,	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.

State.	Accounting.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Nebraska—(Continued).		or descendants, 2%; exempt to $2,000. To others, above $500 as follows: $500 to $5,000, 2%; $5,000 to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; above $50,000, 6%.	
Nevada.....	First account after three months. Thereafter as directed by Court.	None.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.
N. Hampshire..	Account in one year, subject to further direction by the Court.	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, brother, sister, adopted child, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5%.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Allowance to widow. 4. Taxes and expenses of last sickness.
New Jersey....	Account in one year.	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, lineal descendants, brother or sister, husband of daughter, wife or widow of son. To all others, 5%.	1. Expenses of last sickness. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Judgments and decrees.
New Mexico...	First account in one year. Yearly thereafter.	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 3. Allowance for widow and minor children. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Taxes.
New York.....	Account in one year.	Exempt to $5,000 to father, mother, widow or minor child. Exempt to $500 to husband, child, brother, sister, wife of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, or lineal descendant. Estates are classified by amount in five classes, with increasing rate of tax: Up to $25,000; from $25,000 to $100,000; from $100,000 to $500,000; from $500,000 to $1,000,000; amounts in excess of $1,000,000. To father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, or lineal descendant, the rates on the above classes are 1%, 2%, 3%, 4% and 5%. To all others the rates are respectively 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% and 25%.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 3. Taxes. 4. Judgments and decrees.
N. Carolina...	Annual accounts. Final account in two years.	Exempt to husband or wife. (1) To lineal ancestors, or descendants, brothers or sisters, or where mutual relation of parents and child existed ¾%; exempt to $2,000. (2) Descendants of brother or sister, 1½%. (3) Uncles or aunts, or descendants, 3%. (4) Great-uncles, great-aunts, or descendants, 4%. (5) To all others: $2,000 to $5,000, 5%; $5,000 to $10,000, 7½%; $10,000 to $25,000, 10%; $25,000 to $50,000, 12½%; above $50,000, 15%.	1. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Taxes. 4. Debts due U. S. or State. 5. Judgments. 6. Wages within one year. Medical attendance within one year.
N. Dakota.....	As directed by Court.	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopt-	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral and last

State.	Accounting.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
N. Dakota—(Continued)		ed child, or descendants thereof. To others, 2% above $25,000.	sickness expenses. 3. Allowance to family. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Ohio.....	First account in 18 months. Annually thereafter.	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, brother, sister, nephew, niece, lineal descendant, adopted child, person legally designated as heir, and descendants thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To others, 5% above $200.	1. Administration, funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children for twelve months. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Public rates and taxes. 5. Wages, within a year. Not over $150 to one person.
Oklahoma.....	Accounts as required by the Court.	A graduated tax is imposed, determined by varying relationship to deceased and the amount of property passing to each person.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Support of family for ninety days. 4. Taxes to U. S. or State. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 6. Judgments or mortgages. 7. Other claims presented to administrator within six months.
Oregon.....	Semi-annual accounts.	Estates less than $10,000 are exempt. (a) Tax of 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, one to whom deceased bore relation of parent, or lineal descendant in lawful wedlock, upon the amount received by each person above $5,000. (b) Tax of 2% to uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or descendants on amount received by each above $2,000. In all other cases above $500: $500 to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; above $50,000, 6%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Taxes due U. S. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Public rates and taxes. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 7. Wages within ninety days.
Pennsylvania..	Account in one year.	Estates less than $250 exempt. Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children or lineal descendants, stepchildren, wife or widow of son. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. Wages due household servants within one year. 2. Rent, within one year.
Rhode Island..	Estate to be settled in two years.	None.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts due to U. S. 4. Debts due to State, and State and town taxes. 5. Wages within six months, not exceeding $100 to one person. 6. Other claims presented within six months.

State.	Accounting.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
S. Carolina....	Annual accounts.	None.	1. Funeral, last sickness, probate and administration expenses. 2. Debts due to public. 3. Judgments, mortgages and executions. 4. Rent. 5. Bonds, contract debts.
S. Dakota.....	Account in one year.	A tax is imposed, graduated by varying relationships to deceased and amounts of property passing to each person.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Wages for 60 days. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Tennessee.....	Estate to be settled in two years.	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children and lineal descendants. To others, 5% over $250.	No priority.
Texas.....	Annual accounts.	Exempt to parents, husband, wife or descendants. The rate to others varies with amount and relationship to deceased. Exempt to grandparents, brother, sister or their descendants up to $2,000. Exempt to uncle, aunt or their descendants, $1,000. To others $500 exempt.	1. Expenses of funeral and last sickness if presented within sixty days. 2. Administration expenses, including allowance for support of widow and children for one year. 3. Debts secured by mortgage or other lien. 4. Other debts presented within twelve months.
Utah.....	First account in six months.	Tax of 5% on all estates over $10,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and administration. 3. Wages, within sixty days, not over $100 to one person. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Debts secured by liens.
Vermont.....	Account in one year.	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child, or lineal descendant thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5% above $2,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Taxes. 4. Debts due to State. 5. Debts due to U. S.
Virginia.....	Account in 18 months. Annually thereafter.	Exempt to lineal ancestors or lineal descendants, husband or wife, brother or sister. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness, not exceeding $50, doctor or druggist. 3. Taxes. 4. Money owing as trustee or in fiduciary capacity.
Washington...	Account in one year.	(a) Tax of 1% above $10,000 to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child, or lineal descendant thereof. (b) To collaterals, including the third degree of relationship, 3% up to $50,000, 4½% from $50,000 to $100,000, and 6% from $100,000 upward. (c) To those further removed, 6%	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Wages, within ninety days. 5. Taxes.

State.	Accounting.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Washington—(Continued)..		up to $50,000, 9% up to $100,000, 12% above $100,000. (d) On all sums to collaterals who are aliens not residing in U. S., tax of 25%.	6. Judgments and mortgages which are liens on land.
W. Virginia...	Account in 18 months. Annually thereafter.	To lineal ancestor, husband, wife, descendant, the rate is 1% on amounts up to $25,000: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½%: $50,000 to $100,000, 2%; $200,000 to $500,000, 2½%; above $500,000, 3%. Exempt up to $10,000, except in case of widow, where $15,000 is exempt. To brother or sister the rate is 3% up to $25,000, and for the varying amounts stated above the rates are 4½%, 6%, 7½% and 9%. To others more remote the rates are 5%, 7½%, 10%, 12½% and 15%.	1. Debts due to U. S. 2. Taxes. 3. Moneys due as fiduciary. 4. Other claims not voluntary obligations.
Wisconsin.....	Accounts as required by Court.	(1) Tax of 1% to husband, wife, lineal descendants, lineal ancestors, adopted child, one to whom deceased bore relationship of parent, and lineal issue thereof. (2) To brothers, sisters and descendants, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%. (3) To uncles, aunts or descendants, 3%. (4) To great-uncles, great-aunts and descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, 5%. When the estate is above $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times on excess; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times on excess; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times on excess; above $500,000, 3 times on excess. Exempt $10,000 to widow and lesser amounts to other relatives, down to $100 exemptions to strangers in blood.	1. Last sickness and funeral expenses. 2. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Wyoming.....	Accounts every six months.	Tax of 2% on amount above $10,000 to parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, lineal descendants, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted or acknowledged child for ten years. Except that to husband, wife or child resident of the State $25,000 to each is exempt. To others than above, tax of 5%.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and sixty days' wages. 3. Medicine and medical attendance of last sickness. 4. Judgments and mortgages. 5. All claims presented within six months. 6. All claims presented within one year.

New York State Probation Commission.

THE State Probation Commission, created by Chapter 430, Laws of 1907, consists of seven members. Four are appointed by the Governor for terms of four years each; one is appointed by the State Board of Charities from among its members; one is appointed by the State Commission of Prisons from among its members; and the State Commissioner of Education is a member *ex-officio*. Commissioners serve without compensation, but are entitled to necessary travelling expenses.

The general duties of the Commission are to exercise general supervision over the work of probation officers and to keep informed as to their work; to collect and publish statistical and other information as to the operations of the probation system; to inquire from time to time into the conduct and efficiency of probation officers, and when advisable to conduct a formal investigation of the work of any probation officer; to make recommendations and to secure the effective application of the probation system and the enforcement of the probation law in all parts of the State. The Commission makes an annual report to the Legislature showing its proceedings and the results of the probation system as administered in the various localities in the State, and making suggestions and recommendations. The Commission in the discharge of its duties has access to all offices and records of probation officers, and may direct formal investigation of the work of any probation officer.

President, Homer Folks, New York; *Secretary*, Arthur W. Towne. The Commission has its office in the Capitol, at Albany.

A contract is an agreement of two or more parties, by which reciprocal rights and obligations are created. One party acquires a right enforceable at law, to some act or forbearance from the other, who is under a corresponding obligation to thus act or forbear.

Generally speaking, all contracts which are made between two competent parties, for a proper consideration, without fraud and for a lawful purpose, are enforceable at law.

To the creation of a valid contract there must be:

1. Precise agreement. The offer of one party must be met by an acceptance by the other, according to the terms offered.

2. There must be a consideration. Something of value must either be received by one party or given up by the other.

3. The parties must have capacity to contract. The contracts of insane persons are not binding upon them. Married women are now generally permitted to contract as though single, and bind their separate property. The contracts of an infant are generally not binding upon him, unless ratified after attaining his majority. The contracts of an infant for "necessaries" may be enforced against him to the extent of the reasonable value of the goods furnished. It is incumbent upon one seeking thus to hold an infant to show that the goods furnished were in fact necessary to the infant, and that he was not already supplied by his parents or guardians.

4. The party's consent must not be the result of fraud or imposition, or it may be avoided by the party imposed upon.

5. The purpose of the parties must be lawful. Agreements to defraud others, to violate statutes, or whose aim is against public policy, such as to create monopolies, or for the corrupt procurement of legislative or official action, are void, and cannot be enforced by any party thereto.

Contracts in general are equally valid, whether made orally or in writing, with the exception of certain classes of contracts, which in most of the States are required to be attested by a note or memorandum in writing, signed by the party or his agent sought to be held liable. Some of the provisions which are adopted from the old **English Statute of Frauds,** vary in some of the States, but the following contracts very generally are required to be thus attested by some writing:

Contracts by their terms not to be performed within a year from the making thereof.

A promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person.

Contracts made in consideration of marriage, except mutual promises to marry.

Promise of an executor, or administrator to pay debts of deceased out of his own property.

Contracts for the creation of any interest or estate in land, with the exception of leases for a short term, generally one year.

Contracts for the sale of goods above a certain value, unless a portion of the price is paid or part of the goods delivered. The required value of the goods sold varies in different States from $30 to $200. In a number of the States no such provision exists.

In many of the States declarations or conveyances of trust estates.

In many States representations as to the character, credit, or responsibility of another person.

Partial performance of the contract is generally held to dispense with the necessity for a writing.

If the damages liable to result from the breaking of a contract are uncertain the parties may agree upon a sum to which either may be entitled as compensation for a breach which will be upheld by the courts, but if the sum so fixed is not designed as a fair compensation to the party injured, but as a penalty to be inflicted, it will be disregarded.

A party is generally excused for the failure to perform what he has agreed only by the act of God or the public enemy. Except in cases involving a personal element in the work to be performed, such as the rendition of services, when the death or sickness of the party contracting to perform them is a valid excuse, or contracts for the performance of work upon a specified object, when its destruction without the fault of the party sought to be held liable is a sufficient excuse.

Arrest in Civil Action.

WHILE imprisonment for debt as it formerly existed in English and American law, by which a debtor might be arrested and imprisoned for mere inability to pay his creditor, no longer exists in the United States, the statutes of the majority of the States provide for the arrest of a defendant in a civil action under varying conditions. A large number of States determine the right of arrest by the character of the claim on which suit is brought, allowing it in actions for fraud or the injuries known in the law as "torts," such as an injury to the person or property, conversion or embezzlement, libel, slander or the like. Other States only allow arrest to prevent or punish the escape of a defendant from the State and the concealment or transfer of his property with intent to defraud creditors. Still other States combine these two theories or modify them in different ways.

The following synopsis shows a grouping of the States along lines of approximately similar legislation.

In the following States no civil arrest is allowed: Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Tennessee and Texas.

In the following States the right to arrest depends upon the nature of claim in suit: In actions for fraud or torts, Connecticut; for fraud, libel, slander or violent injury to person or property, Delaware; for fraud only, Iowa and Kansas; only after verdict of jury, finding malice, fraud or wilful deceit, Colorado; for torts, breach of promise to marry, misconduct or embezzlement in office or professional capacity, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York (also for fine or penalty or to recover property concealed from Sheriff); only after judgment for fraud or personal injuries, New Mexico.

In the following States arrest is only allowed against a defendant about to remove from State or about to conceal, transfer or remove his property to avoid plaintiff's claim or defraud creditors, irrespective of the nature of the claim: Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Utah, Virginia.

In the following States arrest is allowed in contract actions where the defendant is about to depart from the State, or conceal or remove his property, and also in actions for fraud or torts of various kinds, though the provisions are not identical: Arkansas (fraud only), California, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia (fraud only), Wisconsin.

In Georgia arrest only allowed against attorneys, sheriffs or other officers of the Court for failure to pay over money collected, and in certain circumstances against defendant who conceals property from Sheriff.

In Wyoming and Ohio (only after judgment) in actions for fraud, or money lost at gambling, or where defendant has removed or concealed property to avoid judgment.

In Rhode Island, allowed in all actions except to recover debt or taxes.

Game Laws of the

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME

THE following table shows the close season for all game in the United States, with the exception of mountain sheep and goat and a few unimportant species. Where no dates are given kind of game does not exist or close season at all times. Local laws, where operative should be consulted.

		Mammals.				Birds.
		Deer.	Elk, Antelope, Moose, Caribou	Squirrel.	Rabbit.	Quail.
1	Alabama	Jan 1-Nov 1 (6)		Jan. 1-Aug. 1 (22)		Mar. 1-Nov. 1
2	Alaska (d)	Nov. 2-Aug 15.	Jan. 1-Aug. 20 (6)			
3	Arizona	Dec. 1-Sept. 15 (6)	At all times (c)			Feb. 1-Oct 15
4	Arkansas	Feb. 1-Sept 1 (12)		Dec. 1-May 1 (12)		Mar. 1-Nov. 1 (12)
5	California	Nov 1-July 15 (6)	At all times	Jan 1-Sept. 1		Feb. 1-Oct. 1
6	Colorado	Oct. 11-Oct. 1 (8)	At all times			To Oct. 1, 1912
7	Connecticut	To June 1. 1911		Dec. 1-Oct 1	Jan. 15-Oct. 1 (27)	Dec. 1-Oct. 1
8	Delaware			Jan. 1-Nov. 15	Jan. 1-Nov. 15	Jan. 1-Nov. 15
9	Dist. of Col	Jan. 1-Sept 1		Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Feb. 1-Nov. 1	Mar. 15-Nov. 1
10	Florida (12)	Feb. 1-Nov 1				Mar. 1-Nov. 1
11	Georgia	Jan. 1-July 15				Mar 15-Nov. 1
12	Idaho	Dec. 1-Sept 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 1 (1)			Dec 1-Nov. 1
13	Illinois	To 1919 (11)		Nov. 16-June 1		Dec. 10-Nov. 11
14	Indiana	At all times (9)		Oct 1-July 1	Oct 1-Nov 10	Jan. 1-Nov. 10
15	Iowa	At all times	At all times	Jan. 1-Sept. 1		Dec. 15-Nov. 1
16	Kansas	At all times	At all times	At all times		Dec 15-Nov. 15
17	Kentucky	Mar. 1-Sept. 1		Feb. 1-Nov 15 (23)	Sept. 15-Nov. 15	Jan. 1-Nov 15
18	Long Island	To Nov 1. 1913		Jan 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Nov. 1 (12)
19	Louisiana	Jan. 1-Oct 1 (6)				Mar 15-Nov 15
20	Maine	Dec. 16-Oct 1 (12)	Dec. 1-Oct. 15 (2)	At all times	April 1-Sept. 1	At all times
21	Maryland			Dec. 2-Sept. 1	Dec. 25-Nov 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1
22	Massachusetts	At all times (19)		Nov. 15-Oct 15	Mar. 1-Oct. 15	Nov. 15-Oct. 15
23	Michigan	Dec 1-Nov. 10 (12)	To 1913	Dec. 1-Oct 15		At all times
24	Minnesota	Dec. 1-Nov 10	Dec. 1-Nov. 10 (a)			Dec. 1-Oct 1
25	Mississippi	Mar 1-Nov. 15				Mar. 1-Nov 1
26	Missouri	Jan. 1-Nov. 1 (6)		Dec. 22-July 1		Jan 1-Nov. 1
27	Montana	Dec 1-Oct 1	Dec. 1-Oct. 1 (3)			At all times
28	Nebraska	At all times	At all times	Dec. 1-Oct. 1		At all times
29	Nevada	Oct. 15-Sept 15	At all times			Jan 1-Oct. 15
30	New Hampshire	Dec. 15-Dec. 1 (12)	At all times	To Oct. 1. 1913	Apr. 1-Oct. 1	Dec 1-Oct 1
31	New Jersey (9)	Nov. 2, 9,16,23,30 (6)		Jan. 1-Nov. 15 (24)	Dec. 31-Nov 15	Jan. 1-Nov. 15 (24)
32	New Mexico	Nov 16-Oct. 15 (b)	At all times			Jan 1-Oct 1
33	*New York	Nov 1-Sept. 16*	At all times	Dec. 1-Oct. 1*	Feb. 16-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Nov. 1
34	North Carolina	Feb. 1-Oct. 1		Local laws		Mar 1-Nov 1
35	North Dakota	Dec. 1-Nov. 10	At all times			At all times
36	Ohio			Oct. 31-Oct. 1	Dec. 6-Nov. 15	Dec. 5-Nov 15
37	Oklahoma	Dec. 1-Nov 1 (6)	At all times			Feb 1-Nov. 15
38	Oregon	Nov.1-Aug 1 (6)(12)	At all times	Jan. 1-Oct 1		Nov 15-Oct. 15 (12)
39	Pennsylvania	Dec 1-Nov 15 (b)		Dec. 1-Oct. 15	Dec. 15-Nov 1	Nov 15-Oct. 15
40	Rhode Island	At all times (9)		Jan. 1-Oct. 16	Jan. 1-Oct. 16	Dec. 16-Oct. 15
41	South Carolina	Feb 1—Nov. 1				Mar 1-Nov. 15 (12)
42	South Dakota	Dec 1-Nov. 1				To Oct 1, 1912
43	Tennessee	To Oct. 1, 1911 (14)		Mar. 1-June 1 (12)		Mar 1-Nov. 15
44	Texas	Jan 1-Nov 1 (a)	To July 1, 1912			Feb. 1-Nov. 1
45	Utah	Nov. 15-Oct 15 (b)	At all times			At all times (12)
46	Vermont	Oct. 31-Oct 25 (9)	At all times	Dec 1-Sept. 15	May 1-Sept 15	To Sept 15, 1911
47	Virginia	Dec. 1-Sept. 1 (12)		Local laws	Feb. 1-Nov. 1 (29)	Feb 1-Nov 1 (12)
48	Washington	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 15 (?)			Jan. 1-Oct. 1 (12)
49	West Virginia	Dec 1-Oct. 15 (a)		Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Dec 20-Nov. 2 (12)	Dec. 1-Nov. 1
50	Wisconsin	Dec 1-Nov 11 (12)	At all times	Feb. 1-Oct 10 (12)	Feb. 1-Oct. 10 (12)	To Oct. 1, 1915
51	Wyoming	Dec 1-Sept. 25	At all times			At all times

1 Elk only 2 Cow and calf moose, all year. Caribou, to Oct. 15, 1911. 3 Moose, caribou, bison or Buffalo, all the year. 4 Prairie chicken, closed season all year. Oklahoma, Nov. 1-Sept. 1; Oregon, Oct. 15-Sept. 1. 5 Snipe—California, April 1-Oct. 1, Louisiana Apr 1-Sept. 15; New Hampshire, Dec 1-Oct. 1. 6 West Virginia, Mar. 1-Oct. 15, female protected all the year 7 Moose and antelope, males only 8 Rail—Connecticut, Jan. 1-Sept 12. 9 Deer raised in private preserves may be killed at any time. 10 Certain species 11 Deer raised in inclosure for market may be killed Oct. 1-Feb. 1. 12 Local exceptions. 14 Except Fentress County, Dec 1-Jan. 1. 15 In Suffolk County. 16 Plover—Missouri, Jan. 1-Sept. 1. Nebraska Sept 1-July 15 18 Except July 19 Except Mar. 1-April 21. Sundays and Mondays are also closed seasons for ducks and other waterfowl 20 Female deer, Nov 1-Sept 1 21 Swan, all year. Duck, Jan 1-Sept 1. 22 Except May 15-June 15. 23 Except June 15-Sept. 15. 24 Southern Section, Northern Section, Dec 2-Oct. 15 25 Southern Section, Northern Section, Jan 2-Oct 15 26 Except April 16-March 1 27 Between Dec 1 and Jan. 15 hunting with dog and ferret only. 28 Cock pheasant may be killed Nov. 1-Feb 1 under permit. 29 Residents of the State may kill rabbits on their own land at any time Prohibitory laws against hunting doves and robins exist in nearly all States. Sale of game during close season is prohibited in most States. License fees from non-residents required in some States.

(a) Female deer and elk and deer without horns protected at all times. (b) Except deer without horns Non-resident not permitted to kill. (c) Open season for antelope Mar 1,1911. (d) Game animals or birds may be killed at any time for food or clothing by native Indians or Esquimaux or by miners or explorers in need of food, but game so killed can not be shipped or sold.

*NEW YORK Dates for deer hunting apply to Adirondack region and Dutchess County only, rest of State no open season. (Exceptions) Ulster, Orange and Sullivan Counties, Nov. 1-Oct. 16. Fawns at all times. Hunting with dogs, traps, or devices of any kind prohibited Grouse and quail must not be killed in Dutchess County until Oct., 1913.

SQUIRREL—Exceptions. Richmond and Niagara Counties all the year.

WILD BIRDS—Catching, killing, or the possession of live or dead, and robbing of nests prohibited at all times—except English sparrow crane hawk, crow, owl, and blackbird.

Hunting and shooting on Sunday prohibited

Export of game or birds taken in the State is prohibited.

FISH LAWS, NEW YORK STATE, OPEN SEASON.

Trout (Brook, Brown and Rainbow)—April 16 to August 31. Exceptions: Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Lewis, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Warren, Washington,

Several States, 1911.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

The first date of the close season and the first date of the open season are given. Open season may be found by reversing the dates.

Compiled and corrected to October 1. 1910

Grouse and Prairie Chicken.	Wild Turkey.	Pheasant.	Woodcock.	Duck, Goose, Swan	Plover, Snipe, Rail.	
		BIRDS.				
To Dec. 1, 1912	Apr. 1-Dec. 1 (6).	To Dec. 1, 1912	Mar. 15-Sept. 1	Mar. 15-Sept. 1	May 1-Nov 1	1
Mar 2-Sept 1				Mar. 2-Sept. 1	Mar 2-Sept 1	2
Feb. 1-Oct. 15	Dec. 1-Sept 15	Feb. 1-Oct 15			Feb 1-Oct. 15	3
Dec 1-Oct. 31	May 1-Sept. 1 (12).	To Mar. 14, 1913				4
To Sept. 1, 1911	At all times	At all times		Feb. 15-Oct. 1	Feb 15-Oct 1 (5)	5
Oct 21-Oct 1	At all times	At all times		April 16-Sept 10	Dec 1-Aug 1 (26)	6
Dec 1-Oct. 1		Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Dec 1-Oct. 1	Jan 1-Sept. 1	Jan 1-Sept. 1 (8)	7
		Jan 1-Nov. 15		Apr. 16-Oct. 1 (12)	Feb 2-Sept. 1	8
Mar. 15-Sept. 1	Dec. 26-Nov 1	Dec. 26-Nov. 1	Jan 1-July 1	Apr. 1-Sept. 1	April 1-Sept. 1	9
	Mar 1-Nov. 1	At all times		April 1-Oct. 1		10
	Mar. 15-Nov. 1	Mar 15-Nov 1	Feb 1-Sept. 1	Feb 1-Sept. 1 (10)	Mar 15-Sept 1	11
Dec. 1-Aug 15 (4)		At all times		Mar. 1-Sept 1	Mar 1-Sept 1	12
To July 1, 1911	To July 1, 1913	To July 1, 1913 (28)	Nov 30-Aug. 2	April 16-Sept. 1	May 2-Sept 1	13
Jan. 1-Nov. 10 (4)	At all times	At all times	Jan 1-July 1	April 15-Sept 1	April 15-Sept 1	14
Dec 1-Sept. 1	Dec 15-Nov. 1	Dec. 15-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-July 10	April 15-Sept. 1	April 15-Sept 1	15
Oct. 15-Sept. 15 (12)		To 1913		April 15-Sept. 1	Sept 15-July 15	16
	Feb. 1-Sept. 1	At all times	Feb 1-June 20	April 1-Aug 15		17
Jan. 1-Nov. 1		Jan. 1-Nov. 1 (15)	Jan 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 11-Oct. 1	Jan 1-July 16	18
To Dec. 1, 1915	Apr. 15-Nov. 1 (6)	To Dec. 1, 1915	Mar 1-Jan 1	Mar. 15-Oct. 1	Mar 15-Oct 1 (5)	19
Dec. 1-Sept. 15		To 1913	Dec. 1-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Sept. 1 (10)	May 1-Aug 1	20
Dec 25-Nov 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1		Dec. 25-Nov. 1 (18)	April 10-Nov. 1	May 1-Aug. 15	21
Nov. 15-Oct. 15 (4)		At all times	Nov 15-Oct 15	Jan. 1-Sept 15 (10)	Jan. 1-Aug 1	22
Dec. 1-Oct. 15 (4)		Dec 16-Nov. 1	Jan 2-Sept. 1	Jan. 2-Sept. 1 (12)	Jan 2-Sept. 1	23
Nov. 7-Sept. 7		Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Nov. 7-Sept. 7	Dec 1-Sept 7	Nov. 7-Sept 7	24
	May 1-Jan. 1 (6)			Mar 1-Sept 1	Mar. 1-Sept. 1	25
At all times	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	At all times	At all times	May 1-Sept 15	May 1-Sept. 15 (16)	26
Nov 1-Oct. 1		Nov. 1-Oct. 1		Jan 1-Sept 1		27
Dec. 1-Oct. 1	At all times.	At all times		April 6-Sept 15	May 2-Sept 15 (16)	28
Jan. 1-Oct. 1			Mar. 15-Sept. 15	Mar. 15-Sept 15	Mar. 15-Sept 15	29
Dec. 1-Oct. 1		At all times	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Feb 1-Oct 1	Feb 1-Oct. 1 (5)	30
Jan. 1-Nov. 15 (24)	Jan. 1-Nov. 15 (24)	Jan. 1-Nov. 15 (24)	Jan. 1-Nov. 15 (24)	Mar 16-Nov. 1 (12)	Jan 1-May 1	31
Jan. 1-Oct 1 (4)	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	At all times			Mar 2-Sept 15	32
Dec. 1-Oct. 1		At all times (12)	Dec. 1-Oct 1	Jan. 11-Sept. 16	Jan. 1-Sept 16	33
	Mar. 1-Nov. 1		Local laws	Local laws		34
Nov. 2-Sept. 7		At all times	Nov. 2-Sept. 7	Dec. 16-Sept 7		35
Dec. 5-Nov. 15		To Nov., 1913	Dec. 5-Sept. 1	Jan 1-Sept. 1 (19)	Jan 1-Sept. 1 (19)	36
At all times (4)	Jan. 1-Nov. 15	To Nov. 1914		May 1-Aug. 15	May 1-Aug. 15	37
Nov.15-Oct.15(4)(12)		Oct 15-Sep. 1 (12)		Mar. 1-Oct 1 (12)	Mar.1-Oct. 1 (12)	38
Dec. 1-Oct. 15	Nov. 15-Oct. 15	Dec. 1-Oct. 15	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	April 10-Sept. 1	Dec. 1-July 15	39
Dec. 16-Oct. 15			Dec. 16-Oct. 15	April 1-Aug. 15	Jan. 1-Aug 1	40
	Mar. 1-Nov. 15 (12)	At all times	Jan. 15-Sept. 1			41
To Sept 10, 1911		To Jan. 1, 1915	Oct. 10-Sept 10	April 10-Sept 10	Oct 10-Sept 10	42
Mar 1-Nov. 1	Mar. 1-Nov. 1 (12)	Jan. 1-Dec. 1	April 15-Oct. 1	April 15-Oct. 1	April 15-Oct 1	43
To July 1, 1912	April 1-Dec. 1	To July 1, 1912				44
At all times		At all times		Jan. 1-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Oct. 1	45
Nov 15-Sept 15		To Oct. 1, 1913	Nov. 1-Sept. 15	Jan 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 15	46
Feb. 1-Nov 1 (12)	Feb. 1-Nov. 1 (12)	Feb. 1-Nov. 1 (12)	Feb. 1-Nov. 15 (12)	May 1-Oct. 15 (10)	Jan 1-July 20	47
Jan. 1-Oct. 1 (12)		Jan. 1-Oct. 1 (12)		Feb 1-Oct. 1 (12)	Feb. 1-Oct. 1 (12)	48
Dec. 1-Oct. 15	Dec. 1-Oct. 15	Dec. 1-Oct. 15 (12)	Dec. 20-July 15	April 20-Sept. 1	Dec 20-July 15	49
Oct 1-Sept. 10 (12)		To Oct. 1, 1915	Dec 1-Sept. 10	May 1-Sept 10 (21)	Dec 1-Sept 10	50
Dec. 1-Sept 25 (12)		To Sept. 1, 1912		May 1-Sept 1	May 1-Sept 1	51

and that portion of Herkimer County north of the Mohawk River, May 1 to August 31; counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Cortland, Livingston and Wyoming, April 16 to July 15, County of Chenango, April 16 to July 31; Genesee River in the County of Allegany, and Spring Brook in the County of Livingston, April 16 to August 31. Minimum length, six inches Trout must not be sold. Not more than ten pounds of trout may be taken or transported by one person at one time Trout must not be taken by any other method than angling

Lake Trout and Whitefish.—May 1 to August 31. Exceptions: Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, January 1 to October 31; counties of Ulster, Sullivan, Orange, Rockland, Westchester and Richmond (lake trout only), May 1 to June 30; Lake Keuka (lake trout only), April 16 to August 31. Lake trout, minimum length, fifteen inches. Whitefish, minimum weight, two pounds in the round Not more than twenty-five pounds of lake trout may be taken or transported by one person at one time.

Black Bass and Oswego Bass.—June 16 to December 31. Exceptions: Glen Lake, August 1 to October 31; Lake George and Schroon Lake, August 1 to December 15, town of Horicon and Trout Lake in the town of Bolton in Warren County, July 11 to December 31; Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties, June 16 to October 15. Minimum length, ten inches Limit per day to one person, twenty-four, to a boat, two or more persons, thirty-six: St. Lawrence River limit, twelve black bass to one person or twenty-four to one boat. Bass must not be taken by any other method than angling.

Pickerel and Pike.—May 1 to last day of February Exceptions: Lake George, June 16 to December 31; Glen Lake, June 16 to October 31. Pike, minimum length, ten inches. Pickerel, minimum length (St. Lawrence River), twenty inches.

Muscalonge.—June 1 to last day of February. Exceptions: Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties, June 16 to October 15. Minimum length, twenty four inches.

Salmon.—March 1 to August 15.

(Long Island, Open Season)

Trout.—Last Friday in March to August 30.

Lake Trout and Rainbow Trout.—April 1 to September 30.

Black Bass.—May 30 to December 31.

NOTE.—The State Fish and Game Laws apply where not in conflict with the Long Island provisions.

Rowing.

YALE VS. HARVARD—'VARSITY EIGHTS.

YALE and Harvard eights have rowed forty-four races, beginning in 1852 on Lake Winnipiseogee at two miles. In 1855 the course was changed to Springfield and lengthened to three miles. Lake Quinsigamond was the scene for nine years, and Lake Saltonsall for 1869. After an interval of seven years the crews in 1876-77 went to Springfield, Mass. when the four-mile course was inaugurated. In 1878 the crews changed again to New London, Ct. The records:

Date	Won By.	Time		Date.	Won By.	Time	
		Winner.	Loser.			Winner	Loser
Aug 3 1852	Harvard.	....	....	July 2, 1886	Yale	20.41¼	21.05
July 21 1855	Harvard.	....	....	July 1, 1887	Yale	22.56	23.10¾
July 26 1857	Harvard	19.18	20.18	June 29, 1888	Yale.	20.10	21.24½
July 27 1859	Yale.	19.14	19.16	June 29, 1889	Yale	21.30	21.55
July 24, 1860	Harvard.	18.53	19.05	June 27, 1890	Yale	21.29	21 40
July 29 1864	Yale	19.01	19.43½	June 26, 1891	Harvard.	21 23	21.57
July 28 1865	Yale	17.42½	18.09	July 1, 1892	Yale	20.48	21.42½
July 27 1 66	Harvard.	18.43	19.10	June 3, 1893	Yale	25.01½	25.15
July 19 1867	Harvard.	18.13	19.25½	June 28, 1894	Yale	22.47	24.40
July 24 1868	Harvard.	17 48½	18.3-½	June 28, 1895	Yale	21.30	22.05
July 23, 1869	Harvard.	18.02	18.11	June 29 1899	Harvard.	20.52¼	21.13
July 22, 1870	Harvard.	Foul	Disq.	June 28 1900	Yale	21.12 4-5	21.37 2-5
July 30. 1876	Yale.	22.02	22.33	June 27, 1901	Yale	23 37	23.45
June30 1877	Harvard.	24.36	24.44	June 26, 1902	Yale	20.20	20.33
June 28. 1878	Harvard.	20.44¾	21.29	June 25 1903	Yale	20 19 4-5	20.29 3-5
June 27 1879	Harvard.	22.15	23.58	June 30, 1904	Yale	21.40¼	22.10
July 1 1880	Yale.	24.27	25.09	June 29 1905	Yale	22 33	22 36
July 1, 1881	Yale	22.13	22.19	June 28, 1906	Harvard.	23.02	23.11
June30 1882	Harvard.	20.47	20.50½	June 27 1907	Yale	21.10	21.13
June 28, 1883	Harvard.	24.26	25 59	June 25, 1908	Harvard.	24.10	27 45
June 26 1884	Yale.	20.31	20 46	July 1, 1909	Harvard.	21.50	22.10
June 26, 1885	Harvard.	25.15½	26.30	June 30, 1910	Harvard.	20.46¼	21.04

Half-mile—Yale, 2m. 30s.; Harvard, 2m 30⅕s. One mile—Yale,. 5m 03s; Harvard. 5m 05s. One and one-half miles—Harvard, 7m 45⅕s; Yale. 7m. 45⅕s Two miles—Harvard 10m 15s.. Yale,. 10m 16s Two and one-half miles—Harvard. 12m. 42⅕s., Yale. 12m,' 44s Three miles—Harvard 15m. 23s; Yale. 15m 27s Three and one-half miles—Harvard. 18m. 03s.; Yale. 18m 14s. Yale crew: Bow. E. Frost; 2. A. P. Colburn; 3. T. H. Baker; 4. G. H Campbell; 5. H B. Van Sideren; 6 C L; Buckingham, 7. R. A Wodell: stroke, B F B. Wallis; coxswain, F C. Fearing. Harvard crew: Bow. R. Whitney; 2. G F Newton. Jr.; 3. G. O. Metcalf; 4. L. Whitington, Jr. 5. E. C. Bacon; 6. A. Strong, 7. J E. Wald; stroke, R. C. Cutler; coxswain, A. K. McGregor.

'VARSITY FOUR-OARED—TWO MILES.

Harvard 13m. 00⅕s; Yale. 13m 18s. Half mile—Yale, 2m. 50s.; Harvard. 2m. 57s One mile—Yale. 6m 14s.; Harvard, 6m 19s. One and one-half miles—Harvard. 9m. 1s.; Yale 9m 2s. Yale crew Bow. L K Thorn, 2 M. Bogue; 3. D. Van Blarcom; stroke, A. A. Low, Jr.; coxswain. J A. Copp. Harvard crew: Bow, C. F Loring; 2. S A Sargent, Jr; 3, G. H. Balch; stroke. H. Forster; coxswain. H. M. Voorhees.

FRESHMAN EIGHT OARED—TWO MILES.

Harvard 11m 54⅕s; Yale, 12m 02s. Half-mile—Harvard, 2m. 50s; Yale. 2m 53s. One mile—Harvard 5m. 58s; Yale. 6m 01s. One and one-half miles—Harvard. 9m. 01s; Yale. 9m 02s Harvard crew. Bow. B. Warren; 2. V S Sullivan; 3. G von L. Meyer Jr.; 4. N. B. Lincoln; 5 P. H Keays; 6 G F Stratton; 7. W Moffatt; stroke, A. M. Goodale; coxswain. T. Abeles. Yale crew: Bow. R. L Davidson; 2. N R Read; 3. A D. Adams; 4. J H. Philbin; 5. D. R. Oldenburg; 6. J R. Walker; 7. Walter Camp, Jr.; Stroke. W F. Howe; coxswain. W. Badger.

INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA.

'Varsity eight-oared. four-mile races rowed at Poughkeepsie since 1900 have resulted as follows:

June 30, 1900—Pennsylvania, 19m 44 3-5s; Wisconsin, 19m. 46 2-5s: Cornell, 20m. 04 1-5s.; Columbia, 20m 08 1-5s, Georgetown, 20m. 19 1-5s.

July 2. 1901—Cornell 18m 53 1-5s. (record): Columbia, 18m. 58s.; Wisconsin, 19m 06 4-5s; Georgetown, 19m 21s.; Syracuse 19m. 49s; Pennsylvania. 19m. 58 1-5s.

June 21, 1902—Cornell, 19m 05 3-5s; Wisconsin. 19m. 13 3-5s.; Columbia. 19m. 18 3-5s.; Pennsylvania 19m. 26s; Syracuse 19m 31 2-5s; Georgetown. 19m. 32s.

June 26, 1903—Cornell, 18m 57s; Georgetown. 19m. 27s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 29 2-5s; Pennsylvania 19m 36 2-5s. Columbia. 19m. 54 4-5s

June 28 1904—Syracuse 20m. 22 3-5s; Cornell, 20m. 31⅕s; Pennsylvania. 20m. 42s; Columbia. 20m 45 2-5s; Georgetown. 20m. 52 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 01 1-5s.

June 29, 1905—Cornell. 20m 29 2-5s; Syracuse. 21m 47 2-5s; Georgetown, 21m. 49s.; Columbia. 21m 53 4-5s; Pennsylvania. 21m. 59 4-5s.; Wisconsin. 22m. 06 1-5s.

June 23, 1906—Cornell, 19m 36 4-5s; Pennsylvania. 19m. 43 4-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 45 1-5s.; Wisconsin 20m 13 4-5s; Columbia 20m 18 3-5s; Georgetown, 20m 36s.

June 26 1907—Cornell. 20m 02 3-5s; Columbia. 20m 04s.; Annapolis. 20m. 13 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m 33 2-5s Wisconsin. Georgetown. Syracuse

June 27. 1908—Syracuse, 19m. 34 1-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 35 1-5s.; Cornell, 19m. 39s.; Pennsylvania, 19m 52 3-5s; Wisconsin. 20m 43 4-5s.

July 2. 1909—Cornell 19m 02s.; Columbia, 19m. 04 2-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 15 1-5s.; Wisconsin. 19m. 24 1-5s; Pennsylvania. 19m 32 1 5s.

June 25. 1910—Cornell, 20m 42 1-5s.; Pennsylvania. 20m 44 1-5s; Columbia, 20m. 54 1-5s; Syracuse 21m 01 3-5s; Wisconsin. 21m 15 3-5s Winning crew: Bow, C. N. Seagrave; 2. L. D. Simpson; 3 A D Wakeley, 4. W M Atchison; 5, S H. Sutton; 6. P. L. Day; 7. S. Names; stroke, P. F. Bower

'VARSITY FOUR-OARED—TWO MILES.

Winners—1900. Pennsylvania, 10m 31 1-5s; 1901. Cornell. 11m. 39 3-5s.; 1902, Cornell, 10m. 43 3-5s.; 1903, Cornell, 10m 34s; 1904, Cornell. 10m. 53 3-5s; 1905, Syracuse, 10m. 15 2-5s; 1906, Cornell. 10m.

ROWING—*Continued.*

35 1-5s ; 1907, Syracuse. 10m 37 1-5s.: Cornell. 10m. 40s.; Pennsylvania. 10m. 49s ; Columbia. 10m. 59 3-5s.: 1908. Syracuse. 10m 52 4-5s.; Columbia. 11m 06 3-5s.: Pennsylvania. 10m. 57 4-5s.; 1909. Cornell. 10m 01s.; Syracuse. 10m 10s.; Columbia. 10m. 12s.; Pennsylvania. 10m 27 2-5s ; 1910, Cornell. 11m. 37 4-5s.; Syracuse. 11m. 43 2-5s ; Columbia. 11m. 48 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 12m. 22s.

FRESHMAN EIGHT-OARED—TWO MILES.

Winners—1900, Wisconsin. 9m. 45 2-5s.; 1901, Pennsylvania, 10m. 20 1-5s ; 1902. Cornell. 9m. 39 4-5s ; 1903, Cornell. 9m 18s ; 1904, Syracuse. 10m 01s ; 1905. Cornell. 9m. 35 2-5s.; 1906, Syracuse. 9m. 51 3-5s ; 1907, Wisconsin. 9m. 58s.; Syracuse. 10m. 03s.; Pennsylvania. 10m. 04s ; Columbia. 10m 05 2-5s ; Cornell. 10m 07 4-5s.; 1908 Cornell. 9m 20 2-5s ; Syracuse, 9m. 38 3-5s.; Columbia. 9m 43s.; Wisconsin. 9m. 55 1-5s ; Pennsylvania. 10m. 42s ; 1909. Cornell. 9m 11 3-5s ; Syracuse, 9m. 14 3-5s.; Pennsylvania. 9m 21s.;Wisconsin. 9m. 22 1-5s ; Columbia. 9m. 26s ; 1910, Cornell, 10m. 40 1-5s.; Columbia, 10m 53 2-5s.; Syracuse. 10m. 53 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 11m. 9 1-5s.; Wisconsin. 11m. 15 1-5s.

BEST INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

'Varsity eight-oared. four-mile race: Cornell, July 2. 1901. 18m. 53 1-5s. 'Varsity four-oared. two-mile race: Cornell. July 2. 1909. 10m 01s. Freshman eight-oared. two-mile race; Cornell, July 2, 1909, 9m. 11 3-5s.

DUAL COLLEGE REGATTAS.

April 9—Stanford University eight defeated University of California eight at Oakland. Cal.
April 21—Harvard eight beat Annapolis at Annapolis Distance, 2 miles; winner's time, 11m. 17s.
May 7—Annapolis eight beat Columbia at Annapolis. Distance. 2 miles; winner's time. 10m. 42 2-5s.
May 21—Annapolis eight beat Syracuse at Annapolis. Distance. 2 miles; winner's time. 10m. 35 4-5s.
May 30—Cornell Junior eight beat Pennsylvania at Ithaca. N. Y Distance. 2 miles.
May 30—Cornell eight defeated Harvard on the Charles River. Distance. 2 miles; winner's time. 11m. 23s.
May 30—Cornell Freshmen eight defeated Harvard on the Charles River. Distance. 2 miles; time. 11m. 15s
June 4—University of Wisconsin eight defeated University of Washington eight on Lake Mendota, Madison, Wis. Distance. 3 miles; time 16m. 6s.

IMPORTANT REGATTAS IN 1910.

American Henley—Eighth annual regatta held over Schuylkill River course. 1 mile 550 yards. Philadelphia. May 21. The results follow: Second single sculls—Won by Fred Fuessel, Harlem R. C., New York. Time—8m. 50 2-5s. Special interclub second eight-oared shells—Won by Wahnetah B. C., New York. Time—7m. 33 2-5s. First four-oared shells—Won by University Barge Club, Philadelphia. Time—8m. 3 1-5s. First four-oared sculls—Won by University B. C., Philadelphia. Time—7m 50s. Junior collegiate eight-oared shells—Won by Harvard. Time—7m. 9 1-5s. First single sculls—Won by Fred Shepheard, Harlem R. C., New York. Time—8m. 54 2-5s.

Harlem Regatta Association, forty-fourth annual regatta, held May 31, at New York. Results: Junior double sculls—Won by New York A. C., with H J. Clarke, bow; J. A. McKenna, stroke Time—6m. 20 2-5s Senior quarter-mile dash—Won by Fred Fuessel, Harlem R. C. Time—1m. 1 2-5s Junior four-oared gigs—Won by Union Boat Club, with John Campbell, bow; Charles J. Schneider 2; Edwin G. Britz 3; Perry Kiernan, stroke; George W. Hayden, coxswain. Time—6m 32 2-5s Junior single sculls—Won by G Waldo Smith Nonpareil R. C. Time—6m. 55s. Junior eight-oared shell—Won by New York A C., with L H Stone bow; T F. Gleason. 2; E Kelley, 3; J L Lequin, Jr., 4; T W Dooley, 5; J Richards, 6, J G. C. McNair, 7; G. T. Walsh, stroke; W T. Higgins, coxswain Time—5m 55s. Junior centipede—Won by Harlem R. C. with John Demarest, bow; D. Wilson 2; H C Hansen, 3; W. Lyons, stroke Time—6m. 30s Intermediate single sculls—Won by Edward F. Hoffman, University Barge Club, Philadelphia. Time—7m. 41s Intermediate double sculls—Won by Harlem R C., with Frank J Nelson, bow; Harry Evans, stroke. Time—7m. 14s. Handicap senior singles—Won by Frank Shea, Sheepshead Bay R. C. Time—7m. 24 2-5s. Senior four shell—Won by Arundel B C., Baltimore with George W Hoos, bow; Louis H Stoll, 2, W. Harry Oehrl, 3; George W Parker Jr., stroke. Time—7m 4s. Association senior singles—Won by Richard Mann, New York A C. Time—8m 8s. Senior doubles sculls—Won by Harlem R. C., with Fred Fuessel, bow; F Shepheard stroke Senior eight-oared shell—Won by Wahnetah B. C with W. Halleran, bow; A Methoven, 2; Joseph Atkinson, 3; Edward Stapleton, 4; Joseph Stapleton, 5; Frank Rix 6; Richard Stapleton, 7; F A Laler, stroke; J. J Cleary, coxswain. Time—6m 22s. Junior octopede—Won by Harlem R. C. No time taken. Senior single sculls—Won by Fred Shepheard, Harlem R. C. No time taken.

Hudson River Rowing Association, fourth annual regatta, Riverside course July 16. Results: Junior s ngle gig—Won by M C. Doyle, Jr., Hudson Boat Club Time—5m 59s Junior centipede—Won by Nonpareil Boat Club, with A. B Delacey, bow; F. P. Crowley 2; C. H Schwartz, 3; R H. Pearse, stroke. Time—4m 48s Junior four-oared barge—Won by Hudson Boat Club with F De Witt, bow; C. Lewis, 2; A. J. Paterson, 3; W Miller, stroke; W Wade coxswain. Time—5m. 39s. Junior double gig—Won by Hudson Boat Club, with L. Hilnus, bow; M Doyle, stroke Time—5m 57s. Four-oared barge, senior—Won by Atlantic Boat Club, with F. Koenig, bow; L Eltzen, 2; H Hinke, 3; P. Hughes stroke; A Heyne, coxswain Time—7m. 41s.

National Association of Amateur Oarsmen thirty-eighth annual regatta, held on Potomac River at Washington, D. C., August 12 and 13 Results: Intermediate fours—won by Argonauts, of Toronto. Time—7m 28 3-5s Senior quarter-mile dash—Won by William Mehrhof Nassau Boat Club, New York Time—1m 24 3-5s Junior eights—Won by Detroit Boat Club Time—6m 55 3-5s International fours—Won by Arundels, Baltimore. Time—7m. 4 3-5s Intermediate doubles—Won by Rockrimmon B C., Springfield Time—7m. 51 4-5s Intermediate eights—Won by Argonauts Time—6m. 35s. Senior doubles—Won by Fred Fuessel and Fred Shepheard Harlem R. C., New York Time—7m. 28s Association single sculls senior—Won by S. F. Gordon. Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia. Time—8m 39s Senior four-oared shells—Won by Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore. Time—7m 25s. International single scull—Won by N B. Jackes. Argonaut Rowing Club. Time—8m 45 2-5s. Quadruple scull shells senior—Won by Nassau Boat Club New York Warren Kohler, E. Stettig, H F. Stivers. G B Hayward Time—7m 24 3-5s. Championship senior single sculls—Won by William Mehrhoff, Nassau Boat Club. Time—8m. 34 4-5s Senior eight-oared shells—Won by Ottawa Rowing Club. Time—6m 33 2-5s

Twenty-first annual regatta of the Middle States Rowing Association, held over Schuylkill River course Philadelphia. September 5. Results: Intermediate single sculls—Won by Charles Kusche, New York A C Time—8m 20s Junior quadruple sculls—Won by Vesper Boat Club Time—7m 19 1-5s. Junior double sculls—Won by New Rochelle Rowing Club, with B. V Hiscoe bow; Alexander L. Anderson, stroke Time—7m 59 2-5s. Senior quarter-mile dash—Won by E. B. Butler Argonaut R C. Time—1m. 22 2-5s. Intermediate quadruple sculls—Won by Nonpareil R. C. Time—7m. 28 3-5s. Association

ROWING—*Continued*

senior single sculls—Won by George G. Carter, New Rochelle. Time—8m. 31 1-5s Intermediate four oared gigs—Won by Vesper B C. Time—8m 5 1-5s. Junior single sculls—Won by Edward M Cheston University B C. Time—8m. 54s Junior octuple sculls—Won by Vesper B C Time—6m 53 2-5s Junior four-oared gigs—Won by Fairmount R A Time—7m 56s. Senior single sculls—Won by E B Butler, Argonaut R. C Time—8m. 6 2-5s. Senior four-oared shells—Won by Vesper B C Time—8m 6 2-5s Intermediate double sculls—Won by Harlem R C. with Henry L Livingston bow; Edmund P. Livingston, stroke. Time—7m 43 3-5s. Senior eight-oared shell—Won by Vesper B C Time—7m. 17 2-5

Twenty-second annual regatta of the New England Rowing Association, held on the Charles River, Boston, September 5 Results Novice single sculls—Won by Matthew O Hara St Alphonsus Rowing Association Time—11m 50s. Senior single sculls—Won by John Cavanaugh St Alphonsus R A Time—10m 51s Senior four-oared shells—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club of New York Time—9m 28s. Intermediate single sculls—Won by Matthew O Hara St Alphonsus R A Time—11m 25s Senior single sculls—Won by E E Smith, Union B C. Time—10m 40s Junior eight-oared shells—Won by Columbia R A Time—9m 01s

Henley Regatta, held at Henley, England Results: Wyfold challenge cup—Won by Trinity Hall Cambridge Time—8m 9s. Ladies' challenge plate—Won by Eton College, Oxford Time—7m 16s Diamond challenge sculls—W D. Kinnear Kensington R C. Time—8m 51s Grand challenge cup—Won by Magdalen College, Oxford. Time—7m 19s. Stewards challenge cup—Won by Winnipeg R C Toronto. Time—7m 52s Thames challenge cup—Won by Anglian Boat Club Time—7m 36s Silver goblets—Won by Leander R. C. Time—8m. 45s Visitors' challenge cup—Won by Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Time—7m 56s.

WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIPS SINCE 1880.

1880—E Hanlan, Toronto, Canada beat E Trickett, Putney to Mortlake. November 15 Time—26m. 12s

1881—E. Hanlan beat E. C. Laycock, Sydney, N S W., Putney to Mortlake February 14. Time—25m 41s

1882—E Hanlan beat R. W. Boyd, on Tyne, April 3 Time—21m. 25s.

1882—E. Hanlan beat E. Trickett, Putney to Mortlake. May 1 Time—28m 00s

1884—E. Hanlan beat E C Laycock on Nepean River N. S. W., May 22 Time not taken

1884—W. Beach, Dapto, N. S. W., beat E Hanlan, on Parramatta River, N S W. August 16 Time not taken—

1885—W. Beach beat T. Clifford, Dapto, N. S. W., on Parramatta River, N. S. W., February 28. Time—26m 00s

1885—W Beach beat E Hanlan, on Parramatta River, N. S W., March 28. Time—22m. 51s

1885—W. Beach beat N Matterson Sydney, N. S. W., on Parramatta River, N. S W., December 18. Time—24m 11s.

1886—W Beach beat J. Gaudaur, St Louis, U. S. A., Putney to Mortlake September 18 Time—22m 29s

1886—W Beach beat Wallace Ross St. John's, N. B., Putney to Mortlake. September 25. Time—23m 5s

1887—W Beach beat E. Hanlan, on Nepean River, N. S. W., November 26 Time—19m 55s.

1888—P Kemp, Sydney, N. S W., beat T. Clifford, on Parramatta River N S. W., February 11. Time—23m. 47s.

1888—P. Kemp beat E. Hanlan, on Parramatta River, N S W., May 5. Time—21m 36s

1888—P Kemp beat E. Hanlan, on Parramatta River, N. S W., September 28 Time—21m 25s.

1888—H E Searle, Grafton, N. S. W., beat P. Kemp, on Parramatta River, N S. W., October 27. Time—22m. 44s

1889—H. E. Searle beat W. O'Connor, Toronto, Canada, Putney to Mortlake. September 9. Time—22m 42s

1890—J. Stanbury, N. S. W., beat W. O'Connor, on Parramatta River, N. S. W., June 30. Time—22m. 59s

1891—J. Stanbury beat J. McLean, N. S. W., on Parramatta River, N. S. W., April 28. Time—not taken

1892—J. Stanbury beat T. Sullivan, New Zealand, on Parramatta River, N. S W May 2 Time—17m 26½s.

1896—J Stanbury beat C R. Harding, Putney to Mortlake July 13. Time—21m 51s

1896—J Gaudaur beat J Stanbury, Putney to Mortlake September 7 Time—23m. 01s

1901—G Towns beat Jake Gaudaur, Rat Portage, Canada Time—20m 30s

1904—G Towns beat R Tresidder, on Parramatta River, N. S W Time—21m 49s

1905—J. Stanbury beat G Towns on Parramatta River, N S W., July 22 Time—(unofficial) 19m 50s.

1906—G. Towns beat J Stanbury, on Parramatta River, N S. W., July 28 Time—19m 53 1-5s.

1907†—G. Towns beat E. Durnan, on Nepean River, N S W., March 2. Time—22m 27s

1907—W. Webb beat C. Towns, on Parramatta River, N. S W., August 3 Time—20m 45s.

1908—W. Webb beat R. Tressider on Wanganui River, February 25. Time—20m 28s.

1908—R. Arnst beat W. Webb, on Wanganui River December 15 Time—19m 52s

1909—R Arnst beat W. Webb on Wanganui River, June 22. Time—18m 15s

1910—R Arnst beat G. Whelch, Akaroa Harbor, N Z April 4 Time not given.

1910—R. Arnst beat E Barry Zambesi, Rhodesia, August 18. Time—20m. 14 3-5s.

† Afterward resigned when challenged by his brother, C. Towns.

The following table shows the names of scullers who have won the championship, and the number of starts, wins, defeats, and time held by each man since 1876:

Sculler.	Started	Won.	Defeats	Time Held.		
				Years	Months.	Days
E Trickett (Australia)	5	3	2	4	4	18
E Hanlan (Canada)	10	5	5	3	9	1
W. Beach (Australia)	7	7	0	3	3	11
P Kemp (Australia)	7	5	2	1	6	20
H E Searle (Australia)	2	2	0	1	1	13
J. McLean (Australia)	4	1	3	—	4	13
J. Stanbury (Australia)	7	5	2	6	4	15
J Gaudaur (Canada)	4	2	2	5	—	—
G. Towns (Australia)	5	4	1	3	0	27
W. Webb (New Zealand)	4	2	2	1	4	12
R. Arnst (New Zealand)	4	4	0	(Holder)		

The Oxford-Cambridge Boat Races.

Year.	Date	Winner.	Course.	Time		Won by
				M.	s.	
1898	March 26.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake. ...	22	15	12 lengths
1899	March 25.....	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake....	21	4	3½ lengths
1900	March 31.	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake.. .	18	47	Won easily
1901	March 30.....	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake.....	22	31	2-5 lengths
1902 . . .	March 23.....	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake.....	19	9	Won easily.
1903	April 1	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake....	19	32½	6 lengths
1 04 . . .	March 26.....	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake. ...	21	34	4½ lengths.
1905	April 1	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake....	20	35	3 lengths.
1906	April 7	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake....	19	24	.....
1907	March 16	Cambridge. ...	Putney to Mortlake....	20	26	4½ lengths.
1908	April 4.....	Cambridge	Putney to Mortlake ...	19	19	3 lengths.
1909	April 3	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake	19	50	5 lengths.
1910	March 23	Oxford.....	Putney to Mortlake	20	14	3½ lengths

The above table covers but the last 12 annual dual regattas between the two universities. Oxford and Cambridge have rowed 67 regattas, Oxford winning 36, Cambridge 30 and one (1877) resulted in a dead heat. Distance about four miles. Best record. 18m. 47s., made by Oxford in 1893 and Cambridge in 1900.

Ice Yachting.

THE principal events held during the season 1909-10 were as follows:

Jan. 4—10 miles—J. C. Gibbons's Ingenue won in 23m. 18s. 15 miles—J E. Green's Eagle won in 38m 5s., at Long Branch, N. J.

Jan. 5—15 miles—Walter Content's Isabel won in 35m. 12½ miles—B. P. Morris's Mildred won in 30m 10s., at Long Branch, N. J. 12 miles—E. A. Hay's Daisy won in 55m., at Red Bank N J

Jan. 8—10 miles—E. A Hay's Daisy won in 38m., at Red Bank N. J. 15 miles—H A Muir's Princeton won in 41m. 20s., at Long Branch. N. J.

Jan. 10—15 miles—E. W Price's White D. Coll won in 31m., at Long Branch, N J. 10 miles—E. A. Hay's Daisy won in 21m. 28s., at Red Bank, N. J. 10 miles—A. Rogers's The Mink won in 36m 30s 10 miles—A Rogers's Aerial won in 36m 15s 10 miles—Samuel Rogers's Trouble won in 36m 3s., at Poughkeepsie N. Y

Jan. 11—20 miles for championship pennant—The Imp won in 1h 3m 3s 10 miles—The Imp won in 36m., at Red Bank, N. J.

Jan 24—15 miles for Board of Trade Cup, 1908—Edward Fiedler's Drub won in 35m. 54s., at Long Branch N. J.

Jan 26—15 miles for Porter Cup—Won by J M. O'Brien's Jack Frost in 44m. 7s. at Long Branch N J

Jan 27—15 miles for Board of Trade Cup—Won by Walter Content's Isabel in 39m 52s. 15 miles for Commodore's Cup—Won by H. A Muir's Princeton in 43m. 17s., at Long Branch, N. J

Jan. 28—15 miles—Won by J. C. Gibbon's Ingenue in 39m. at Long Branch, N J.

Feb. 1—15 miles for Board of Trade Cup—Won by J. E. Greene's Eagle in 26m 40s., at Long Branch, N. J

Feb. 4—15 miles for Robert Morris Cup—Won by Walter Content's The Blanche in 35m 58s., at Long Branch, N. J

Feb. 8—15 miles for Robert Wilson Cup—Won by E. Fiedler's Drub in 37m 39s., at Long Branch, N. J

Feb 9—15 miles, match —Won by H. H. Munroe's Princeton in 39m 55s. 15 miles for Wilson Cup—Won by J O'Brien's Jack Frost in 46m. 8s. 15 miles for Irwin Cup—Won by C. P. Irwin's Georgie in 43m. 2s 15 miles for Irwin Cup, second race—Won by H. H Munroe's Princeton, at Long Branch, N. J.

Feb 11—15 miles for Commodore's Cup—Won by E Fiedler's Drub in 38m 12s. 15 miles for Prince's Cup—Won by Walter Content's Isabel in 43m 40s. 15 miles for Porter Cup—Won by E. Fiedler's Drub in 36m 40s. at Long Branch, N. J. 10 miles for Powers Cup—Won by E. Asay's Daisy in 27m. 55s., at Red Bank, N. J.

RECORD OF RACES FOR THE ICE YACHT CHALLENGE PENNANT OF AMERICA.

Date.	Winner.	Owner.	Competitors.	Place.	Condition of		Course in Miles	Time.
					Wind.	Ice.		H M S.
1881, Mar. 5	Phantom.....	Wm. VanWyck.	P.I.Y.C vs. N.H.I.Y.C	New Hamburgh	Puffy. S. W.	Soft	12	0 57.14
1883, Feb. 6	Avalanche.....	E. H. Sanford ..	P.I.Y.C vs. N.H I.Y.C.	New Hamburgh		Hard	20	0 57 00
1883, Feb 23	Jack Frost. ...	Arch'd Rogers...	N.S I.Y C. vs F.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Strong, N. W.	Hard	20	1.14.85
1884, Feb. 9	Haze	Aaron Innis	N.S.I.Y.C vs. P.I.Y.C	Poughkeepsie	Steady, S. S E Sailed in fog and drizzle.	Hard	20	1 05.30
1885, Feb. 14	Haze	Aaron Innis.....	N.H.I.Y.C. vs P I Y C	Poughkeepsie	Strong. N. W.	Hard	20	1 01.15
1885, Feb. 18	Northern Light.	J. C. Barron	N S I.Y.C vs P I Y C.	New Hamburgh	Steady.	Hard	20	1 08 42
1887, Feb 14	Jack Frost.....	Arch'd Rogers...	H.R.I.Y C vs. P.I.Y C	Poughkeepsie	Steady.	Hard	16	0 43 40
1888, Mar. 8	Icicle.....	J. A. Roosevelt..	N.S.I.Y.C vs. H.R I Y C.	Poughkeepsie	Strong, N W	Soft	19	0 36 59
1889, Feb. 25	Icicle.....	J. A Roosevelt..	N.S.I Y.C. vs H.R.I Y C	Poughkeepsie	Steady, N. W	Hard	16	0.51.41
†1892, Feb. 5	Icicle.....	J. A Roosevelt..	N.S.I Y C. vs. H.R I Y C	Poughkeepsie	N W Gale	Rough	14 6	0 46.19
1893, Feb. 9	Jack Frost.....	Arch'd Rogers ..	O.L I Y C vs H R.I.Y.C.	Poughkeepsie	Moderate, S W.	Hard	20	0 49 30
†1899, Jan. 21	Icicle	J. A Roosevelt..	C.I Y C. vs. H R.I Y C	Poughkeepsie	Steady, S W.	Soft	20	1.09.37
†1902, Feb. 7	Jack Frost	Arch'd Rogers ..	H.R.I Y C vs. N.S.I.Y.C	Hyde Park	S. to W squally	Hard	20	1.02.21
†1902, Feb 13	Jack Frost ...	Arch'd Rogers ..	H.R I.Y.C vs. N S I Y C.	Hyde Park	Northerly	Hard	20	0.53 24

† Surveyed course; others approximate.

Abbreviations Explained.—P I Y C . Poughkeepsie Ice Yacht Club, N.H I Y.C., New Hamburgh Ice Yacht Club N S.I Y C., North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club of Red Bank, N. J., O.L I.Y C., Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club of Newburgh, N.Y., H.R.I.Y C., Hudson River Ice Yacht Club; C I Y C . Carthage Ice Yacht Club.

In the races at Gull Lake, Kalamazoo, Mich., in March 1901, the Wolverine, owned by Commodore D. C Otis, of the Kalamazoo Club, won the Stuart International Trophy. In the last heat over a 20-mile two-point course, the time of the Wolverine was 42 minutes

At Kalamazoo Mich., February 24, 1907 the Wolverine, owned by the Kalamazoo Ice Yacht Club, broke all world's records for a two-point course, sailing 20 miles in 39m. 50s The boat was required to turn every two miles.

The American Turf.

THE conditions which governed racing on the Metropolitan tracks about New York and at Saratoga during 1910 did not show any improvement over the previous year. Anti-betting legislation and invasion of European tracks by some of the largest American racing stables all combined to lessen interest in the sport. The passing of a new law at Albany, holding the officials of racing associations personally responsible for the breaking of the betting laws, was responsible for the discontinuing of racing on New York tracks after Sept. 1, 1910.

WINNERS OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP, BELMONT PARK.

(Distance. 1 mile.)

YEAR.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value
1903.....	H. P Whitney's Gunfire, Old England, Lux Casta.....	*1.38½	$11.080
1904.....	H. B. Duryea's Irish Lad, Toboggan, Beldame.....	1.40	10.880
1905†...	James R Keene's Sysonby, O. L. Richard s Race King, Colonial Girl.....	1.41 3-5	9,230
1906.....	J. A. Drake's Grapple, Dandelion, Oxford.....	1 39	10.850
1907.....	J. H McCormick's Glorifier, Okenite, Roseben.....	1 40 4 5	10.570
1908.....	B. Schreiber's Jack Atkin, Restigouche, Don Creole.....	1.38 3-5	9.620
1909.....	S. C. Hildreth's King James, Fayette, Juggler.....	1 40	3,875
1910.....	Oneck Stable's Fashion Plate. Prince Imperial. Jack Atkin.....	1.37 4-5	5,000

† Dead heat.

CARTER HANDICAP, AQUEDUCT.

(Distance. 7 furlongs.)

YEAR.	Owner, Winner. Second and Third.	Time	Value
1903.....	J A Kyle's Ahumada, Yellow Tail, Illyria.....	1 33	$2.735
1904.....	N. Bennington's Beldame, Peter Paul, Wotan.....	1 27	7,710
1905.....	Sydney Paget's Ormonde's Right, Roseben, Little Em.....	1.26 4-5	7.100
1906.....	D. C Johnson s Roseben, Southern Cross, Red Knight.....	1 2b 2 5	7 850
1907.....	J. H McCormick's Glorifier, Roseben, Don Diego.....	1.28 1 5	7 850
1908.....	B. Schreiber's Jack Atkin, Red River, Chapultepec.....	1 27 4-5	6 850
1909.....	Not run.....	.....	.....
1910.....	John W. Schorr's Gretna Green.....	1.27	3,000

EXCELSIOR HANDICAP, JAMAICA.

(Distance. 11-16 miles.)

YEAR.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third	Time	Value
1903.....	W C. Whitney's Blackstock, Heno, Yellow Tail.....	1 46 2-5	$6 730
1904.....	F R Doctor's Rostand, Red Knight, Lord Badge.....	1 45 3 5	6,660
1905.....	Albemarle Stables' Santa Catalina, Rapid Water, Sinister.....	1 46 2 5	6.450
1906.....	Newcastle Stables' Merry Lark, Ormonde s Right, Eugenia Burch	1 47 1 5	7 350
1907.....	T. D. Sullivan's Dr. Gardner. Glorifier, Cairngorm.....	1 48 1-5	7 350
1908.....	Newcastle Stables' McCarter, Jack Atkin, Rifleman.....	1 46	6.850
1909.....	Not run.....	.....	.....
1910.....	G. W. Heffner's Guy Fisher, Fayette, Arasee.....	1 46	2,500

SARATOGA HANDICAP, SARATOGA.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

YEAR.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value
1903.....	J. B. Haggin's Waterboy, Hunter Raine, Caughnawaga.....	2.05 3-5	$8 800
1904.....	Aug. Belmont's Lord of the Vale, Bad News, Caughnawaga.....	2 05	8.800
1905.....	J. Sanford's Caughnawaga, Water Light, Beldame.....	2.07	8,300
1906.....	F. R. Hitchcock's Dandelion, Tangle, Gallavant.....	2.04 3 5	8.300
1907.....	Newcastle Stables' McCarter Running Water, Dandelion.....	2.05 3 5	8.300
1908.....	Montpelier Stables' Monfort, Far West, Danoscara.....	2 05 4 5	7,150
1909.....	James R. Keene's Affliction, King's Daughter Olambala.....	2 05	3,850
1910.....	R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Olambala, Ballot, Stanley Fay.....	2.08 3 5	7 500

SUBURBAN HANDICAP, SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

(Distance, 1¼ miles)

YEAR	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third	Time	Value
1903.....	Hampton Stable's Africander, Herbert, Hunter Raine.....	2 10 2-5	$16.490
1904.....	E R. Thomas' Hermis. The Picket. Irish Lad.....	*2.0b	16 800
1905.....	August Belmont's Beldame, Proper. First Mason.....	2.05 3-5	16 800
1906.....	A Shield's Go-Between, Dandelion, Colonial Girl.....	2 05 1 5	16 800
1907.....	C. E. Durnell's Nealon, Montgomery, Beacon Light.....	2.06 2-5	16 800
1908.....	James R Keene s Ballot. King James, Fair Play.....	2 03	19 750
1909.....	S. C. Hildreth s Fitz Herbert. Alfred Noble, Fayette.....	2 03 2-5	3 850
1910.....	R T. Wilson, Jr 's Olambala, Prince Imperial, Ballot.....	2 04 2-5	6 000

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

BRIGHTON HANDICAP, BRIGHTON BEACH.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value
1903.....	J B Haggin's Waterboy. Roehampton, River Pirate	2 03 1 5	$8,000
1904.....	Capt. S. S. Brown's Broomstick. Irish Lad, Highball	*2 02 4 5	21 750
1905.....	H. P. Whitney's Artful Ort Wells. Beldame	2 04 4-5	21 750
1906.....	W. S. Williams's Ram's Horn, First Mason, Tokalon	2 03 3-5	19.750
1907.....	J. R. Keene's Peter Pan. McCarter, Montgomery	2.03 2-5	19,750
1908-09	Not run		
1910*.....	R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Olambala, Hampton Court, Czar	2.06 3-5	6,000

* Run at Empire City Race Track.

THE FUTURITY. SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

(Distance, 6 furlongs.)

Year	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third	Time	Value
1903.....	Sydney Paget's Hamburg Belle, Leonidas, The Minute Man	1 13	$35 930
1904.....	H. B Duryea's Artful, Tradition, Sysonby	1 11 4-5	42,880
1905.....	Ormondale Stables' Ormondale. Timber, Belmere	1 11 4-5	38,680
1906.....	W. Lakeland's Electioneer, Pope Joan, De Mund	1.13 3 5	37.270
1907.....	J. R. Keene's Colin, Bar None, Chapultepec	*1 11 1-5	24,830
1908.....	James R. Keene's Maskette. Sir Martin, Helmet	1 11 1 5	24,985
1909.....	James R. Keene's Sweep, Candleberry. Grasmere	1.11 4-5	25.710
1910*.	S. C Hildreth's Novelty, Bashti, Love Not	1.12 1 5	10,000

* Run at Saratoga.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP, GRAVESEND.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value
1903.....	Westbury Stable's Irish Lad, Gunfire, Heno	*2 05 2-5	$14 950
1904.....	Waldeck Stable's The Picket. Irish Lad. Proper	2 06 3-5	15,800
1905.....	J. R. Keene's Delhi. Ostrich, Graziallo	2 06 2-5	15,800
1906.....	J. W Fuller's Tokalon Dandelion, The Picket	2 05 3-5	15.800
1907.....	J. R Keene's Superman, Beacon Light, Nealon	2 09	15.800
1908.....	James R. Keene's Celt, Fair Play, Master Robert	2.04 1 5	19.750
1909.....	S. C. Hildreth's King James, Restigouche, Celt	2.04	3.850
1910.....	S C. Hildreth's Fitz Herbert, Olambala, Prince Imperial	2 05 3-5	6,000

THE ENGLISH DERBY, EPSOM DOWNS—(ENGLISH TURF).

(Distance, about 1½ miles.)

Year.	Owner and Winner.	Sire.	Time.	Second.
1903	Sir J. Miller's Rock Sand	Sainfoin	2 42 4-5	Vinicius
1904.	Leopold de Rothschild's St. Amant	St Frusquin	2 45 4-5	John O'Gaunt.
1905 .	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	Satire	2 39 3-5	Jardy.
1906.	Maj Loeder's Spearmint	Carbine	2.36 4-5	Picton.
1907	Richard Croker's Orby	Orme	2.44	Slieve Gallion.
1908	E. Gnistrelli's Signorinetta	Chaleureux	2 39 4-5	Primer
1909 .	King Edward's Minoru	Cyllene	2 42 2-5	Louviers.
1910 .	Mr. Fairie's Lemberg*	Cyllene	2 35 1 5	Greenback.

* Record time for race.

Horsemen who won $5 000 or more on the New York tracks in 1910 were as follows:

S. C Hildreth	$140,480	W. G. Yanke	$19,335	Quincy Stable	$6 450
J. R. Keene	60,990	T. Monahan	18,335	J. G. Greener	6,425
R. T Wilson, Jr	53,870	Woodford Clay	10,660	John Sanford	6.170
August Belmont	40,960	H. G. Bedwell	9 625	T. Hitchcock	5 770
R F. Carman	37.510	Silver Brook Farm	8 860	M. L Schwartz	5 330
Newcastle Stable	35 080	C L Harrison	7.725	Leopold Kahn	5 180
G. M. Odom	20,850	H LaMontagne	7.560	O. & C. Fleischman	5 080
Beverwyck Stable	20,560	H. P. Whitney	6,993	W Walker	5,050
Oneck Stable	20.495	Woodhaven Stable	6,935		

The leading jockeys for each year since 1895 on all American and Canadian tracks were as follows:

Year	Jockey.	1st	2d	3d.	Unplaced	P. C.	Year	Jockey.	1st.	2d.	3d	Unplaced	P. C.
1895	Perkins	192	177	129	264	.250	1903	Fuller	229	152	122	415	.255
1896	C Reiff	293	102	86	342	.351	1904	Hildebrand	297	230	171	471	.254
1897	H Martin	173	152	116	362	214	1905	Nicol	221	143	136	361	263
1898	T. Burns	277	213	149	334	.283	1906	W. Miller	388	300	199	497	284
1899	T. Burns	273	173	266	552	262	1907	W Miller	334	226	170	464	281
1900	Mitchell	195	140	139	380	.237	1908	V Powers	324	204	185	547	.261
1901	W O Connor	253	221	192	381	.240	1909	V. Powers	173	121	114	296	256
1902	Rauch	276	205	181	407	261							

RECORD OF BEST PERFORMANCES ON THE RUNNING TURF

Distance.	Name, Age, Weight, and Sire.	Place	Date	Time
¼ mile	Bob Wade 4	Butte, Mont	Aug 20 1890.	0 21¼
⅜ "	Atoka, aged, 103 lbs	Butte, Mont	Sept. 7. 1906	0 33½
3⅛ furlongs .	A. J. Small, 2, 109 lbs Douan. 2 118 lbs The Royal Prince	Santa Anita P'k, Cal Santa Anita P'k, Cal Juarez, Mexico	Jan. 30 1909 Feb 20 1909 Feb 11 1910	0 40 0 40 0 40
½ mile	Geraldine, 4. 122 lbs	Morris Park (st. c.)	Aug 30, 1889	0 46
4⅛ furlongs..	Preceptor 2, 112 lbs Joe Morris, 2. 103 lbs	Belmont Park (st c.) Louisville(C Downs)	May 19. 1908 May 8 1909	0 51 0 52 4-5
⅝ mile.....	Maid Marian, 4, 111 lbs	Morris Park (st c)	Oct. 9 1894	0 56¾
5½ furlongs	Plater, 2 107 lbs Fern L. 3, 92 lbs	Morris Park (st c) Seattle, Wash'n.	Oct 21 1902 Aug. 8 1908	1 02½ 1 05
Futurity c. .	Kingston, aged, 139 lbs	Sheeps'd B. (C I J C)	June 22 1891	1 08
6 furlongs	Artful 2, 130 lbs Prince Ahmed, 5 117 lbs	Morris Park (st c.) Empire City, N. Y.	Oct. 15. 1904 July 29 1909	1 08 1 11
6½ furlongs	Lady Vera, 2 90 lbs Brookdale Nymph 4. 124 lbs	Belm't P., L I. (st. c) Belmont Park, L. I	Oct 19 1906 Oct 14, 1907	1 16 3 5 1 17 2 5
furlongs .	Roseben, 5, 126 lbs Colin, 2. 122 lb	Belmont Park, L I Belm't P., L. I. (st c)	Oct, 16, 1906. Oct. 16, 1907	1 22 1 23
7½ furlongs .	Restigouche. 3, 107 lbs	Belmont Park, L I	May 29 1908	1 31 1 5
1 mile.	Salvator 4, 110 lbs † Kildeer, 4. 91 lbs Kiamesha. 3. 104 lbs Dick Welles. 3, 112 lbs Fern, L. 3. 86 lbs	Monmouth P. (st c) Monmouth P. (st c) Belmont Park, L I. Chicago (Harlem) Seattle, Wash'n.	Aug 28 1890 Aug 13 1892 Oct. 9 1905 Aug 14 1903. Aug 15 1908	1 35½ 1 37½ 1 37 2-5 1 37 2 5 1 37 2-5
1 " 20 yds.	Macy, 4, 107 lbs Maid Marian, 4 106 lbs Six Shooter. 5. 111 lbs	Chicago (Wash Park) Chicago (Wash Park) Chicago (Wash Park)	July 2 1898. July 14 1903 June 27. 1903	1.40
1 " 40 yds.	Preen, 4. 104 lbs Main Chance, 3, 114 lbs	Buffalo. N. Y. Buffalo. N Y	June 16 1906 June 29 1907	1 42
1 " 50 yds.	Vox Populi. 4, 104 lbs	Seattle. Wash'n.	Sept 5 1908.	1 40 4-5
1 " 70 yds	King's Daughter. 5, 124 lbs Ida May, 4. 104 lbs Grania, 3 104 lbs	Ft Erie, Can Latonia, Ky Fort Erie, Ont.	Aug 25 1908 Nov 6. 1909. Aug 30 1909.	1 42 2-5 1 42 2-5 1 42 2 5
1 " 100 yds.	Rapid Water, 6, 114 lbs	Oakland (Cal J. C.)	Nov 30. 1907.	1 44 1 5
1 1-16 miles.	Royal Tourist, 3, 104 lbs Green Seal, 4. 109 lbs Gretna Green, 5. 100 lbs.	Oakland. Cal. Seattle, Wash'n. Fort Erie, Ont	Nov 11 1908 Sept 12. 1908 Aug 28 1909	1 44 1 5 1 44 2-5 1 43 3-5
1⅛ "	Charles Edward, 3, 126 lbs Green Seal, 4 107 lbs	Brighton Beach Seattle Wash'n	July 16 1907 Aug 20. 1908.	1 50 3-5 1 50 3-5
1 3-16 "	Scintillant II 6, 109 lbs	Chicago (Harlem).	Sept 1. 1902	1 57 2 5
1¼ "	Broomstock 3, 104 lbs. Olambala, 4. 122 lbs	Brighton Beach Sheepsh'd Bay. (C I.)	July 9. 1904 July 2 1910	2 02 4 5 2 02 4 5
1 5 16 "	Ballot, 4, 126 lbs	Sheepsh'd Bay. (C I.)	July 1 1908	2 09 3 5
1 m 500 yds	Swift Wing. 5, 100 lbs	Latonia, Ky	July 8 1905.	2 10 1 5
1⅜ miles	Irish Lad. 4, 126 lbs	Sheepsh'd Bay (C I)	June 25. 1904	2 17 3-5
1½ "	Goodrich. 3. 102 lbs	Chicago (Wash Park)	July 16 1898	2 30¼
1⅝ "	Fitz Herbert. 5, 122 lbs.	Sheeps'd Bay. (C I)	July 13. 1909	2 45
1¾ "	Major Daingerfield, 4 120 lbs	Morris Park, N Y	Oct. 5 1903	2 57
1⅞ "	Orcagna, 4 96 lbs	Oakland, Cal	Mar. 2 1909	3 17 3-5
2 "	Fitz Herbert. 5. 106 lbs.	Pimlico, Md	Nov 8. 1909	3 25 4-5
2 1-16 "	War Whoop. 4. 96 lbs.	Ontario (Tor to J. C)	Sept 23. 1905	3 34½
2⅛ "	Joe Murphy. 4, 99 lbs	Chicago (Harlem)	Aug 30 1894	3 42
2¼ "	Ethelbert. 4, 124 lbs	Brighton Beach, N Y	Aug 4 1900	3 49 1 5
2½ "	Kyrat 3 88 lbs	Newport. Ky.	Nov 18. 1899	4 24½
2⅝ "	Ten Broeck 4, 104 lbs.	Lexington, Ky.	Sept 16 1876	4 58½
2¾ "	Hubbard, 4. 107 lbs.	Saratoga, N Y	Aug 9, 1873.	4 58¾
3 "	Mamie Algol. 5, 108 lbs.	New Orleans (City P)	Feb 16 1907	5 19
4 "	Lucrezia Borgia, 4 85 lbs † Big Bow. 6. 112 lbs.	Oakland (Cal. J. C.). Oakland (Cal J C.)	May 20 1897 Mar 14. 1908	7 11 7 16

HEAT RACES.

¼ mile.	Sleepy Dick, aged	Kiowa Kan.	Oct 19 1888	0 21½	—0 22¼
⅜ "	Bob Wade, 4	Butte, Mont	Aug 16 1890	0 36¾	—0 36¾
½ "	Eclipse Jr, 4 Bogus, aged. 113 lbs Bill Howard. 5, 122 lbs	Dallas, Tex Helena, Mont Anaconda, Mont	Nov. 1 1890 Aug 22 1888 Aug 17 1895	0 48— 0 48— 0 48 0 48 0 47½	—0 48½
⅝ "	Kittie Pease. 4, 82 lbs Fox. 4, 113 lbs.	Dallas Tex San Francisco Cal	Nov 2 1887 Oct 31 1891	1 00 1 00 3-5	—1 00 —1 01 1-5
¾ "	Tom Hayes 4. 107 lbs. Lizzie S, 5 118 lbs	Morris Park (st c) Louisville	June 17 1892 Sept 28 1883	1 10½ 1 13¼	—1 12¾ —1 13¼
1 "	Guido 4 117 lbs	Chicago (Wash Pk)	July 11 1891	1 41½	—1 41
1 (3 in 5)	L'Argentine, 5, 115 lbs	St Louis	June 14 1879	1 43—1 44	—1 47¾
1 1 16 m	Sipalong, 5, 115 lbs	Chicago (Wash Pk)	Sept. 2 1885	1 51½	—1 48½
1½ mile	What-er-Lou. 5 119 lbs	San Fran (Ingleside)	Feb. 18 1889	1.56	—1 54¾
1¾ "	Glenmore, 5. 114 lbs	Sheepshead Bay	Sept 25.1880	2.10	—2 14
1½ "	Patsy Duffy aged. 115 lbs.	Sacramento, Cal	Sept 17. 1884	2 41¾	—2 41
2 "	Miss Woodford, 4. 107½ lbs	Sheepshead Bay	Sept 20 1884	3 33	—3 33¼
3 "	Norfolk, 4 106 lbs	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept 23. 1865	5 27½	—5 29¼
4 "	Glenmore. 4, 108 lbs	Baltimore, Pimlico.	Oct 25 1879	7.30¼	—7 31

† Races against time St. c., straight course. *170 feet less than ¾ mile.

Compiled by Daily Racing Form Company. Chicago Ill.

Harness Horse Racing.

SIX BEST PERFORMANCES OF 1910.

TROTTERS—Stallion: The Harvester, 2.01, br., by Walnut Hall, 2.08¼; dam Notelet by Moko. Mare: Sonoma Girl, 2.04½, b., by Lynwood W. 2.20¼; dam Maud Fowler by Anteeo, 2.16½. Gelding: Uhlan, 1.58¾, b., by Bingen, 2.06¼; dam Blonde, by Sir Walter, Jr., 2.18¼.

Pacers—Minor Heir, 1.58½, b., by Heir-at-Law, 2.05¾; dam Kitty Clover by Redwald, 2.23½. Mare: Lady Maude C, 2.00½, ch., by Chitwood; dam Norotta, by Norris. Gelding: Giftline, 2.02¾, b., by Online, 2.04; dam Tolo by Strathmore.

FASTEST TROTTING RECORDS, 1910.

Yearling—Colt: Wilbur Lou, 2.19½, b, by Kinney Lou, 2.07¾; dam Louise Coster (3), 2.24¼, by Chestnut Tom, Yearling—Filly: Princess Todd, 2.24¼, b., by Kentucky Todd, 2.08¾, dam Grace Bingen, by Bingen, 2.06¼. Two-year-old—Colt: Justice Brooke, 2.09½, b., by Barongale, 2.11¼; dam Expectation by Autograph, 2.16½. Two-year-old—Filly: Miss Stokes, 2.09¼, b., by Peter The Great, 2.07¼; dam Tillie Thompson, by Guy Wilkes, 2.15¼. Three-year-old—Colt: Colorado E. 2.04¾, b., by The Bondsman; dam Flossie McGregor, by Jay McGregor, 2.07¾. Three-year-old—Filly: Native Belle, 2.06½, b., by Moko; dam Yellow Belle, by Gen. Wellington, 2.30. Four-year-old—Colt: Billy Burk, 2.08¾, b., by Silent Brook, 2.16¼; dam Crystal's Lost, 2.27¾, by Ondale, 2.23. Four-year-old—Filly: Joan, 2.04¾, b., by Directum Spier, 2.11¼; dam Sarah W. 2.18¼ (p), by Hal Braden, 2.07¼ (p). Four-year-old—Gelding: Dr. Treg, 2.08¾, b., by Tregantle, 2.09¼; dam Helen H, 2.19¼, by Moquette, 2.10. Five-year-old—Stallion: The Harvester, 2.01 (above). Five-year-old—Mare: Dudie Archdale, 2.06¼, bl., by Archdale; dam Dudie Egmont, by Egmont Chief. Fastest new performers—Stallion: Colorado E, 2.04¾ (above). Mare: Joan, 2.04¾ (above). Gelding: Henry H, 2.07¾, b., by Gregory The Great, 2.23¾; dam by Wedgewood, 2.19. Half-mile track—Uhlan, 2.05¼, b. g. by Bingen, 2.06¼; dam Blonde, by Sir Walter, Jr., 2.18¼. Two miles by a stallion—The Harvester, 4.15¼ (color and pedigree above).

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (world's record)	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct. 24, 1905			1 58½
1 " in a race	Hamburg Belle	No. Randall, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1909			2.01¼
1 " on half-mile track	Uhlan*	Allentown, Pa.	Sept. 21, 1910			2.05¼
1 " by a stallion	The Harvester*	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 22, 1910			2 01
1 " " gelding	Uhlan*	Cleveland, Ohio	Aug. 12, 1910			1.58¾
1 " " mare	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct. 24, 1903			1.58½
1 " (with runn'g mate)	Ayres P.*	Kirkwood, Del. (kite)	July 3, 1893			2.03½
1 " by a yearling	Miss Stokes*	Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 17, 1909			2.19¼
	Wilber Lou	Phœnix, Ariz.	Nov. 11, 1910			2.19½
1 " " two-year-old	Justice Brooke	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 5, 1910			2 09½
	Native Belle	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 6, 1909			2.07¾
1 " " three-year-old	Colorado E.	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 15, 1910			2.04¾
	Native Belle*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 14, 1910			2.06½
1 " " four-year-old	Directum	Nashville, Tenn. (reg.)	Oct. 18, 1893			2.05¼
	Joan	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 13, 1910			2.04¾
1 " " five-year-old	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct. 24, 1903			1.58½
1 " " six-year-old	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.	Nov. 11, 1904			2.01
1 " to high wheel sulky	Major Delmar*	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 26, 1904			2.07
Best 2 heats	Hamburg Belle	No. Randall, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1909		2.01¼	2.01¾
" 3 "	Hamburg Belle	Hartford, Ct.	Sept. 7, 1908	2.05	2.06	2.04¾
2 miles	The Harvester*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 13, 1910			4.15¼
3 "	Nightingale*	Nashville, Tenn. (reg.)	Oct. 20, 1893			6.55¼
	Fairy Wood	Minneapolis, Minn.	July 7, 1895			7.16½
4 "	Bertie R	Blackpool, England†	Sept. 11, 1899			9 58
	Senator L.	San José, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 2, 1894			10.12
5 "	Bishop Hero	Oakland, Cal. (reg.)	Oct. 14, 1893			12 30¾
10 "	Pascal*	New York, N. Y. (reg.)	Nov. 2, 1893			26.15
	Controller	San Francisco, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 23, 1878			27.23¼
20 "	Capt. McGowan*	Boston, Mass. (reg.)	Oct. 31, 1865			58.25
30 "	Gen. Taylor*	San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 21, 1857			1.47.59
50 "	Ariel*	Albany, N. Y.	May 5, 1846			3.55.40½
100 "	Conqueror*	Centreville, L. I.	Nov. 12, 1853			8.55.53

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind or dust shield, runner preceding trotter.

Trotting—To Wagon.

1 mile (against time)	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.†	Oct. 28, 1903			2.00
1 " " "	Uhlan*	Cleveland, Ohio	Aug. 8, 1910			2.01
1 " in a race	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 21, 1903			2.04¾
Best 2 heats	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 21, 1903	2.04¾		2.04¾
Best 3 heats	Hopeful	Chicago, Ill.	Oct. 12, 1878	2.16½	2.17	2.17
2 miles	Pelegon	Belmont, Phila.	Oct. 20, 1909			4.38
3 "	Ed. Bryan	Point Breeze, Phila.	Nov. 8, 1905			7.30½
5 "	Fillmore	San Francisco, Cal.	Apr. 18, 1863			13.16
10 "	Julia Aldrich	San Francisco, Cal.	June 15, 1858			29 01½
20 "	Controller	San Francisco, Cal.	April 20, 1878			58.57

Trotting—By Teams.

1 mile	The Monk* / Equity*	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 21, 1904			2.07¾
1 " in a race	Rose Leaf / Sally Simmons	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 27, 1894			2.15¼
1 " road wagon	Maud S.* / Aldine*	Fleetwood Park, N. Y.	June 15, 1883			2.15½
Best 3 heats in a race	Arab / Conde	San Francisco, Cal.	Nov. 26, 1887	2.30½	2.23	2.18¾

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind or dust shield, runner preceding trotter.

HARNESS HORSE RACING—*Continued*

FASTEST PACING RECORDS 1910.

Two-year-old—Filly: Pointer Belle 2 13½ by Star Pointer, 1.59¼; dam Dictatus Belle, 2 24¼; by Dictatus 2 17 Three-year-old—Colt: Directum Regent, 2 09¼, by Directum Miller 2 05½; dam Regents Last, by Prince Regent 2 16½ Filly, Nell Gentry 2 09¼ by John R Gentry, 2 00½, dam Braden Girl by Brown Baden Four-year-old —Colt: Knight of Strathmore 2 05½ by Twelfth Night; dam Eleanor B (3) 2 11 by Strathmore. Gelding Earl Jr 2 03¼, by The Earl 2 14½; dam Jenny, by Sagasta Fastest mile in a race—Stallion: Minor Heir, 1 58½ by Heir-at-Law 2 05¾; dam Kitty Clover by Redwald, 2 23½. Mare, Evelyn W, 2.02¾ by The Spy; dam Daisy by Gov Nichols Gelding, Giftline, 2 02¾ by Online 2.04; dam Toto, by Strathmore Fastest new performers—Stallion: The Abbe, 2.04, bl, by Chimes dam Nettie King, 2.20¼ by Mambrino King Mare: Grace G 2 05¼ by Sphinx Medium, 2 12½; dam Silver Wave, by Major H. Gelding: Denervo, 2 06½, by Demonio 2 11¼; dam Minerva; by Guy Wilkes, 2 15¼.

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS.

Distance	Name	Place.	Date	Time
1 mile (world's record)	Dan Patch*	St. Paul, Minn †	Sept 8 1906	1 55
1 " by a stallion	Dan Patch*	St Paul Minn †	Sept 8,1906	1 55
1 " by a gelding	Prince Alert*	New York, N. Y †	Sept 23 1903	1 57
1 "	Minor Heir*	Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept 16, 1910	1 59
1 " by a mare	Dariel	Memphis Tenn	Oct 24 1903	2 00¼
1 " (half mile track)	Dan Patch	Allentown, Pa	Sept 21,1905	2 02
1 " in a race	Minor Heir	Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept 12 1910	1 59
1 " yearling filly	Belle Acton*	Lyons, Neb.	Oct. 14,1892	2 20¾
1 " yearling colt	Manager H	Springfield, Ill		2 20
1 " two-year-old	{Directly* / Fleta Dillon*	Galesburg, Ill / Lexington, Ky	Sept 20 1894 / Oct 6 1909	2 07¾ / 2 08¾
1 " three-year-old	Jim Logan	Woodland, Cal.	Aug. 19.1909	2 05½
1 " four-year-old	Ouline*	Sioux City, Iowa	Oct 12,1894	2 04
1 " high wheel sulky	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga †	Nov 30,1903	2 04¾
½ mile	Dan Patch	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct 27 1903	:56
½ miles	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga †	Nov 30 1903	4.17
3 "	{Joe Jefferson* / James K Polk	Knoxville Iowa (reg) / Centreville, L I, (reg)	Nov 6.1891 / Sept.13,1847	7 33¼ / 7 44
4 "	Joe Jefferson*	Knoxville, Iowa (reg.)	Nov. 13.1891	10 10
5 "	Fisherman	San Francisco, Cal. (reg)	Dec 19 1874	13 03½
Best 2 heats	Prince Alert	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 26,1901	2 02½ / 2 00¾

To Wagon.

Distance	Name	Place	Date.	Time
1 mile (against time)	Dan Patch*	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 27.1903	1 57¼
1 " in a race	Angus Pointer	Memphis, Tenn	Oct. 20 1904	2 04½
2 miles	Young America			4 58½
3 "	Longfellow	Sacramento, Cal	Sept 7,1869	7.53
4 "	Longfellow	San Francisco, Cal.	Dec 31.1869	10 42½
5 "	Lady St. Clair	San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 11.1874	12 54¾
Best 2 heats	Edith W.	Memphis Tenn	Oct 22 1902	2 05¾ / 2 05¾
Best 3 heats	Johnston	St Paul, Minn	Sept 16,1887	2 16¼ / 2 15½ / 2 15¼

By a Team.

1 mile	{Lady Maud C / Hedgewood Boy}	Grand Rapids Mich	Aug 13 1904	2 02¾

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying a wind or a dust shield, the runner preceding the pacer

Records compiled by S S. Toman, editor of The Trotter and Pacer.

Racquet and Court Tennis.

NATIONAL Amateur Racquet Championship Singles, Boston, February 22—Final round—Quincy A. Shaw, Boston, defeated Reginald Fincke New York, 17—14, 8—15, 15—2, 15—2 Doubles New York, January 22, Lawrence Waterbury and R Fincke, New York defeated M Barger and Payne Whitney, 6—15, 17—14, 10—15, 15—6, 15—8, 15—12

Gold Racquet Championship Tuxedo Park, N Y, February 13—Final round—G C Clarke, Jr., New York defeated H F McCormick (defender), 10—15, 15—6, 14—18, 15—13, 15—6

Intercity Doubles Racquet Matches, New York drew with Philadelphia at Philadelphia, January 8—Potter and Miskey, Philadelphia, defeated P Whitney and M Barger, New York, by 4 games to 2 and L Waterbury and R Fincke, New York defeated Brooke and Cassatt Philadelphia by 4 games to 0 New York drew with Philadelphia at New York, January 16 M Barger and P Whitney New York, defeated Potter and Miskey Philadelphia by 4 games to 0 and Brooke and Spencer Philadelphia, defeated Waterbury and Fincke, New York by 4 games to 3

National Amateur Court Tennis Championship, New York, April 10—Jay Gould Lakewood, defender, defeated Joshua Crane Boston 6—2, 6—3 6—1

English Amateur Court Tennis Championship London, May 21—E H Miles, defender, defeated N S Lytton, winning 3 sets to 1.

Automobile Industry

In all its phases automobiling advanced with tremendous strides during 1910 the year being easily the most prosperous ever enjoyed by the industry. In the previous year it had been predicted that the output of cars in 1910 would not cease to the 200,000 mark if the necessary parts could be obtained. Up to November 1 this estimate had been well justified the approximate total being between 175,000 and 200,000 with a majority of plants continuing production almost to capacity in anticipation of a heavy demand in 1911. The extraordinary growth in the use of automobiles may be judged from the fact that at the end of 1909 there were perhaps a quarter of a million self propelled vehicles in use in the United States while the waning season of 1910 found the number increased to more than 400,000.

To further illustrate the popularity of the automobile it might be said that from a negligible factor among the country's industries a decade ago it had advanced to fifth place in 1910. Much of this growth had been achieved in three years. The estimate of automobiles manufactured in 1908 was 55,000; in 1909 80,000. The output for the year just ended therefore was considerably greater than for the two previous years. Figuring the average cost to the user at $1,000 (the amount is probably greater) the aggregate of investment in automobiles grows into bewildering figures.

James J. Hill and other financiers took occasion during the year to express publicly their disapproval of the motor vehicle, declaring it an "industrial menace." The characterization of investment in automobiles as an "economic waste" was met by a storm of protest from manufacturers of these vehicles. They declared that the motor driven car had been directly responsible for the greatly desired "back to the farm" movement by bringing the farm closer to the towns and cities, that its use commercially was a concrete instance of economy and that such a form of investment for pleasure paid the investor a hundredfold in health. The country's vastly increased mileage of good roads, they asserted was directly a result of the growth of automobiling, and in the train of highway improvement followed increased value of real estate.

A significant feature of the year's development was the formation of a $16,000,000 corporation which, up to November 1, had taken over the control of eight or ten subsidiary companies. Following the formation a year earlier of a similar corporation, capitalized at $60,000,000 and controlling more than twenty subsidiary companies, the belief was expressed in many quarters that the industry would finally come to be controlled by a number of such corporations. Equally significant was the announcement by one of these corporations late in the season that the visit of its president to Europe was for the purpose of completing arrangements for the erection of a plant in or near London to be devoted to the manufacture in Great Britain of low-priced American designed automobiles. The wiseacres predicted that the same policy would be followed in the course of time by other American producers whose foreign trade made the expansion justifiable.

NEW MODELS.

The so-called "new models" for 1911 were brought out unusually early, due to the demand that had resulted in clearing out of a majority of the factories all the cars designed for the 1910 trade. Some of the 1911 models made their appearance as far back as July, and by the beginning of Fall it was possible to purchase nearly all the types intended for the following year. As a matter of fact, the new cars in all essential details proved to be virtually duplicates of their predecessors. Very few constructors had found it desirable to make other than the most trifling departures from previous engine design, and, as the basic principle of nearly all engines is the same, this may well be called the age of standardization in automobile practice.

Wherein 1910 was responsible for bringing forth a drastic departure from accepted ideas was in bodies. Beginning with their general appearance at the Winter shows a craze was started in favor of the torpedo-shaped body. From the manufacturers of the least expensive to the producers of the most palatial cars came styles that a short time before would have been termed freakish. The underlying principle of the innovation, however, that of giving protection equally to those in the front seats and the tonneau and of presenting smooth surfaces to which dust would not adhere took the fancy of the buying public. While all bore the same general appearance many manufacturers disagreed as to the proper description of this type of body, and it had been variously termed the "torpedo," "closed in," "four-door," "fore door," "gunboat," etc. Its vogue at the end of 1910 was so great that the torpedo threatened to displace all other forms of touring bodies.

Inclosed cars, such as limousines and landaulettes, enjoyed increased public favor during the year, the demand as the cold season approached being greater than ever before. This was due to the fact that automobiling has become an all the year round diversion. Where formerly a majority of owners began storing their cars for the Winter in September and October, the custom now is to keep the machine in commission at all times. The inclosed body therefore makes a strong appeal, the more so because it can be used for touring purposes quite as well as the regular touring model.

MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS

In the twelve months subsequent to the decision by Judge Hough favoring the Selden claim of a basic patent on gasoline automobiles the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers gained in membership, from thirty to nearly ninety, its list including nearly every manufacturer of prominence in America. The organization of independent manufacturers gave up the fight and went out of existence early in the year, most of its members joining the licensed association, thus being obligated to pay royalties. An effort to organize another similar body to oppose the Selden claim met with some measure of success. Independent makers desirous of showing their products in New York joined hands during the Fall for the promotion of a show in the Grand Central Palace, beginning on New Year's Eve and lasting for a week. The licensed association planned a show in Madison Square Garden lasting two weeks in January, the first week being devoted to pleasure cars and the second to commercial vehicles.

While many of the States made changes in their motor vehicle laws during the year, the most notable concessions to the users of automobiles were made in New York and Massachusetts. The Legislature of the Empire State adopted the Callen bill, to the delight of the two hands of car owners who had worked for years to obtain more liberal regulations. The Callen law became effective on August 1, 1910. In nearly all its provisions it is considered a model. It provides for the annual registration of cars, the tax being on the basis of horse-power, and for the annual license of chauffeurs after examination as to their fitness. It permits speed consistent with safety to the other users of the highways in country districts up to thirty miles an hour, any speed above this being considered presumptive evidence of reckless driving. In built-up districts fifteen miles is the limit. Only cities of the first class are allowed to fix an arbitrary limit.

Under the old law the registration numbers in New York State had run up to 112,000, these figures representing approximately the number of motor driven vehicles placed in use in the State from the inception of the industry. In the first three months of registration under the new law more than 64,000 cars were registered by the Secretary of State showing that number to be actually in use. About 20,000 chauffeurs obtained licenses in the same period, from which it was deduced that two-thirds of the automobiles in the State are driven by their owners. The weakest point in the new law, it was asserted, lay in the failure to require owners, as well as paid drivers, to take out licenses. As the law stands the mere fact of ownership qualifies a man to drive, no matter how inexperienced he may be in the handling of a car.

One of the first effects of the Callen law was a great lessening of the number of speed traps throughout the State, there being too few violations of the thirty-mile limit to make their maintenance profitable.

as in the old days The Police Department of Greater New York inaugurated a system of personal identification certificates which, carrying a photograph of the holder, were accepted by policemen in case of alleged speed violation thus allowing the driver to proceed without the necessity of going to the station and giving bail.

RACING IN 1910

Racing on road and track in 1910 was very general, and a vast number of new records were established The principal road races of the year were the Vanderbilt Cup, on Long Island the Grand Prize race at Savannah the Fairmount Park event in Philadelphia, and the national races at Elgin The Vanderbilt Cup with two minor contests run in conjunction with it on Long Island drew a record breaking entry list and the running evolved a new speed record for the classic Unfortunately however two deaths occurred during the race, and two others were indirectly due to it In addition the number of injured was greater than ever before So strong was the feeling developed against such contests where military protection of drivers and spectators could not be obtained that the promoters were obliged to abandon the international race that was scheduled to follow, and it was taken to Savannah

Track racing flourished on the two great motordromes at Indianapolis and Atlanta the mile saucer at Los Angeles, and on numerous mile dirt courses throughout the country At Brighton Beach an American car established a new record of 1,248 miles for twenty-four hours of running, which was 52 miles in excess of the best previous total in a similar contest. On the beach at Florida Barney Oldfield driving a 200 horse-power foreign racing creation made a mile at a rate of speed equal to 133 miles an hour which stands as the fastest that man has ever travelled

Automobile Races and Records.

PUBLIC interest in automobile racing increased in 1910, several road and track records were broken. The principal events follow:

ROAD RACES.

August 5, 1910, at Galveston, Texas, Race on Beach—Won by Stoddard-Dayton (DeHymel) 200 miles Time—2h. 42m 22s August 27, 1910, at Elgin Ill Elgin Race—Won by Lozier (Mulford) 305 miles 204 ft. Time—4h 52m 30s October 1 1910 at Long Island City, Vanderbilt Cup Race—Won by Alco (Grant), 278.08 miles Time—4h 15m 58s. October 8, 1910 at Philadelphia, Pa Fairmount Park Race—Won by Chadwick (Zengle), 202½ miles Time—3h 29m 7s. November 7, 1910 at Phœnix Ariz., Race from Los Angeles, Cal., to Phœnix, Ariz —Won by Kissel (Harvey Herrick) 405 miles Time—15h. 44m November 11, 1910 at Savannah, Ga Savannah Challenge Trophy—Won by Marmon (Joseph Dawson), 276.8 miles Time—4h 23m Transcontinental record from New York to San Francisco 3 550 miles—L. L. Whitman and E R Hammond completed the distance in a 4-cylinder, 30-H P. Reo in 10 days 15h. 13m., leaving New York August 8, arriving at San Francisco August 19, 1910

24-HOUR RACES —May 14, 1910, at New York City final score—Won by Simplex (Chas Basle) 1 145 miles second Stearns No. 1 (Ralph Mulford), 1,125 miles: third Flat (Ralph De Palma), 1,107 miles August 20 1910 at New York City, final score—Won by Stearns (Cyrus Patochke and A J Poole), 1,253 miles (new record); second, Matheson (C. L Basle and C. P. Whalen), 1 178 miles; third Houpt-Rockwell (Stanley Martin and Harry Hartman), 964 miles.

VANDERBILT CUP RACES.

YEAR.	Winner.	Car.	Distance	Time H M S	Average Speed Per Hour
1904	Heath	Panhard	284 4	5 26 45	52.2
1905	Hemery	Darracq	283	4 36 8	61 51
1906	Wagner	Darracq	297.1	4 50 10	61.43
1908	Robertson	Locomobile	258 6	4 00 48	64 3
1909	Grant	Alco	278 8	4 25 42	62 9
1910	Grant	Alco	278.8	4 15 58	65 2

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE A. A. A. CONTEST BOARD
STRAIGHTAWAY FREE-FOR-ALL RECORDS REGARDLESS OF CLASS

DATE	Place	Car.	Driver	Distance	H M S
March 23, 1910	Daytona	Benz	Oldfield	1 kilo	17 04
March 16, 1910	Daytona	Benz	Oldfield	1 mile	27 33
March 23, 1910	Daytona	Benz	Oldfield	2 miles	55 87
January 24, 1906	Daytona	Darracq	Hemery	5 miles	2 34
March 24, 1909	Daytona	Benz	Bruce-Brown	10 miles	5 14 2-5
January 29, 1906	Daytona	Flat	Lancia	15 miles	10 00
January 31 1905	Daytona	De Dietrich	Fletcher	50 miles	38 51
March 6 1908	Daytona	Renault	Bernin	100 miles	1 12 45 1-5
August 5 1910	Galveston	Stoddard-Dayton (Standing Start)	De Hymel	200 miles	3 02 22
March 16, 1910	Daytona	Benz	Oldfield	1 mile	40 53

SPEEDWAY RECORDS REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

DATE.	Place	Car.	Driver	Distance	H M S
May 11 1910	Cheyenne	Benz	Oldfield	½ mile	17
May 30 1910	Indianapolis	Benz	Oldfield	1 kilo	21 45
May 30 1910	Indianapolis	Benz	Oldfield	1 mile	35 63
April 13, 1910	Los Angeles	Flat	Bragg	2 miles	1 15 96
April 8 1910	Los Angeles	Flat	De Palma	5 miles	3 15 62
April 9 1910	Los Angeles	Simplex	Robertson	10 miles	6 35 62
August 21, 1909	Indianapolis	Benz	Oldfield	15 miles	12 32 04
July 4 1910	Indianapolis	Benz	Herne	20 miles	14 06 72
August 21, 1909	Indianapolis	National	Aitken	25 miles	21 21 07
April 13 1910	Los Angeles	Flat	De Palma	50 miles	37 55 53
September 5 1910	Indianapolis	National	Aitken	75 miles	1 03 31 09
April 17, 1910	Los Angeles	Marmon	Harroun	100 miles	1 18 21 90
May 28 1910	Indianapolis	Marmon	Harroun	150 miles	2 02 16 00
July 4 1910	Indianapolis	Marmon	Dawson	200 miles	2 43 20 14
August 19 1909	Indianapolis	Buick	Burman	250 miles	4 38 57 40

AUTOMOBILE RACES AND RECORDS—*Continued*

ONE MILE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS

Date	Place	Car.	Driver.	Distance	Time H M S
September 17, 1910	Syracuse	Flat	De Palma	1 mile	48 92
September 17, 1910	Syracuse	Flat	De Palma	2 miles	1 40 55
September 17, 1910	Syracuse	Flat	De Palma	3 miles	2 30 55
September 17, 1910	Syracuse	Flat	De Palma	4 miles	3 22 27
September 17, 1910	Syracuse	Flat	De Palma	5 miles	4 11.90
September 24, 1910	Narbeth, Pa.	Flat	De Palma	10 miles	8 31 1-5
December 26, 1909	Los Angeles	Benz	Oldfield	15 miles	13 42 1-5
September 17, 1909	Grand Rapids	Flat	De Palma	20 miles	18 30 4-5
September 17, 1909	Grand Rapids	Flat	De Palma	25 miles	22 59 3-5
December 8, 1909	Dallas	Benz	Oldfield	50 miles	48 18 1-5
July 3, 1909	Columbus, O.	Buick	Strang	75 miles	1 19 39
July 3, 1909	Columbus, O.	Buick	Burman	100 miles	1 41 00 2-5

Association or Soccer Football.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

THE New York Amateur Association Football League was run off in only one section in the season 1909-10. Clan McDonald eventually won the championship after a hard struggle with the Hollywood Inn F. C.

FINAL STANDING N Y S L, 1909-10.

	P.	W.	L.	D	Goals. For.	Goals. Against	Points.
Clan McDonald	20	17	0	3	59	9	37
Hollywood Inn	20	16	1	2	65	15	36
Critchley	20	12	6	2	26	23	26
Bronx United	20	11	7	2	35	30	24
Cameron	20	10	6	3	29	32	23
Arcadias	20	11	8	1	27	33	23
Highbridge	20	9	11	0	33	37	18
Brooklyn	20	7	12	1	22	28	15
Astoria	20	4	14	2	17	41	10
Columbia	20	3	16	1	17	51	7
McKenzie	20	0	19	1	8	32	1

The New York State Cup competition was won by Hollywood Inn, who beat Critchley in the final by 1 goal to nothing.

The American Cup competition was won by Tacony F. C., of Philadelphia, who beat the Scottish-Americans of Newark, by 2 goals to 1.

INTERNATIONAL GAMES.

The New York State League played a draw game with the Pilgrims of England, at Meyerrose Park. Score, 2 goals each.

The National League was won by the West Hudsons, of Newark. Jersey A. C. were the runners up.

Fall River Rovers won the Eastern League and Howard & Bullough of Pawtucket R. I., finished second in this competition.

The Pilgrims of England toured the country at the early part of the season, playing 22 games, of which 16 they won, 4 tied and lost 2.

The Philadelphia Hibernians and Fall River Rovers were the two teams who defeated the Pilgrims, while New York State Leagues, Fall River Rovers, Coal City Maroons and Gillespie Thistles tied with them. Goals scored by Pilgrims, 123; by opponents 13. Total attendance at games, 40 406.

Interstate League won by Clan McDuff of New York, Brooklyn Celtics runners up. (Compiled by H. Agar, Secretary, New York Amateur Association Football League).

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

Cornell did not finish the regular schedule. The final placing of teams was in the following order: Columbia first, Yale second, Harvard third, Haverford fourth, Pennsylvania fifth and Cornell sixth.

SOCCER FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND

The English League, Division 1—Aston Villa headed the list with 53 points; Liverpool was second with 48 points and Blackburn Rovers third with 45 points. Division 2—Manchester City won the first place with 54 points, and Brighton and Hove won in the Southern League with 59 points.

Scotland beat England by 2 to 0 at Glasgow. England beat France by 10 to 1 at Brighton. England beat Switzerland by 6 to 1 at London. English Cup, final: Barnsley and Newcastle United tied (1 goal each); Oxford beat Cambridge by 2 to 1.

Best Interscholastic Records.

100 yards run—9 4-5s., E. E. Nelson, Volkmann School, at Cambridge, May 2, 1908. 220 yards run—21 3-5s., W. Schick, 1900-01; E. E. Nelson, at Cambridge, May 2, 1908. 440 yards run—50 1-5s., C. Long, 1901. 880 yards run—1m. 59 3-5s. H. E. Manvel, Princeton Interscholastic Meet, 1897. 1-mile run—4m., 27 1-5s., J. Ballard, Providence Tech. H. S., at Princeton, N. J., May 22, 1909. 2 miles—9m. 45 4-5s., J. Ballard, Providence Tech. H. S., at Kingston, R. I., May 15, 1909. 120 yards hurdle—15 4-5s., R. G. Leavitt, 1903. 220 yards hurdle—25s., F. Scheuber, 1901. Running high jump—6ft. 2½in., J. S. Spraker, Princeton Meet, 1899. Running broad jump—23ft. 5in., E. T. Cook, Chillicothe, Ohio, May 25, 1906. Pole vault—12ft. 1½in., G. Mercer, Philadelphia, June 12, 1908. Putting 12-pound shot—52ft. 8 2-5in., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, October 10, 1903. Putting 16-pound shot—45ft. 6¼in., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, May 2, 1903. Throwing 12-pound hammer—197ft. ½in., L. J. Talbot, Princeton, May 25, 1907. Throwing discus—129ft. 11in., M. H. Giffin at Champaign, Ill., May 16, 1908. ½-mile relay—1m. 32 2-5s., Lewis Institute, at Northwestern University, May 2, 1903. 1-mile relay—3m. 30 1-5s., Centenary Collegiate Institute team, Middletown, Ct., May 26, 1906.

Lawn Tennis.

THE Ranking Committee of the United States Tennis Association accepted the following ranking of players for the season 1909.

SINGLES.

Class 1—Owe 2-6 of 15—W. A Larned. Class 2—Owe 1-6 of 15—W. J. Clothier. Class 3 (scratch)—W. F. Johnson, N. W. Niles, R. D. Little, M. E. McLaughlin, M. H. Long. Class 4—1-6 of 15—Karl H. Behr, E. P. Larned, Robert LeRoy, R. H. Palmer, T. C. Bundy. Class 5—2-6 of 15—F. C. Colston, G. F. Touchard, T. R. Pell, F. C. Inman, Nat. Emerson. Class 6—3-6 of 15—H M. McInston L. H. Waldner, C. B. Doyle, R. C. Seaver, J. D. E. Jones. Class 7—4-6 of 15—F J. Sulloway, Nat. Thornton, G. P. Gardner, Jr., R. A. Holden, Jr., W. T. Hayes, G. N. Janes, H. J. Rendall, C. M Bull, W B. Craigin, Jr., H. J. Mollenhauer, N. C. Stevens, W. C. Grant, Otto Hinck, S. C. Millett, Hugh Tallant, S. A. Westfall, H. C. Martin, E. H. Whitney, G. M. Church. Class 8 –5-6 of 15—S. M. Sinsabaugh, P. D. Siverd, C. C. Pell, J. C. Neely, W. M. Hall, A. D. Thayer, J. R. Carpenter, Jr., Dean Mathey, J. C. Ames, L. E. Mahan, P. B. Hawk, F. W. Cole, Lewis Perry, E. T. Gross, C. D. Jones, G. A. L. Dionne, A. Stillman, 2d, A. S. Dabney, C. N. Beard, C. E. Watson, Jr. Class 9—15—F. H. Harris, C. S. Rogers, J. A. C. Colston, R. L. James, Basil Wagner, S. H. Voshell, C. G. Plimpton, W. H. Connell, Wm. Rosenbaum. Class 10—15.2—King Smith, B. M. Phillips, E. Taylor, H. D. Kirkover, G. B. Wagner, G. W. Pike, H. P. Smith, B. M. Grant, E. F. Leo, W. F. Bennett, A. L. Cragin. Class 11—15.4—J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., H. Nickerson, A. Bassford, Jr., R. D. Ritchey, K. M. Boorman, Norman Johnson, T. C. Fulton. Class 12—30—H. C. Bridgers, G. S. Groesback, E. M. Sheppard, E. S. H. Pendergast, Spencer Gordon.

DOUBLES.

Class 1—Owe 3-6 of 15—H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander. Class 2—Owe 1-6 of 15—M. E. McLaughlin and G. N. Janes. Class 3 (scratch)—N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, Jr., H. H. Hackett and R. D. Little, W. A. Larned and R. D. Wrenn, R. D. Little and E. P. Larned, W. J. Clothier and W. F. Johnson. Class 4—2-6 of 15—T. R. Pell and W. C. Grant, C. B. Doyle and H. E. Doyle. Class 5—4-6 of 15—Otto Hinck and H. Torrence, H. T. Emerson and R. A. Holden, Jr., H. C. Johnson and C. F. Johnson, Jr., Nat. Emerson and L. H. Waldner, H. Tallant and L. E. Mahan, B. M. Grant and Nat. Thornton, R. H. Palmer and C. R. Gardner, W. F. Johnson and A. D. Thayer, R. H. Palmer and J. D. E. Jones.

CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENTS OF 1910.

United States Lawn Tennis Association National Championship Tournament held at Casino Courts, Newport, R. I., August 18-25, 1910. Thomas C. Bundy defeated Beals C. Wright 6—3, 6—3, 6—8, 10—8 in the final round of the all-comers and was defeated in turn by W. A Larned, the national champion, 6—1, 5—7, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1, in the challenge match. In the national doubles match F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett, the title holders, successfully defended the championship for the fourth consecutive year, defeating T. C. Bundy and T. W. Hendrick 6—1, 8—6, 6—3 in the challenge round.

National Champions for Past Ten Years—Singles—1899 M. D. Whitman; 1900, M. D. Whitman; 1901, W. A. Larned; 1902, W. A. Larned; 1903, H L. Doherty; 1904, H. Ward; 1905, B. C. Wright; 1906, W. J. Clothier; 1907, W. A. Larned; 1908, W. A. Larned; 1909, W. A. Larned. Doubles—1899, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; 1900, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; 1901, D. F. Davis and H. Ward; 1902, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty; 1903, R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty; 1904, H. Ward and B. C. Wright; 1905, H. Ward and B. C. Wright; 1906, H. Ward and B. C. Wright; 1907, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett; 1908, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett; 1909, F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett.

Women's National Championship held at Philadelphia, June 25. Singles, Challenge Round—Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, California (holder), beat Miss Louise Hammond, New York (challenger), 6—4, 6—2. Women's Doubles, Final Round—Miss H. Hotchkiss and Miss E. Roth, Boston, beat Miss Browning, New York, and Miss Wildey, Plainfield, N. J., 6—4, 6—4. Mixed Doub'es, Final Round—Miss Hotchkiss and J. R. Carpenter, Jr, defeated Miss Wildey and H. M. Tilden, 6 –2, 6—2.

Women's National Indoor Championships, New York, March 16, Final Round—Mrs. F. G. Schmitz defeated Miss Erna Marcus, 5—7, 8—6, 6—3. Doubles—Miss M. Wagner and Miss C. Kutroff defeated Miss E. H. Moore and Miss E. Marcus, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3. Previous winners: 1907—Champion, Miss E. H. Moore; runner-up, Miss M. Wagner. 1908—Champion, Miss M. Wagner; runner-up, Mrs. F. Schmitz. 1909—Miss M. Wagner; runner-up, Miss Louise Hammond.

National Indoor Championships, New York, February 25-27. Singles—Gustave F. Touchard defeated R. A. Holden, Jr., 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 6—8, 6—3. Doubles—Gustave F. Touchard and Carl R. Gardner defeated W. B. Cragin, Jr., and M. S. Charlock, 6—1, 3—6, 0—9, 6—1, 6—4. Previous winners: Men's Doubles—(Champions)—1900. J. P. Paret, Calhoun Cragin. 1901. O. M. Bostwick, Calhoun Cragin. 1902, W. C. Grant, Robert LeRoy. 1903, W. C. Grant, Robert LeRoy. 1904, W. C. Grant, Robert LeRoy. 1905, T. R. Pell, H. F. Allen. 1906, F. B. Alexander, H. H. Hackett. 1907, F. B. Alexander, H. H. Hackett. 1908, F. B. Alexander, H. H. Hackett. 1909, T. R. Pell, W. C. Grant (Runners-up)—1900, H. H. Hackett, J. A. Allen. 1901, Holcombe Ward, G. H. Miles. 1902, Calhoun Cragin, O. M. Bostwick. 1903, Calhoun Cragin, A. S. Cragin. 1904, Beals C. Wright, R. D. Little. 1905, Calhoun Cragin, C. C. Kelley. 1906, W. C. Grant, Irving C. Wright. 1907, W. C. Grant, H. L. Westfall. 1908, W. B. Cragin, Jr., Miles S. Charlock. 1909, W. B. Cragin, Jr., Miles S. Charlock.

Men's Singles—(Champions)—1900, J. A. Allen. 1901, Holcombe Ward. 1902, J. P. Paret. 1903, W. C. Grant. 1904, W. C. Grant. 1905, E. B. Dewhurst. 1906, W. C. Grant. 1907, T. R. Pell. 1908, W. C. Grant. 1909, T. R. Pell. (Runners-up)—1900, Calhoun Cragin. 1901, Calhoun Cragin. 1902, W. C. Grant. 1903, Calhoun Cragin. 1904, C. Carleton Kelley. 1905, W. C. Grant. 1906, E. P. Fischer, 1907, W. C. Grant. 1908, Gustave F. Touchard. 1909, G. C. Shaffer.

STATE AND SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

New York State Championships—Singles—F. C. Inman beat R. C. Gardner, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3. Doubles—H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander beat M. E. McLaughlin and R. C. Gardner, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—8, 6—4.

Metropolitan Championships—Singles—W. A. Larned beat G. F. Touchard, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1. Doubles—H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander defeated E. P. Fischer and R. D. Little, 6—2, 6—4. Women's Singles—Miss L. M. Hammond defeated Miss M. Wagner, 6—2, 6—4. Women's Doubles—Miss Greene and Miss Bounce defeated Miss Hammond and Miss Little, 2—6, 6—2, 7—5.

New Jersey State Championships—Men's Singles—Richard F. Palmer (defender) defeated F. G. Anderson (challenger), 7—5, 6—3, 1—6, 8—6. Men's Doubles—Otto H. Hinck and S. H. Voshell defeated F. G. Anderson and F. G. Mollenhauer, 6—2, 6—4. Women's Singles—Miss M. Wagner (defender) defeated Miss E. Smith (challenger), 6—2, 6—1. Mixed Doubles—Miss M. Wagner and H. J. Mollenhauer defeated Mrs. and Mr. E. Johnson, 6—1, 6—4.

Brooklyn Championship—Singles—C. L. Johnston, Jr., defeated W. L. Pate, 9—7, 8—6, 6—3.

New England Championships—Singles—T. R. Pell (defender) defeated R. A. Holden, Jr. (challenger), 6—4, 6 —4, 6 —3. Doubles—R. A. Holden, Jr., and F. M. Watrous defeated C. E. Bacon and W. B. Polton, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2.

LAWN TENNIS—*Continued.*

Rhode Island Championships—Singles—J. E. D. Jones (defender) defeated R. N. Dana (challenger), 6—3, 6—3, 6—1. Doubles—J. E. D. Jones and S. Henshaw (challengers) defeated E. Tudor Gross and R. N. Dana (defenders), 7—5, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Massachusetts Championships—Singles—W. Niles (challenger) beat R. C. Seaver (defender), 6—3, 6—0, 6—3. Doubles—N. C. Niles and A. Dabney beat F. J. Sulloway and D. P. Rhodes, 6—8, 8—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

Maine Championships—Singles—H. Pearson (defender) defeated J. P. Bowen, Jr., 4—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4. Doubles—Taylor Payne, Jr., and F. E. Dixon beat Pennington Pearson and Fred Pearson 3—6, 6—4, 5—7, 8—6. Mixed Doubles—Miss M. Force and Taylor Payne defeated Miss H. Bowen and J. T. Bowen, Jr., 6—3, 6—3.

Middle States Championships—Singles—N. W. Niles defeated W. Johnson, 7—5, 7—9, 6—3, 7—5. Doubles—H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander won from W. A. Larned and G. L. Wrenn, Jr., by default. Women's Singles—Miss L. E. Hammond (defender) defeated Miss C. B. Neely (challenger), 8—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Pennsylvania State Championships—Singles—W. Johnson defeated Percy Siverd, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3. Doubles—H. M. Tilden and Rev. H. J. Rendall beat W. F. Johnson and F. C. Inman, 6—4, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Maryland Championships—Singles—R. A. Holden defeated F. C. Colston, 10—8, 5—7, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Southern Championships—Singles—C. B. Doyle defeated J. H. Winston, 5—4, 10—8, 6—4. Women's Singles—Miss Turle beat Miss Sullivan, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5. Men's Doubles—Doyle Brothers defeated C. Grant and H. Thornton, 6—4, 3—6, 9—7, 6—1.

Florida Championships—Singles—Beals C. Wright defeated C. Gardner, 6—4, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3. Doubles—B. C. Wright and H. H. Hackett defeated E. Leonard and C. Gardner, 9—7, 6—2, 4—6, 6—8, 6—3.

Western Championships—Singles—Thomas C. Bundy defeated Alfred Ludtke, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0. Doubles—L. H. Waldner and Paul E. Gardner defeated J. C. Neely and H. O. Whitman, 6—2, 4—6, 9—7, 6—3. Women's Singles—Miss Gwendolyn Rees defeated Miss C. B. Neely, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5.

Tri-State Championships at Cincinnati, Ohio—Singles—R. H. Palmer defeated W. Johnson, 11—9, 6—3, 6—4 (the holder, R. LeRoy, did not defend his title). Doubles——————,

Intermountain Championships at Salt Lake City, Utah—Singles—T. C. Bundy defeated C. Sinsabaugh, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3. Doubles—C. Sinsabaugh and Duncan defeated Mc Broom and Garnet, 6—2, 6—3.

Iowa Championships—Singles—Fred Bradley defeated C. Potter, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2. Doubles—S. Gilman and C. Carey defeated F. Bradley and J. Rogers, 6—1, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3.

Colorado Championship—Singles—C. P. Dodge defeated D. Harker, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4. Doubles—Morey and Graham defeated Scribner and Hutchinson.

Oregon Championships—Men's Singles—N. Emerson defeated B. Wickersham, 6—1, 6—1, 7—5. Men's Doubles—R. Gorrill and B. Wickersham defeated N. Emerson and F. H. Andrews, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3. Women's Singles—Miss Hotchkiss defeated Miss Pitts, 6—1, 6—0. Women's Doubles—Miss Hotchkiss and Miss Leadbetter defeated Miss Fox and Mrs. Northrup, 6—4, 6—2. Mixed Doubles—Miss Hotchkiss and Ralph Gorrill defeated Mrs. Foulhoux and James Ewing, 6—4, 6—3.

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Intercity Match. Baltimore-Philadelphia, at Baltimore, Md. Baltimore won. Results: Singles—F. C. Colston, Baltimore, defeated H. M. Tilden, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2. M. Wagner, Baltimore, defeated J. R. Carpenter, Jr., Philadelphia, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1. C. Fisher, Baltimore, defeated W. M. Tilden, Philadelphia, 8—6, 2—6, 10—6. A. D. Thayer, Philadelphia, defeated J. C. Colston, Baltimore, 6—2, 6—3. F. E. Dixon, Philadelphia, defeated C. Harvey, Baltimore, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4. J. T. Thayer, Philadelphia, defeated H. G. Davis, Baltimore, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3. S. Pearson, Philadelphia, defeated R. Lowndes, Baltimore, 6—1, 9—7. I. S. George, Baltimore, defeated S. M. Peacock, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2. Doubles—H. M. Tilden and A. D. Thayer, Philadelphia, defeated F. C. Colston and M. Wagner, Baltimore, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4. C. Fisher and J. Magruder, Baltimore, defeated J. R. Carpenter, Jr., and J. T. Thayer, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—4. H. G. Davis and R. Lowndes, Baltimore, defeated S. Pearson and S. M. Peacock, Philadelphia, 6—2, 7—5. W. M. Tilden and F. E. Dixon, Philadelphia, vs. C. Harvey and J. C. Colston, unfinished. Tilden and Dixon won first set, 6—4, and Harvey and Colston second set, 6—4.

Longwood Cup, played at Brookline, Mass.—W. A. Larned defeated M. McLaughlin, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Hudson River Championships—Singles—R. Burchard beat M. S. Clark, 8—6, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3. Doubles—M. S. Clark and A. Bassford, Jr., beat A. A. Lattimer and A. D. Britton, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. Women's Singles—Mrs. G. L. Chapman (defender) defeated Miss A. Martin, 6—4, 6—4. Women's Doubles—Miss A. Martin and Mrs. H. H. Burdick defeated Mrs. W. H. Pouch and Miss H. Kerr, 12—14, 6—3, 6—1.

Meadowbrook Cup—Men's Singles—Final and Cup Round—Maurice E. McLoughlin, California, defeated Frederick C. Colston, Maryland, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2. Men's Cup Doubles—Final and Cup Round—William A. Larned and Maurice McLoughlin defeated Thomas C. Bundy and Trowbridge W. Hendrick, 8—6, 4—6, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4. Mixed Doubles—Final Round—Miss Paine and Nathaniel W. Niles defeated Miss Behr and Karl H. Behr, 6—4, 6—4.

COLLEGE TENNIS.

Intercollegiate Championships—Singles—R. A. Holden, Yale, defeated A. H. Sweetser, Harvard, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 8—6. Doubles—Dean Mathey and B. N. Dell, Princeton, defeated R. Evans, Jr., and E. Goodhue, Yale, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

Interscholastic Championship—Singles—E. H. Whitney, Harvard, defeated G. M. Church, Columbia, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4.

New England Intercollegiate Championships—Singles—F. H. Harris, Dartmouth, defeated S. B. Smith, Dartmouth, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2. Doubles—C. E. Bacon and W. B. Holton, Wesleyan, defeated S. P. Benton and R. L. Oakley, Williams, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3.

Harvard defeated Princeton at Cambridge, Mass., May 23, winning four matches out of six.

Lehigh University defeated Juniata College at South Bethlehem, Pa., May 18 winning all four matches.

Williams defeated Wesleyan at Williamstown Mass. May 30, by winning four out of six matches.

Yale defeated Harvard at New Haven Ct. May 30 by 7 to 2. Scores: Singles—Holden, Yale, defeated Sweetser, Harvard, 7—5, 6—3; Stevens, Yale, defeated Wheelwright, Harvard, 6—4, 10—8; Adams, Harvard, defeated Watrous, Yale, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4; Gates, Yale, defeated Nickerson, Harvard, 6—4, 9—7; Bretz, Yale, defeated Beard, Harvard 6—2, 6—4; Bliss, Yale, defeated Grinnell Harvard, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1. Doubles—Sweetser and Wheelwright, Harvard, defeated Holden and Watrous, Yale,

LAWN TENNIS—*Continued.*

6—3, 8—10, 6—4, Bliss and Bretz, Yale, defeated Adams and Nickerson Harvard 6—3, 8—6, Eyre and Cote, Yale, defeated Beard and Treadway, Harvard, 6—4, 6—4

Annapolis defeated Gettysburg College at Annapolis, April 23, by 4 to 2.

Lehigh beat Lafayette at South Bethlehem, Pa., April 23, by 3 to 1

Seventh Regiment, New York, defeated West Point at West Point, May 30, by 6 to 0.

FOREIGN TOURNAMENTS.

Championships of England—Singles—A. F. Wilding New Zealand, beat A W Gore (defender) 6—4 7—5, 4—6, 6—2. Doubles—A F. Wilding and M J. Ritchie beat A W Gore and H Roper Barrett (defenders), 6—1, 6—1, 6—2. Ladies Singles—Mrs. Lambert Chambers defeated Miss D Boothby (defender), 6—2, 6—2 Mixed Doubles—S N. Doust and Mrs. Lambert Chambers beat R B Powell and Mrs. Sterry, 6—2, 7—5

Championship of Kent, England—Beals C. Wright, Boston, beat H. Roper Barrett, 4—6, 7—5, 12—10, 6—4.

Riviera Championships, Mentone, March 8—Men's Singles—M. Decugis, France, beat M J G. Ritchie, England, after winning the first set, 4—2: Decugis sprained his ankle and Ritchie chivalrously retired in his favor. Ladies' Singles—Miss R. V. Salusbury (defender) beat Mrs Nutcombe Quicke 6—3 6—2. Mixed Doubles—M. J. G. Ritchie and Miss R V Salusbury walked over Men's Doubles—M. Decugis and M J. G. Ritchie beat H. Kleinschrot and R Kleinschrot, 6—3 6—0, 6—2

Nice Tournament—Men's Singles—M. Decugis champion of France, beat M J G Ritchie England 6—4, 3—6, 13—11 Ladies' Singles—Miss R. V. Salusbury beat Countess Schulenburg (defender) 6—3 4—6, 6—3 Men's Doubles—M. Decugis and M. J. G. Ritchie beat S. N. Doust and A Wallis Myers 6—3, 7—5, 8—6.

Cannes Tournament—Men's Singles—M. J G. Ritchie (defender) beat M Decugis 4—6 4—6 8—6 retired Men's Doubles—M. J G. Ritchie and M. Decugis beat A Holmes and A. C Bostwick 6—4, 6—2, 6—0. Ladies' Singles—Miss R. V. Salusbury beat Mrs. Winch 6—1, 6—4. Mixed Doubles—H. Kleinschroth and Frau Neresheimer beat E Gwynne Evans and Miss R. V. Salusbury, 7—5, 2—6, 7—5

Skating.

WORLD'S Championships held at Helsingfors, Finland, March 6. 500 Metres—Won by Oskar Mathiesen, Norway, 46 3-10s.; second Saeterhaug Norway, 47 4-5s; third, Strunnikow, Russia 49 3-10s 1,500 Metres—Won by Oskar Mathiesen, Norway, 2m. 32 3-5s; second, Strunnikow Russia 2m 33s third, Saeterhaug, Norway, 2m. 35 1-5s 5,000 Metres—Won by M Johannsen, Norway, 9m. 27 9 10s, second, O. Mathiesen, Norway, 9m. 30 3-5s.; third Strunnikow, Russia 9m 31 4-5s 10,000 Metres—Won by Strunnikow, Russia, 18m. 34s.; second, M. Johannsen, Norway, 18m. 57 1-5s; third, M. Saeterhaug, Norway, 19m. 17 2-5s. Strunnikow, Russia, won the point trophy.

Championships of Europe held at Davos, Switzerland February 1 500 Metres—Won by Oskar Mathiesen, Norway, 44 4-5s.; second M. Johannsen, Norway, 47 3-5s.; third R Weibel Switzerland, 51 1-5s 1,500 Metres—Won by Oskar Mathiesen, Norway, 2m. 20 3-5s.; second M. Saeterhaug, Norway 2m 25 2-5s third, M. Johannsen, Norway, 2m. 28 3-5s 5,000 Metres—Won by Oskar Mathiesen, Norway 9m 6 2-5s; second, M. Johannsen, Norway, 9m. 20 1-5s.; third, M. Saeterhaug, Norway, 9m. 32s. 10 000 Metres—Won by Oskar Mathiesen, Norway, 18m. 17 2-5s.; second, M. Saeterhaug, Norway, 18m 56 2-5s third M. Johannsen, Norway, 19m. 2 2-5s. Figure Skating—Won by M. Sachow, Sweden; second W Ritt berger, Germany; third, A. Szende, Hungary.

International Outdoor Championships held at Saranac Lake, N. Y., February 2 220 Yards—Won by Ed. Lamy, Saranac Lake; second, F. J. Robson, Toronto; third, Phil. Kearney, New York Time—21 1-5s. Half-mile—Won by Ed. Lamy, Saranac Lake; second, R Wheeler, Montreal; third Phil. Kearney New York. Time—1m. 32s. One Mile—Won by Ed. Lamy Saranac Lake; second, R. Wheeler Montreal; third, Joe Miller, New York. Time—3m. 19s. Three Miles—Won by Ed. Lamy, Saranac Lake; second Joe Miller, New York; third, R. Wheeler, Montreal. Time—9m 51s. (Lamy did three miles and an extra lap in the time given). 220 yards Hurdles—Won by W. G. Finlayson, Montreal; second Fred Robson, Toronto; third, W. H. Jackson, Montreal. Time—25s. Half-mile Backwards—Won by A. Mason, Montreal; second, G. Parent; third, W. G. Finlayson. Time—2m. 41s.

International Indoor Championships held at Pittsburgh, January 28 and 29. One Mile—Won by Ed Lamy, Saranac Lake; second, Phil. Kearney, New York; third, L. Roe. Time—2m 56 2-5s. Half-mile—Won by L. Roe, Toronto; second, F. J. Robson, Toronto; third, C. Ahlroth, Duluth. Time—1m. 22 2-5s Two Miles—Won by R. Wheeler, Montreal; second, Phil. Kearney, New York; third L Roe, Toronto Time—5m. 59 3-5s. One and One-half Miles—Won by L. Roe, Toronto; second, C. Ahlroth, Duluth; third J. Fisher. Time—4m. 10s. (Lamy fell). Five Miles—Won by Ed. Lamy, Saranac Lake; second, C. Ahlroth, Duluth; third, J. Fisher. Time—14m. 55 3-5s.

National Indoor Championships held at Cleveland, Ohio, January 26 and 27. 440 Yards—Won by Ed. Lamy, Saranac Lake; second L. Roe, Toronto; third, F. J. Robson, Toronto. Time—38 4-5s. One Mile—Won by Phil. Kearney, New York, second, C. Ahlroth, Duluth; third, L. Roe, Toronto. Time—2m. 52 4-5s. One and One-half Mile—Won by Ed. Lamy, Saranac Lake; second, Phil. Kearney, New York; third, R. Wheeler, Montreal. Time—4m. 25s. 440 Yard Hurdles—Won by F. J. Robson, Toronto; second, C. Ahlroth, Duluth; third, J. Fisher. Time—50s.

National Outdoor Championships held at Orange Lake near Newburgh, N. Y., February 12 440 Yards—Won by Joseph Miller, New York; second, J. H. Wray, New York; third, W. Burkholder, New York. Time 43s. Half-mile—Won by W. Burkholder, New York; second, W. Kuehne, New York; third, W. M. Taylor, New York. Time—1m. 36s. One Mile—Won by W. Kuehne, New York; second, Joseph Miller, New York; third, W. Burkholder, New York. Time 3m. 27s.

Eastern Outdoor Championships held at Verona, N. J., February 5. Half-mile—Won by J Miller, N. Y. A. C.; second, C. A. Sutphen, Saratoga; third, W. Burkholder, New York. Time—1m. 24s. One Mile—Won by W. Burkholder, New York; second, J. Miller, New York; third, O. Sinnerud, Verona. Time—3m. 6 1-5s. Two Miles—Won by J. Miller, New York; second, W. Sutphen, Saratoga; third, W. Kuehne, New York. Time—6m. 25s.

Western Outdoor Championships held at Chicago, January 23. Half-mile—Won by Chas Fisher Milwaukee; second, C. Ahlroth, Duluth; third, H. Kaad, Chicago. Time—1m. 40s. One Mile—Won by Chas. Fisher, Milwaukee; second, Carl Ahlroth, Duluth; third, H. Kaad, Chicago. Time—3m. 25s. Two Miles—Won by Arthur Lauman, Milwaukee; second, Charles Fisher, Milwaukee; third, Harry Kaad. Time—6m. 47 2-5s.

Western Indoor Championships held at St. Louis, Mo., February 26. Quarter-mile—Won by C. Ahlroth; second, H. Kaad; third, A. Hess. Time—40 4-5s. Half-mile—Won by C Ahlroth; second, H. Kaad, third, H. Halversen. Time—1m. 25 2-5s. One Mile—Won by C. Ahlroth; second, A. Hess; third, H. Halversen. Time—2m. 03 4-5s. Two Miles—Won by C. Ahlroth; second, A. Hess; third, H. Kaad. Time—6m. 18 4-5s.

SKATING—*Continued.*

Northwestern Championships held at Milwaukee, Wis., January 22. Half-mile—Won by C. Ahlroth, Duluth; second, Charles Fisher, Milwaukee; third, Cal Dube, Michigan. Time—1m. 33 1-5s. One Mile—Won by Carl Ahlroth, Duluth; second, Charles Fisher, Milwaukee; third, Al Lauman, Milwaukee. Time—3m 11 2-5s. Two Miles—Won by Charles Fisher; second Carl Ahlroth; third, Al Lauman. Time—6m. 33s.

Skating Records: American Records: 50 yards—6s., S. D. See and C. B. Davidson, December 28, 1885. 75 yards—8 3-5s., S. D. See, December 30, 1883. 100 yards—9 4-5s., J. S. Johnson, March 1, 1893. 150 yards—15 7-8s., G. D. Phillips, January 27, 1883. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., G. D. Phillips, December 26 1885 200 yards—16 2-5s., J. C. Hemment, January 24, 1895. 220 yards—19 4-5s., LeRoy A. See, February 2, 1900. 300 yards—31 2-5s., G. D. Phillips, December 30, 1883. 440 yards— 35 1-5s., H. P. Mosher, January 1, 1896. 600 yards—55 1-4s., O. Rudd, March 5, 1893. 880 yards—1m 20 2-5s., J. Nelson, February 1, 1896 1,320 yards—2m. 13s., J. S. Johnson, February 26, 1894. 1 mile—2m. 36s., J. Nelson, February 2, 1895. 1 mile—(straightaway with wind) 2m. 12 3-5s., Tim Donoghue, February, 1887. 1 1-2 miles—4m. 10s., L. Roe, January 29, 1910. 2 miles —5m. 42 3-5s., O. Rudd, January 25, 1895. 3 miles—8m. 23s., J. F. Donoghue, February 4, 1897. 4 miles—12m. 1-2s., J. Nilssen and A. Schiebe, February 13, 1894. 5 miles— 14m. 24s., O. Rudd, February 20, 1896. 10 miles—31m. 11 1-5s., J. S. Johnson, February 26, 1894. 30 miles—1h. 53m. 20s., J. F. Donoghue, January 26, 1893 40 miles—2h. 34m. 46s. J. F. Donoghue, January 26, 1893. 50 miles—3h. 15m. 59 2-5s., J. F. Donoghue, January, 26, 1893. 60 miles—4h 7m. 3-5s., J. F. Donoghue, January 26, 1893. 70 miles—4h. 55m. 15 3-5s., J. F. Donoghue, January 26, 1893. 80 miles—5h 41m. 55s., J. F. Donoghue, January 26, 1893. 90 miles—6h 25m 57 3-5s., J. F. Donoghue, January 26, 1893 100 miles—7h. 11m. 38 1-5s., J. F. Donoghue January 26, 1893. Best metre records—500 metres (546.8 yards)—41 4-5s., J. S. Johnson, January 24, 1895 600 metres (656.17 yards)—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, February 13, 1904. 1,000 metres (1,093.61 yards)—1m. 47s., J. K. McCulloch, February 10 1897. 1,500 metres (1,640.42 yards)—2m. 40 4-5s., J. K. McCulloch, February 6, 1897. 5,000 metres (3 miles 188.06 yards)—9m. 25 2-5s., J. K. McCulloch, February 10, 1897.

World's Records: 500 Metres—44 4-5s., O. Mathiesen, Norway; Davos, Switzerland, January 29, 1910. 1,000 Metres—1m. 31 4-5s., O. Mathiesen, Norway; Davos, Switzerland, January 31, 1910. 1 500 Metres 2m. 20 3-5s., O. Mathiesen, Norway; Davos, Switzerland, January 29, 1910. 5,000 Metres—8m. 37 3-5s., J. J. Eden, Holland; Hamar, Holland, February 25, 1894. 10,000 Metres—17m. 50 3-5s., P. Oestland, Norway; Davos, Switzerland, February 11, 1900.

Curling.

THE following events have been held during 1910:

Duluth, Minn., January 15—A team composed of five United States rinks defeated an equal representation of Canadian curlers by a score of 66 to 40.

Tucker, Pardeeville, U. S.	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	3	2	4	0—16
Wilson, Reston, Can.	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1— 8
Reedal, Phillips, U. S.	1	0	4	4	2	2	2	0	0	5	0	0—20
Atkinson, Rainy R., Can.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1— 7
Stewart, St. Paul, U. S.	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	3—10
Chapman, Rainy R., Can.	1	1	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0— 9
Whyte, Duluth, U. S.	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	1—11
Neil, Winnipeg, Can.	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0—10
Zauft, West Duluth, U. S.	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1— 9
Morrison, Winnipeg, Can.	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0— 6

Duluth, Minn., January 19—Northwestern bonspiel winners: Grand aggregate, H. T. Hurdon, Duluth. Duluth Curling Club Event—G. P. Reedal, Phillips, Wis. St. Paul Jobbers' Event—H. T. Hurdon, Duluth. Western Curling Club Event—Dr. L. J. Tucker, Pardeeville, Wis. Canadian Soo Event—Walter G. Hall, Duluth. International Event—Dr. L. J. Tucker, Pardeeville, Wis. Ordway Event—Dr. A. R. Lenont, Virginia, Minn.

Utica, N. Y., January 19—The Gordon National medal was won by Rink A from the Utica Curling Club. The first tie was St. Andrew's, 15; Jersey City, 16; Utica, 20; Yonkers 10, third tie, Utica, 34; St Andrew's, 4.

Van Cortlandt Park, February 9. Caledonian Club. Final Round—Caledonian C. C. No 1: R. Archibald, W. Archibald, H. Archibald, T. T. Archibald, skip. Caledonian C. C. No. 3: H. S. Greig, J. Sterling, Lieut. P. F. Gilmartin, Isaiah Frazier, skip.

Score by ends: Caledonian No. 1—1, 0, 6, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 0, 0. Total, 16. Caledonian No. 3—0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1. Total, 9. Umpire—J. F. Conley.

Van Cortlandt Park, February 26—For John Patterson Medal, between Scots and Americans; won by Scots.

Rink No. 1—Scots: T. Nicholson, R. Boyd, J. Leslie, F. Macnee, skip, 17. Americans: I. Tasker, I. Stalker, F. Dykes, G. Greene skip, 14.

Rink No. 2—Scots: R. Archibald, W. Archibald, H. Archibald, T. T. Archibald, skip, 26. Americans: F. Lamb, C. McLachlan, A. P. Roth, A. Sheridan, skip, 9.

Rink No. 3—Scots: A. Fraser, A. Dickson, T. Watt, R. Lauder, skip, 15. Americans: T. Nesbit, I. Pepper, P. F. Gilmartin, I. Frazer, skip, 14.

Rink No. 4—Scots: A. Gilles, J. Boyes, J. Connell, W. Stuart, skip, 17. Americans: J. B. Upham, W. A. Milligen, Dr. Osterheld, J. Kelloch, skip, 7.

Rink No. 5—Scots: J. Cuthbertson, J. Sterling, D. McKaskel, W. Mitchell, skip, 35. Americans: R. Foulis, W. Macfarlane, W. Mickle, W. H. Smith, skip, 1. Grand total—Scots, 109; Americans, 46. Umpire—James F. Conley.

Swimming.

A. A. U. Championships—The Amateur Athletic Union Championship competitions were held in various parts of the country, one or more events being allotted to each club. The event, date, place and results follow: 50 yards, indoor, held by Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, April 6, C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., 24 3-5s.; 100 yards, indoor, held by Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill., April 7, C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., 54 4-5s.; 220 yards, indoor, held by New York A. C., New York City, March 5, C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., 2m 33s; 500 yards, indoor, held by New York A. C., New York City, March 5, C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., 6m. 28s.; 440 yards, outdoor, held by New York A. C. at Travers Island, N. Y., July 30, C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., 5m. 59 4-5s.; 880 yards, outdoor, held by New York A. C. at Travers Island, N. Y. August 13 L. B. Goodwin, New York A. C., 13m. 12s.; one mile, outdoor, held by Wilson Beach S. C., Chicago August 27, L. B. Goodwin, New York A. C., 30m. 02 2-5s.; ten mile swim,

SWIMMING—*Continued*

held by Missouri A. C. in the Mississippi River St. Louis, Mo., September 5. L. B. Goodwin, 1h. 30m. 49s. 400 yards relay (4 men, 100 yards each) held by New York A. C., New York City, March 5. New York A. C. (C. M. Daniels, George South, J. H. Reilly and N. Nerich), 4m. 12s.: 200 yards breast stroke indoor, held by Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill., April 7, M. McDermott, I. A. C., 2m. 52s.; fancy diving indoor, held by Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago, Ill., April 6, George Galdzik, Chicago A. A., 201 points; high diving outdoor held by New York A. C., Travers Island, N. Y., August 13, G. W. Galdzik, Chicago A. A., 79 points; water polo, held by Chicago A. A., Chicago, Ill., April 6; plunging held by Missouri A. C., St. Louis, Mo., April 9, C. Brown, Illinois A. C., 72 feet; 150 yards backstroke indoor, held by Missouri A. C., St. Louis, Mo., April 9, H. Hebner, Illinois A. C., 1m. 56 2-5s.

Intercollegiate Indoor Championships held at Yale Natatorium, New Haven, Ct., March 5. Yale won the point trophy with 27 points. Pennsylvania was second with 16 points and Princeton third with 2 points. Winners of individual contests, 50 yards, J. K. Shryock, Pennsylvania, 26 2-5s.; 100 yards, J. K. Shryock, Pennsylvania, 1m. (new intercollegiate record); 220 yards, H. S. Palmer, Yale, 2m. 47 3-5s.; fancy diving, J. C. Stoddart, Yale, 167 points; plunge, R. Loree, Yale, 70 feet 6 inches; water polo, Yale won.

Intercollegiate Outdoor Championships held at Travers Island, N. Y., Princeton won with 20 points with Yale second with 8 points and Pennsylvania third with 6 points. Winners of events: One mile, H. Brown, Princeton, 28m. 54 2-5s.; 440 yards, H. Brown, Princeton, 6m. 58 1-5s.; diving, H. Platt, Princeton, 34 1-6 points.

Metropolitan Championships—100 yards, indoor, C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., 56 1-5s.; 220 yards, indoor, C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., 2m. 39 2-5s.; 500 yards, indoor, C. M. Daniels, New York A. C., 6m. 27 2-5s., 440 yards, open water, L. B. Goodwin, New York A. C., 6m. 55 2-5s.; 880 yards, outdoor bath, L. B. Goodwin, New York A. C., 13m. 6 3-5s; one mile, open water, J. H. Reilly, New York A. C., 28m. 2-5s.; diving, Harold Smyth, New York A. C.

English Amateur Swimming Association Championships—100 yards bath, F. E. Beaurepaire, 59 4-5s.; 220 yards, bath, F. E. Beaurepaire, 2m. 30s., 440 yards, open salt water, F. E. Beaurepaire, 5m. 38 2-5s.; 500 yards, bath, F. E. Beaurepaire, 6m. 21s.; 880 yards, open water, 11m. 39 2-5s.; one mile, F. E. Beaurepaire; 24m. 39 2-5s.; long distance, T. S. Battersby, 1h. 3m. 12 2-5s.; 150 yards, backstroke, bath, M. Weckesser, 1m. 57 1-5s.; 200 yards, breast stroke, bath, H. Julin, 2m. 53s.; 100 yards, ladies, bath, Miss Irene Steer, 1m. 13 2-5s.; plunging, H. W. Allason, 79 feet; high diving, H. Johannsen, 108 points; fancy diving, H. E. Pott, 65 points.

The following table includes those records accepted by the A. A. U. Record Committee at the annual meeting held November 20, 1910: Forty yards, bath, 1 turn, 19 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 21, 1906; 50 yards, bath, 2 turns, 24 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, Chicago, Ill., April 6, 1910; 60 yards, bath, 2 turns, 30s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 19, 1907; 75 yards, bath, 2 turns, 40 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 31, 1908; 80 yards, bath, 3 turns, 43s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, March 5, 1908; 100 yards, bath, 4 turns, 54 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Chicago, Ill., April 7, 1910; 100 yards, bath, 3 turns, 56s., C. M. Daniels, St. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1906; open still water, straightaway, 1m., C. M. Daniels, St. Louis, Mo., September 13, 1906; 1m., J. Scott Leary, Portland, Ore., July 18, 1905; 110 yards, bath, 4 turns, 1m. 3 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, Chicago, Ill., March 22, 1906; across tidal salt water, 1m. 8 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, N. Y., July 20, 1907; 120 yards, bath, 5 turns, 1m. 10s., C. M. Daniels, New York, December 9, 1908; 150 yards, bath, 5 turns, 1m. 34 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, March 13, 1907; 200 yards, bath, 7 turns, 2m. 14s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, March 5, 1910; across stream, 1 turn, 2m. 26 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, Lafayette, Pa., August 17, 1906; 220 yards, bath, 8 turns, 2m. 25 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 26, 1909; open tidal salt water, 1 turn, 2m. 40 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, September 19, 1908; 250 yards, bath, 9 turns, 2m. 55 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, March 4, 1910; 300 yards, bath, 11 turns, 3m. 35 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, March 4, 1910; 330 yards, bath, 16 turns, 4m. 7 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1906; across tidal salt water, 2 turns, 4m. 15s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, September 19, 1908; 350 yards, 13 turns, 4m. 17s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, March 4, 1910; 400 yards, bath, 15 turns, 4m. 59 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 440 yards, bath, 17 turns, 5m. 31 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; across tidal salt water, 3 turns, 5m. 54 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, Travers Island, N. Y., September 19, 1908; 450 yards, bath, 17 turns, 5m. 40 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 500 yards, bath, 19 turns, 6m. 21 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 550 yards, bath, 21 turns, 7m. 3 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; still, open water, 4 turns, 7m. 38 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Seneca Lake Park, Rochester, N. Y., August 28, 1909; 600 yards, bath, 23 turns, 7m. 46 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 650 yards, bath, 25 turns, 8m. 29s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 660 yards, bath, 32 turns, 8m. 38 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; still, open water, 5 turns, 9m. 15 4-5s., Seneca Park Lake, Rochester, N. Y., August 28, 1909; 700 yards, bath, 27 turns, 9m. 11 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 750 yards, bath, 29 turns, 9m. 55 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 770 yards, still, open water, 6 turns, 10m. 51 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Seneca Park Lake, Rochester, N. Y., August 28, 1909; 800 yards, bath, 31 turns, 10m. 37 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 850 yards, bath, 33 turns, 1m. 20 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 880 yards, bath, 35 turns, 11m. 44 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 880 yards, still, open water, 7 turns, 12m. 18 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, Seneca Park Lake, Rochester, N. Y., August 28, 1909; 900 yards, bath, 35 turns, 12m. 3s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 950 yards, bath, 37 turns, 12m. 45 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 1,000 yards, bath, 49 turns, 13m. 20 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,100 yards, bath, 54 turns, 14m. 43s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,100 yards, still, open water, 9 turns, 16m. 23s., C. M. Daniels, Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., September 11, 1909; 1,200 yards, bath, 59 turns, 16m. 5 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,300 yards, bath, 64 turns, 17m. 30s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; 1,320 yards, bath, 65 turns, 17m. 45 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,320 yards, still, open water, 11 turns, 19m. 40s., C. M. Daniels, Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., September 11, 1909; 1,430 yards, still, open water, 12 turns, 21m. 23s., C. M. Daniels, Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., September 11, 1909; 1,500 yards, bath, 74 turns, 20m. 14s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,540 yards, bath, 76 turns, 20m. 47 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907, 1,540 yards, still, open water, 13 turns, 23m. 5s., C. M. Daniels, Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., September 11, 1909, 1,600 yards, bath, 79 turns, 21m. 36 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,650 yards, still, open water, 14 turns, 24m. 46 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, Verona Lake, September 11, 1909; 1,700 yards, bath, 84 turns, 22m. 57s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1 mile, bath, 87 turns, 23m. 40 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1 mile, still, open water, 15 turns, 26m. 19 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, Verona Lake, Montclair, N. J., September 11, 1909. Swimming on the Back—Forty yards, bath, 1 turn, 27 2-5s., H. J. Handy, Chicago, Ill., January 2, 1905; 50 yards, bath, 2 turns, 35 3-5s., H. J. Handy, Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1905; 75 yards, bath, 2 turns, 56 4-5s., C. A. Ruberl., New York, February 22, 1906, 100 yards, bath, 3 turns, 1m. 12s., H. Hebner, St. Louis, Mo., April 9, 1910, 100 yards, open still water, straightaway, 1m. 16 4-5s., Walter Brock, Berlin, Germany, at St. Louis, Mo., September 6, 1904; 150 yards, bath, 5 turns, 1m. 56 2-5s., H. Hebner, St. Louis, Mo., April 9, 1910. Miscellaneous Events—Breast stroke, 200 yards, bath, 9 turns, 2m. 45 2-5s., A. M. Goessling, March 18, 1908; relay racing, 4 men, each 50 yards, 200 yards, bath, 1m. 45s., New York Athletic Club

team (C D. Trubenbach, George South, N. F Nerich and C. M. Daniels), April 15, 1910; relay racing, 6 men, each 50 yards, 300 yards, bath, 2m 42 1-5s., New York Athletic Club team (Daniels, L B Goodwin, N F Nerich George South, C. D. Trubenbach and J. A. Ruddy), New York City, April 15, 1910; relay racing, 400 yards, 4m. 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, C. D. Trubenbach, N. F. Nerich and George South, of New York Athletic Club, March 27, 1908; 500 yards (20 yards,) bath 5 men, 100 yards each, New York Athletic Club (above and L. B Goodwin), 5m 2 3-5s., New York, April 11, 1910; plunging, 1m. time limit, 74 feet, C. S. Brown, March 21, 1908; swimming under water, 106 yards 2 feet, bath, 4 turns, 1m. 31 2-5s., E P. Swatek, Chicago, Ill., January 2, 1905.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

Distance.	Amateur Records. Made in Bath. Holder.	Time.	Made in Open Water. Holder.	Time.	Professional Records. *Open Water Others made in Baths Holder.	Time.
		M. S.		M. S		M. S.
50 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	24 2-5	A. Wickham (Aus.)	23 3-5	.....	....
60 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	30	.....	....	.....	....
75 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	40 1-5	.....	....	.....	....
100 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	55 2-5	C. Healy (Aus.)...	57	J. Nuttall (E.)...	1 01⅘
120 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	1.10	.....	....	J. Nuttall (E.)...	1.18 2-5
150 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	1.32 2-5	.....	....	D Billington (E.)	1.39
200 yards	C. Healy (Aus.)..	2.11 1-5	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	2 18 1 5
220 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	2.25 2-5	B. Kieran (Aus.)..	2.35	D. Billington (E.)	2 34 4-5
300 yards	F. Beaurepaire (Aus.)	3.30	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	3 32
350 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	4.13 4-5	.....	....	.....	....
400 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.). ..	4.51 1-5	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	5 03
440 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	5.19	B. Kieran (Aus.)..	5.22 1 5	D. Billington (E.)	5.26
500 yards	B Kieran (Aus.).....	6.07 1-5	.....	....	D. Billington (E.)	6.18
600 yards	B Kieran (Aus.). ...	7.32 2-5	.....	....	.....	....
700 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.). ...	8 54 1-5	.....	....	.....	....
800 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	10.11 3-5	.....	....	.....	....
880 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.). ..	11.11 3-5	H. Taylor (E.).....	11.25 2-5	D. Billington (E.)	11.37
900 yards	B Kieran (Aus.). ...	11.35 2-5	.....	....	.....	....
1,000 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	12.52 2-5	F. Beaurep're(Aus)	13 18	D. Billington (E.)	13.26
1,100 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	14 22 1-5	T. S. Battersby (E.)	14.52 1-5	.....	....
1,200 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.). ...	15.44	.....	....	.....	....
1,300 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	17.04 3-5	.....	....	.....	....
1.320 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)...	17.45 4 5	T. S. Battersby (E.)	17.58	D. Billington (E.)	17 36 2-5
1,400 yards	B Kieran (Aus.).....	18.23 2-5	.....	....	.....	....
1,500 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	19.47 4-5	.....	....	.....	....
1.600 yards	B Kieran (Aus.).....	21 09 2-5	.....	....	.....	....
1.700 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.).....	22 31 1-5	.....	....	.....	....
1 mile.....	B. Kieran (Aus.). ..	23.16 4-5	T. S. Battersby (E.)	24.01 2-5	J. Nuttall (E.)*	26.08
2 miles....	Geo. Read (Aus.).....	54.54	.....	....	.....	....

RECORDS OF WOMEN

		H. M. S			H. M. S
75 yards	Miss G. Smith (E.).....	57 4-5	300 yards	Miss E McKay (E.).....	4 28
100 yards	Miss J. Fletcher (E.)....	1.13 2-5	440 yards	Miss E. McKay (E.).....	6.51
	Miss I. Steers (E.)	1.13 2-5	1 mile.....	Miss A. Kellerman (Aus.).	32.44
200 yards	Miss E. McKay (E.).....	2.56 2-5			

MISCELLANEOUS.

Swimming on the back—100 yards, C. Martin (E.).. 1m. 13.; 150 yards, F. Unwin (E.), 1m. 55 1-5s.
Breast stroke—200 yards, W. W. Robinson (E.), 2m. 41 3-5s.
Plunge for distance (one minute time limit)—W. Taylor (E.), 82 ft. 7 in.
Under water swimming—E. P. Swateck (A.), 106 yds. 2 ft.
Five-men relay race—500 yards, New York Athletic Club, 5m. 02 3-5s. (G. South, 1m. 01 3-5s., C. D. Trubenbach, 1m. 03 3-5s., N. F. Nerich, 1m., C. M. Daniels, 55 1-5s., L. B. Goodwin, 1m. 02 1-5s.)
(A.) American. (Aus.) Australian. (E.) English.

Archery.

The National Archery Association of the United States held its thirty-second annual meeting in Washington Park, Chicago, August 16-19, 1910.

Mr. H. B. Richardson, of Boston, broke the American record for the double York Round scoring 1,111. This score was never but once beaten at the National meeting in England. In 1857 Mr. H. A. Ford made 1,251, which is still the world's record.

THE LEADING SCORES:

DOUBLE YORK ROUND.

	Hits.	Score.
H. B Richardson, Boston.....	231	1,111
H S. Taylor, Chicago.....	193	843
W H Thompson, Seattle.....	166	734
W H. Wills Chicago.....	175	731
H L. Walker Chicago.....	144	588
F E Canfield Chicago.....	127	511
G F. Henry, Des Moines.....	101	431

DOUBLE NATIONAL ROUND.

	Hits.	Score.
Miss J. V. Sullivan, Chicago.....	115	629
Mrs A Barbe, Chicago.....	95	455
Miss E B Spalding, Chicago.....	90	434
Miss L M Witwer, Chicago.....	92	388
Mrs J W Turner Des Moines.....	79	335
Mrs A G Cox, Chicago.....	63	249
Miss M C. Williams, Chicago.....	49	221

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND.

	Hits.	Score.
H. B, Richardson, Boston.....	177	1,059
W H. Wills, Chicago.....	171	1 033
H. S. Taylor, Chicago.....	176	956
W. H. Thompson, Seattle.....	171	903
G. F Henry, Des Moines.....	159	867
F. E. Canfield, Chicago.....	158	834
W A. Clark, Cincinnati.....	162	824

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND.

	Hits.	Score.
Miss L. M Witwer, Chicago.....	127	733
Miss J. V. Sullivan, Chicago	127	709
Mrs. A. Barbe, Chicago.....	113	661
Mrs. J W. Turner, Des Moines.....	121	605
Miss E. B. Spalding, Chicago.....	120	566
Mrs. A. G. Cox, Chicago.....	99	489
Mrs. M. MacNeill, Jr, Chicago.....	107	479

ARCHERY—*Continued.*

TEAM ROUNDS:

	Hits.	Score		Hits.	Score
Chicago archers men	330	1 506	Chicago archers women	315	1 517

Chicago was chosen for the 1911 meeting, and the following officers and executive committee elected: President—Dr Carver Williams, Chicago. First Vice-President—George F Henry Des Moines. Second Vice-President—H B. Richardson Boston. Third Vice-President—A Rankin Clark, Cincinnati Secretary—Miss J. V. Sullivan, Chicago. Treasurer—H. L. Walker, Chicago. H. S Taylor. Chicago: H. W. Bishop, Chicago; W. H. Wills. Chicago

Fencing.

TOURNAMENTS held during 1910 resulted as follows:

Championships of the Amateur Fencers' League of America April 23.
- Foils—George K. Bainbridge, N. Y. A. C., won.
- Dueling Swords—A. W. Dela Poer, Fencers' Club of New York won.
- Sabres—Joseph I. Shaw, Fencers' Club of New York, won.
- Foils—National Junior Championships held March 9, won by Dr J E Gignaux N Y. A. C.

Intercollegiate Championships held March 26.
- Team Championships won by Annapolis; second, West Point; third, University of Pennsylvania
- Individual Championship won by Harry F. Wendel, University of Pennsylvania
- Championship of the U. S. Army—Broadswords; San Diego, California, April 19; won by Corp. J D. Lohmann, 115 Company, Coast Artillery.

Other Competitions:
- January 15—Fencers' Club beat New York A. C.
- January 15—Annapolis beat Princeton University.
- January 22—Annapolis beat Fencers' Club of Baltimore.
- February 5—New York Fencers' Club won the competition for the Manrique Cup.
- February 11—Princeton University beat Columbia University.
- February 12—West Point beat University of Pennsylvania.
- February 16—University of Pennsylvania beat Princeton University.
- February 18—West Point beat Princeton University
- February 19—West Point won the Junior Contest for the Saltus Medal.
- February 21—Columbia University beat Harvard University.
- February 22—New York A. C. won contest for the Saltus Medal.
- February 22—Annapolis beat Columbia University.
- February 26—Annapolis beat Pennsylvania University.
- February 26—West Point beat Columbia University.
- March 4—Cornell University beat Princeton University.
- March 5—Columbia University beat Syracuse.
- March 5—Pennsylvania beat Cornell University.
- March 5—Annapolis beat Cornell University.
- March 8—Columbia University beat Princeton University.
- March 11—Pennsylvania beat Yale.
- March 12—Annapolis beat Yale.
- March 12—West Point beat Cornell University.
- March 15—W. Smith, New York Fencers' Club won contest for J. B. Clemens' Medal.
- March 19—New York A. C. wins senior team match against New York Fencers' Club.
- April 6—University of Pennsylvania beat University of Cincinnati.
- April 9—University of Pennsylvania beat University of Chicago.
- April 9—Illinois A. C., Chicago beat University of Pennsylvania.

Bowling.

THE tenth annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress was held at Detroit, February 26 to March 16. The first five winners in all four events follow:

Five-Men Events—Cosmos, Chicago, 2,880; Saramita, Wheeling, 2,872; O'Leary's No. 2, Chicago, 2,833; Ko Ko's, New York, 2,831; Hyde Parks, St. Louis, 2,827. Two-Men Events—Deiker-Waterman, Cincinnati, 1,231; Wood-Leigh, Chicago, 1,223; Erickson-Jaerges Oshkosh, Wis., 1 213; Cook-Crewson Sebring, Ohio, 1,203; Zimmerman-Campbell, South Bend, Ind., 1,203. Individuals—Thomas Haley, Detroit, 705; William Richter, Chicago, 692; George Qualey, St. Louis, 689; Glen Fisher, Chicago, 660; W C. Zoellner, Fond Du Lac, Wis., 656. All Events—Thomas Haley, Detroit, 1,961; William Richter, Chicago, 1,884; O. Roeder, Kansas City, 1,883; G. Grossman, Philadelphia, 1,836; Albert Nelson, Chicago, 1,834.

Winners in previous years: All Events (nine games)—1909, James Blouin, Cleveland, Ohio, 1,885; 1908, R. Crabe, East Liverpool, Ohio, 1,910; 1907, Harry Ellis, Grand Rapids, 1,767; 1906, J T Leacock, Indianapolis, 1,794; 1905, J. G. Reilly, Chicago, 1,791; 1904, Martin Kern, St. Louis, 1 804; 1903, Fred Strong, Chicago, 1,896; 1902, John Koster, New York, 1,841; 1901, Frank H. Brill, Chicago 1,736 Individual—1909, L. Sutton, Rochester, N. Y., and F. Bruggemann, Sioux Falls, Iowa, tied; Sutton won roll-off, one game, score 215 to 179; 1908, A. Wingler, Chicago, 699; 1907, Marshall B. Levy Indianapolis and R. F. Matak, St. Louis, tied on 624. In the roll-off Levy won—582 to 385. 1906, F. J. Favour, Oshkosh, Wis., 669; 1905, C. M. Anderson, St. Paul, 651; 1904, M. Kern, St. Louis, 647; 1903, D A Jones Milwaukee, 683; 1902, Fred H. Strong, Chicago, 649; 1901, Frank H. Brill, Chicago, 648. Two-Men Teams—1909, Schwoegler Brothers, Madison, Wis., 1,304; 1908, Kiene-Chalmers, Chicago, 1,254; 1907, E C Richter-E. M. Bigley, Louisville, 1,164; 1906, J. N. Reed-E. Dresbach, Columbus, 1,247; 1905, R. Rolfe-E Stretch, Chicago, 1,213; 1904, H. Krauss-C. H. Spiess, Washington, 1,184; 1903, A. Selbach-H. Collin, Columbus, 1,227; 1902, J. McClean-H. Steers, Chicago, 1,237; 1901, J. Voorheis-C. K. Starr, New York, 1,203 Five-Men Teams—1909, Lipmans, Chicago, 2,962; 1908, Bonds, Columbus, 2,927; 1907 and tournament cities, Furniture Cities, Grand Rapids (St. Louis), 2,775; 1906, Centurys, Chicago (Louisville), 2,794; 1905, Gunthers No. 2, Chicago (Milwaukee), 2,795; 1904, Ansons, Chicago (Cleveland), 2,737; 1903, O'Learys, Chicago (Indianapolis), 2,819; 1902, Fidelias, New York (Buffalo), 2,792; 1901, Standards, (Chicago), 2,720.

NATIONAL BOWLING ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual tournament of the National Bowling Association was held at Baltimore, Md., from April 9 to 30. The results follow:

Five-Men Teams—Chalmers, Detroit, 2,917; Corinthians No. 6, New York, 2,901; Brunswicks, New York, 2,885; Yonkers, N. Y., 2,875. Two-Men Teams—Burdine-Eckstein, Washington, D C., 1,305;

Kramer-Prio, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1,264; Krichton-Lendbetter, Baltimore, Spinnalla-Siddall, Brooklyn, 1 242 Individuals—Tony Prio, Brooklyn, N. Y., 705; H. Ritter, Philadelphia, 679; G. Froman, Newark, 674 L. Lucke, Brooklyn, 670.

PREVIOUS NATIONAL BOWLING CHAMPIONS OF THE N. B. A.

Individual—1907, G. F. Sauer, New York, 657; 1908, Frederick Schwartje, Brooklyn, 697; 1909, E Thompson, Brooklyn, 699. Two-Men—1907, John Nelson-Walter Tuthill, Brooklyn, 1 220; 1908 John McGuirk-John Grady, Paterson, N. J., 1,318; 1909, Satterthwaite-Rogers, Philadelphia, 1 298. Five-Men—1907, Corinthians, New York, 2,814; 1908, Brunswicks, New York, 2,893. All Around—1907, John J. Voorheis, Brooklyn, 1,956 (9 games); 1908, W. L. Erdmann Brooklyn, 1,793 (9 games); 1909, Corinthian No. 8, New York, 2,899.

N. B. A. TOURNAMENT RECORDS.

Individual High Score—George Dagner, New York (Rochester), 279. Individual Total Three Games—Tony Prio, Brooklyn (Baltimore), 705. Two-Men, Single Game—McGuirk-Grady, Paterson, N J (Rochester), 523. Two-Men, Three Game Total—Same team and place, 1,318. Five-Men, Single Game—Keller Five, Paterson, N. J. (Rochester), 1,060. Five-Men, Total Three Games—Chalmers, Detroit (Baltimore), 2,917. High Individual Average, all Events—John J. Voorheis, Brooklyn (Atlantic City), 218 4-9.

WORLD'S RECORDS MADE IN NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS.

High Individual Score—George Dagner, New York, 279 in N. B. A. Tournament, Rochester, N Y., 1908. High Individual Total for Three Games—Thomas Haley, Detroit, 705 in A. B. C. Tournament, Detroit, Mich., 1910; Tony Prio, Brooklyn, 705 in N. B. A. Tournament, Baltimore, 1910. High Two-Men Single Game—John McGuirk-John Grady, Paterson, N. J., in N. B A. Tournament, Rochester, N Y., 1908, 523. High Two-Men, Three Game Total—McGuirk-Grady same time and place, 1 318. High Five-Men, Single Game—Bonds, Columbus, Ohio, in A. B. C. Tournament, Cincinnati Ohio 1,066, 1908. High Five-Men, Three Game Total—Lipmans, Chicago, Ill., 2,962 in A. B. C. Tournament Pittsburgh Pa., 1909. High Individual Average in all Events—Thomas Haley, Detroit, Mich., 1.961 for 9 games (217 8-9 average) in A. B. C. Tournament, Detroit, Mich., 1910.

OTHER WORLD'S RECORDS.

Individual, Open, Three Games—William E. Roach, Academy Alleys, Wilmington, Del., 300, 300, 269, total, 869; average, 289 2-3, 1906. Six Games—Lee R. Johns, Oxford Alleys, Newark, 1909, 279 268, 248, 277, 277, 279, total, 1,628; average, 271 1-3. Head Pin—Oscar Steinquest Riverside Alleys, New York, 118, 1909. Tournament, Three Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 267, 279, 278; average, 271 1-3, 1907. Six Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 236 255, 267, 279, 263, 232; total, 1,537; average, 256 1-6, 1907. Seventy-five Games—Fred B. Egelhoff, Palace Alleys Brooklyn, average, 230.29, 1906. Greatest Number of 300 Scores—John Koster, of New York, 12. Highest Women's Score—Mrs. Nellie Lester, Lenox Alleys, New York, 277, 1909. Two-Men, Open—M. C. Wyman-F. L. Diederick, Columbia Alleys, New York, 535, 1904. Three Games—McLean-Schultz, Allentown, Pa., 1,393, 1909. Tournament—McGuirk-Grady, of Paterson, N. J., in N. B. A. Tournament, Rochester N. Y., 523, 1908. Three Games—McGuirk-Grady, same place and time, 1,318. Three-Men, Open—Mortimer Lindsey, Glenn Riddell, Alex Dunbar, Columbia Alleys, New York, 757, 1908. Tournament—Harlem Circle Trio, Harlem Circle Alleys, New York, 735, 1906. Five-Men, Open All Wooden Balls—Algonquins, New York Columbia Alleys, New York, 1,175, 1906. Three Games—Brooklyn Interstate Team, Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 1,126, 1905. Four Games—Same team and place average 1,124. Tournament—Howard Majors, Chicago, 1,207, 1907; Koenig & Kaiser team, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1908; Burkes, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1909. Three Games—Howard Majors, Chicago, Ill., average, 1,124 1906. Head Pin—Roseville A. A., Iroquois Alleys, Newark, N. J., 545 1909.

ANNUAL COST OF SPORTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The estimate of the *Glasgow Evening News* of cost of sports in Great Britain in a year is as follows:

Sports.	Invested.	Annual Expenditure	Sports.	Invested.	Annual Expenditure
Turf	£4,000,000	£3,698,000	Fishing	£750 000	£550 000
Shooting	.....	7,246,707	Yachting	5,000 000	1.800.000
Dog shows	.....	914,653	Coaching	150 000	50.000
Coursing	.....	217,536	Horse shows	250.000	80,000
Hunting	.....	15,520,600	Sports of the people	10 000.000	15 000 000
Field trials (sporting dogs)	.....	6,000			
Polo	750,000	165,000	Total		£45.248.496

Billiards and Pool.

BILLIARDS.

AMATEUR Championship, played May 16, at New York—E. W. Gardner won six games and the championship. C. F. Conklin and J. F. Poggenburg tied for second place with four to their credit.

The first championship game was played in 1901, and then the players competed at the 14 2 balk-line game. They played 300 points. In 1908 the game was changed to the 18.2 balk-line and the number of points in each game increased to 400. The winners of the championship each year and their records follow:

Yr.	Winner.	W.	L.	H. R.	Av.	G.Av.	Yr.	Winner.	W.	L	H R	Av	G.Av
1901	A. R. Townsend	4	1	69	6.29	.....	1906	E. W. Gardner...	5	0	92	13 14-22	.....
1902	E. W. Gardner	4	0	52	6 6-69	5.48	1907	Calvin Demarest	5	0	115	27 27	14 85
1903	W. P. Foss	5	1	82	18.75	12.13	1908	Calvin Demarest	4	0	151	28.57	20
1904	J. F. Poggenburg	6	1	73	13 14-22	8.56	1909	H. A. Wright ...	4	0	85	16	14 41
1905	C. F. Conklin.	5	1	73	11 3-27	7.77							

In 1908 a tournament at 14.2 balk-line was played. It was won by Calvin Demarest, who made a high run of 170 and an average of 71.22.

18.1 GAMES.

March 17, at Chicago—Willie Hoppe defeated George Sutton by 500 to 228

October 8, at New York—Willie Hoppe defeated Ora Morningstar in a 2,400 point match playing 400 points per evening for six evenings. Final score: Hoppe, 2,400; Morningstar 2 222.

October 29, at New York—Willie Hoppe playing 18.1, defeated A. G. Cutler, playing 18 2 in a 1,800 point handicap. Final score: Hoppe, 1,800; Cutler, 1,343.

February 3, at Pittsburgh, Pa.—Willie Hoppe defeated Ora Morningstar by 1 500 to 1.032.

February 5, at Philadelphia, Pa.—H. Cline defeated C. Demarest by 1,500 to 1 343.

18.2 GAMES.

April 2, at St. Louis, Mo.—Harry Cline defeated Al Cutler by 500 to 42

May 26, at New York—Willie Hoppe defeated Harry Cline by 500 to 394.

November 7 at New York—Ora Morningstar defeated "young" J. Schaefer by 300 to 146.
November 8 at New York—Ora Morningstar defeated "young" J Schaefer by 225 to 200.
November 10 at New York—Ora Morningstar defeated "young" J. Schaefer, in a handicap, 300 to 200, by 300 to 198.

THREE CUSHION GAMES.

January 12 at New York—Fred Eames defeated Alfred de Oro by 150 to 137 for Lambert Trophy.
April 2, at Denver Col.—T A. Hueston defeated A. de Oro for Lambert Trophy
May 18, at New York—Alfred de Oro defeated T A. Hueston by 150 to 114 for Lambert Trophy.
October 20 at New York—Alfred de Oro defeated Lloyd Jeyne by 150 to 121
October 31, at Boston, Mass.—New York defeated Boston in the first series of intercity matches of the National Amateur Billiard League.

POOL.

December 24 1909 at Boston, Mass.—Thomas Hueston defeated B Allen by 600 to 581.
February 2, 1910 at New York—J R. Keogh defeated Thomas Hueston by 600 to 546
March 17 at Rochester, N. Y.—J. R Keogh defeated Charles Weston by 600 to 566.
April 27, at Rochester, N Y —J. R. Keogh defeated Charles Safford by 600 to 493
September 8 at New York—J. R. Keogh defeated Thomas Hueston by 600 to 501.

BEST RECORD AVERAGES.

Professional—100 at 18.2, George Sutton, New York, 1906, and Willie Hoppe, Los Angeles, Cal., March 29, 1910; 40 at 18 1, Jacob Schaefer, Chicago, 1898; 10 at straight cushion-caroms, J Schaefer, New York, 188 ; 37.97 at Champion's Game, G F Slosson, Paris, 1882
Amateur—57.14 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago 1908 33 33 at 18.2, Lucien Rerolle, Paris, 1903.

BEST RECORD RUNS

Professional—307 at 18.2, W. F. Hoppe, Chicago, 1906, 150 at 18 1, Willie Hoppe, New York October 26, 1910; 246 at 8 2 Maurice Vignaux, Chicago, 1883, when record balkline was first played; 85 at straight cushion-caroms F C Ives, Boston 1906; 398, Champion s Game, Paris, 1882; 802 conceded record at modern English billiards H W Stevenson, London, England about 1905 Both in this country and abroad, runs all the way from 566 almost to 150 000, and others that were records in one land or another, if they were worthy at all have been made by methods quickly barred
Amateur—175 at 18.2, L Rerolle Paris 1908; 202 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908
Pool—Best run—85, B Allen, Boston Mass December 24, 1909

Squash Racquets.

INDIVIDUAL Championship Tournament U S. S R Association, at Philadelphia, March 3, won by Dr J. A Miskey (defender) who defeated W L Freeland in final round, 17—14, 3—15, 18—13.
Metropolitan Championship—Won by Harvard Club, Columbia Club second.
Intercity Matches January 22, at Philadelphia—Philadelphia beat Baltimore by 8 to 2. February 2, at Baltimore—Philadelphia beat Baltimore by 3 to 2, Philadelphia beat Boston by 4 to 1; Boston beat Baltimore by 3 to 2. March 5, at Baltimore—Philadelphia drew with Baltimore, 3 each. March 20, at Philadelphia—Philadelphia beat Baltimore by 7 to 3.

Roque.

THE National Roque tournament was held at Norwich, Ct., August 16-22. The tourney was largely attended and was one of the most successful in the history of the organization. The results in the three divisions were as follows:
First Division—Harold Bosworth, New London (defender), beat E. Clark, Springfield, Mass., after a tie by 3 to 2.
Second Division—J Felton, Philadelphia, beat L C Williamson, Washington, D. C.
Third Division—E E. White, Willimantic, won
Central Association Championships, held at Philadelphia, July 22, First Division—H. Cramer won. Second Division—Rev. Zartman won.

Roller Skating.

DECEMBER 27 at Chicago, Ill —Fred Tyrrell again lowered the world's mile record, skating the distance in 2m 29s
January 3 at Chicago, Ill —Three world s amateur roller records were set by Fred Tyrrell in a half-mile race He made the 100-yards in 10s flat, the quarter mile in 30s and the half-mile in 1m 15s.
January 20 at Chicago Ill —In a half mile race with Fred Tyrrell, Allie Moore won in 1m, 14 1-5s, a new world s record
January 28 at Chicago, Ill.—In a half mile race Allie Moore set a new record for the distance making it in 1m 13 1-5s
February 6 at Evansville Ind.—Robert Vize established a world's endurance skating record, skating 26h 51m without stopping.
February 8, at Pittsburgh Pa —At the National Professional Roller Skating Championship races, J. N Mason broke the world s record for one mile, his time being 2m 49 1-5s.
February 9 at Pittsburgh, Pa —Clarence Hamilton made a new professional record for one mile on roller skates lowering Mason s record to 2m 48 3-5s
February 11 at Pittsburgh, Pa —The one mile professional record was again broken when Rodney Peters skated it in 2m 46 2-5s in the final race
February 11 at Denver Col —Thomas J Waters won a 24-hour endurance contest having skated 186 miles.
March 4 at Cincinnati Ohio—Harley Davidson beat Joseph Altmann for the professional championship at one mile in 2m 49 1 5s
March 31 at Metropolitan Rink, New York—Five mile Eastern professional championship was won by Harry Burke, Bridgeport Ct Harry MacDonald New York, second Time—16m 33 1-5s.
March 31, at London, Eng —Harley Davidson defeated Al Moore in a one mile race his time being 3m 2 2-5s
April 3 at London, Eng —Al Moore defeated Harley Davidson in a two mile race in 6m 45 4-5s
April 8 at Kansas City, Mo.—Clarence Hamilton of Chicago, broke the two mile record, skating the distance in 5m 37 4-5s
April 24, at Chicago, Ill —The one mile roller record was broken by Clarence Hamilton his time being 2m. 27 3-5s
April 27, at Chicago, Ill.—Fern Hamilton, of Boston, won the one mile championship race in the final in 2m. 32 1-5s

Baseball.

THE season 1910 ended with a sensational surprise, caused by Philadelphia Americans defeating the Chicago Nationals in the world's series by 4 games to 1. The summaries:

First game at Philadelphia Monday October 17 Athletics—4 runs 7 hits. 2 errors Chicago—1 run, 3 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Athletics. Bender and Thomas. Chicago Overall. McIntire and Kling

Second game at Philadelphia Tuesday. October 18 Athletics—9 runs. 14 hits 4 errors Chicago—3 runs 8 hits, 3 errors. Batteries—Athletics. Coombs and Thomas Chicago. Brown Richie and Kling

Third game at Chicago. Thursday, October 20. Athletics—12 runs. 15 hits 1 error Chicago—5 runs. 6 hits, 5 errors. Batteries—Athletics. Coombs and Thomas. Chicago. Reulbach, McIntire. Pfister and Kling

Fourth game at Chicago. Saturday, October 22. Chicago—4 runs 9 hits 1 error Athletics—3 runs, 11 hits, 3 errors. Batteries—Chicago. Cole Brown and Archer. Athletics Bender and Thomas

Fifth game at Chicago, Sunday. October 23 Athletics—7 runs. 9 hits. 1 error. Chicago. 2 runs. 9 hits. 2 errors. Batteries—Athletics, Coombs and Lapp. Chicago. Brown and Archer.

THE OFFICIAL AVERAGES.

Following is a composite score of the five games played, thus arranged to show at a glance the total work in every department

ATHLETICS	G.	A B.	R.	H.	S B.	S H.	Ave.	P O	A	E.	Ave
Strunk, cf	4	18	2	5	0	0	.278	10	0	1	909
Lord, cf. lf	5	22	3	4	0	1	.182	8	0	0	1 000
Hartsel, lf	1	5	2	1	2	0	.200	2	0	0	1.000
Collins, 2b	5	21	5	9	4	1	.429	17	17	1	.972
Baker, 3b	5	22	6	9	0	0	.409	9	11	3	.869
Davis, 1b	5	17	5	6	0	2	353	43	1	3	.936
Murphy, rf	5	20	6	7	1	1	.350	6	2	0	1.000
Barry ss	5	17	3	4	0	2	.235	8	12	0	1.000
Thomas, c	4	12	2	3	0	0	.250	27	8	1	.972
Lapp, c	1	4	0	1	0	0	.250	4	2	0	1.000
Bender, p	2	6	1	2	0	0	.333	1	2	0	1 000
Coombs, p	3	13	0	5	0	0	.385	1	4	2	714
		177	35	56	7	7*	.221	136	59	11	946

CHICAGO	G.	A B.	R.	H	S B.	S H.	Ave	P.O	A	E.	Ave
Sheckard, lf	5	14	5	4	1	1	.286	8	2	1	.909
Schulte, rf	5	17	3	6	0	2	.353	4	0	1	.800
Hofman cf	5	15	2	4	0	2	.267	7	0	1	.875
Chance, 1b	5	17	1	6	0	0	.353	51	4	0	1.000
Zimmerman, 2b	5	17	0	4	1	2	.235	10	18	1	.966
Steinfeldt, 3b	5	20	0	2	0	0	.100	2	12	2	.875
Tinker, ss	5	18	2	6	1	0	333	11	14	2	.926
†Kling, c	5	13	0	1	0	0	.077	11	7	0	1.000
‡Archer, c 1b	3	11	1	2	0	0	.182	27	3	0	1 000
Overall, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
McIntire, p	2	1	0	0	0	0	.000	0	2	1	666
Brown, p	3	7	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	1	.909
Richie, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Reulbach, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Pfester, p	1	2	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Cole, p	1	2	0	0	0	0	.000	1	3	0	1.000
††Beaumont	3	2	1	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
‡‡Needham	1	1	0	0	0	0	000	0	0	0	000
		158	15	35	3	7**	.221	132	77	10	.954

INNINGS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7	8.	9.	10	
Athletics	2	4	9	2	2	0	10	6	0	0	35
Chicago	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	3	3	1	15

*Chance declared out for Hofman's interference in fourth game **Two out when winning run was scored in tenth inning of fourth game ††Beaumont batted for McIntire in first game, for Brown in second game for Reulbach in third game. ‡‡Needham batted for Pfiester in third game †Kling batted for Cole in eighth inning of fourth game and for Brown in ninth inning of fifth game. ‡Archer caught in two games and played first base seven innings of third game. Left on bases—Athletics 38· Chicago. 31 Two-base hits—Athletics, Murphy, 2; Lord, 2; Collins 4; Baker, 3. Davis, 3. Coombs 1; Barry 2: Strunk 1 total 19 Chicago, Chance, 1· Sheckard, 2; Schulte 3· Archer 1; Tinker. 2; Zimmerman. 1: Steinfeldt, 1; total. 11. Three-base hits—Athletics, Strunk 1. Chicago, Chance 1 Home runs—Murphy, 1 Double plays—Athletics, Murphy and Thomas 1· Collins and Davis 2; Murphy and Davis. 1; Bender, Baker and Davis. 1; Barry, Collins and Davis. 1; total 6. Chicago Cole, Archer and Chance, 1· Zimmerman Tinker and Archer. 1; Tinker and Chance. 1· total, 3 Struck out by Athletic pitchers—By Bender—Sheckard 2 Hofman 1, Zimmerman 2, McIntire 1 Schulte 2. Archer 1 Cole 2, Tinker 1; total. 14. By Coombs—Steinfeldt 2, Chance 2 Kling 1, Brown 1 Beaumont 1. Hofman 2. Schulte 1, Pfiester 1. Archer 3, Kling 1, Zimmerman 1 Tinker 1· total, 17. Grand total 31. Struck out by Chicago pitchers—By Brown—Lord 1, Davis 1, Lapp 2. Coombs 3. Baker 1, Hartsel 1, Barry 2 Strunk 3; total, 14 By Cole—Davis 2, Lord 1. Barry 1. Strunk 1; total 5 By McIntire—Thomas 1, Bender 1, Lord 3· total 5 By Overall—Davis 1· total, 1. By Pfiester—Strunk 1· total, 1 Grand total 27 Bases on balls of Athletic pitchers—Off Bender—Schulte 2 Sheckard 1, Tinker 1, total. 4 Off Coombs—Sheckard 6. Hofman 3, Zimmerman 1 Kling 1, Steinfeldt 1, Beaumont 1, Hofman 1: total 14 Grand total 18 Bases on balls off Chicago pitchers—Off Brown—Davis 1, Barry 1 Lord 1· total 3 Off Cole—Bender 1 Davis 1. total 2 Off Pfiester—Thomas 1· total 1. Off Reulbach—Strunk 1 Davis 1; total 2. Off McIntire—Strunk 1 Thomas 1. Collins 1· total, 3 Off Overall—Thomas 1; total, 1 Grand total 12 Relief pitchers' records—Off Overall. 6 hits 3 runs in 11 times at bat in 3 innings: off McIntire 1 hit, 1 run in 15 times at bat in 5 innings game of October 17: off Brown, 13 hits 9 runs in 33 times at bat in 7 innings, off Richie 2 hits, 0 runs in 4 times at bat in 1 inning in game of October 18: off Reulbach, 3 hits. 3 runs in 7 times at bat in 2 innings; off McIntire 3 hits 3 runs in 4 times at bat in 1-3 inning; off Pfiester, 9 hits 5 runs in 28 times at bat in 6 2-3 innings game of October 20: off Cole. 10 hits, 3 runs in 29 times at bat in 8 innings; off Brown, 1 hit. 0 runs in 8 times at bat in 2 innings game

of October 22. Wild pitches—Brown 1. Coombs 1: total 2 Muffed fly balls—Brown 1 Sheckard 1: total. 2 Muffed foul flies—Davis 1 Thomas 1: total, 2 Muffed thrown balls—Davis 1. Steinfeldt 1: total. 2. Wild throws—Zimmerman 1. Baker 1 Tinker 1. McIntire 1 total 4 Fumbles—Baker 2. Steinfeldt 1. Hofman 1 Schulte 1. Steinfeldt 2. Tinker 1. Coombs 2. Strunk 1: total. 11. First base on errors—Athletics 4. Chicago 7. Sacrifice flies—Hofman 1 Zimmerman 1: total. 2 Hit by pitcher—By Cole Barry. by McIntire. Davis Umpires—Sheridan and Connolly. of the American League. Rigler and O Day. of the National League Official scorers—Francis C Richter. of Philadelphia. and Taylor Spink of St Louis. all games Average time—2h 9m 12s Average attendance—24 884 1-5 Weather. clear and warm in two games at Philadelphia clear and warm two days and rainy one day in Chicago

NOTES ON BASEBALL. 1910

A grand total of 7,279 157 persons witnessed the combined games of the National and American Baseball Leagues during the season just closed. just 98,951 less than in 1909. The decrease occurred in the American League the National showing an increase over 1909 of 54 782 Ban Johnson's organization showed a falling off of 153,733 from 1909 This falling off is due partly to the early settlement of the American League race, it being a foregone conclusion that the Athletics would win a month before the close of the season The National League outdrew the American by 105 483 Last season the American outdrew the National by more than 100.000 Since the American League expanded East in 1901 it has outdrawn the National six times while the National has outdrawn the American four times The Boston Americans carried off the individual honors. drawing 740.250 persons an average of 10 031 to a game Four cities in the American League—Boston. New York Chicago and Washington—showed an increase while Athletics. Detroit. St. Louis and Cleveland fell behind. Five cities in the National League—Chicago St Louis. Cincinnati. Philadelphia and Brooklyn—d d better than in 1909 while New York Boston and Pittsburgh fell off. As a road team the Detroit leads. drawing 639 461 New York Nationals were the next best drawing team on the road, with a total of 577.724. While the majority of the Western clubs have an advantage with Sunday games. the East has outdrawn the West by 51.735 The Eastern clubs outdrew the Western in the American League. while the West outdrew the East in the National The figures follow:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.					AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Club	Total Attendance	Average Per Game.	Year.	League Attendance	Club.	Total Attendance.	Average Per Game	Year.	League Attendance
Chicago	730 963	10,152	In 1909	3.637,538	Boston	740.250	10 031	In 1909	3 740 570
New York	628,000	9,373	In 1908	3.634 988	Athletics	607 600	8 438	In 1908	3 611 366
St. Louis	561 400	7.381	In 1907	2.737.793	New York	535 000	7 753	In 1907	3 398 764
Pittsburgh	448,167	6.224	In 1906	2.781 213	Chicago	489 798	6,709	In 1906	2 938 076
Cincinnati	439 075	6 014	In 1905	2.734,310	Detroit	391 925	5 297	In 1905	3.070 752
Philadelphia	369,743	5,353	In 1904	2 774,701	Cleveland	303 783	4 339	In 1904	3 094 559
Brooklyn	333 000	5 045	In 1903	2 390 362	Washington	269 881	3.968	In 1903	2 345 888
Boston	181.972	2.983	In 1902	1.681.212	St. Louis	248,600	3,766	In 1902	2 200 457
			In 1901	1 920.031				In 1901	1.683 584
Total	3,692,260				Total	3.586.837			

In the cities where two clubs are located the total attendance shows Chicago the leading city with a grand total of 1,220.761. New York is again second and Philadelphia third The National League outdrew the American in Chicago. New York and St Louis while the American received the better support in Boston and Philadelphia The total of the two clubs in each city follows: Chicago 1 220 761: New York 1,163,000: Philadelphia 977.343; Boston 922 222; St Louis. 810 000

The following is a short chronology of the records that were made during the campaign of 1910:

Fastest game on record—On September 17 in the concluding game of the Southern League season in Atlanta. Mobile defeated Atlanta in nine full innings. playing the game in thirty-two minutes This is believed to be the record for fast games

Record throw—The world's record for the long distance throwing of a baseball that had stood for 36 years was broken at the field day between the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh National League teams on October 9 in Cincinnati. when Sheldon Lejeune of the Evansville club of the Central League threw the sphere 426 feet 6¼ inches. which is 25 feet 10¾ inches over the old record in a special match between Lejeune and Escar Fandre of Springfield The record that has stood for more than a third of a century was made by John Hatfield and was 400 feet 7½ inches

Record in stolen bases—What is believed to be a world's record for stolen bases during the last 19 years was made by William N Zimmerman the Utica right-fielder. who in the New York State League season. stole 107 bases in 135 games He finished the season with a batting average of 295.

A new record for the number of pitchers used in one series between clubs—The Naps and Red Sox broke an American League record when they used nineteen pitchers in a five-game series Cleveland used ten and Boston nine there being only four repeaters. Koestner. Blanding and Fanwell for Cleveland. and Collins for Boston Cleveland might have gone through the series without calling upon the same pitcher twice as Cy Young Mayberry and Doane were not called upon to perform Likewise Boston did not call upon Karger or Mahoney to pitch. Here is the way the pitchers worked: September 26 Blanding and Fanwell vs Cicotte and Collins: September 27. Dernott and Mitchell vs Hunt and Hall. Harkness and Koestner vs F Smith and Wood: September 28. Kaler and Koestner vs McHale. September 29. Fanwell and Blanding vs C. Smith and Collins.

THE FINANCIAL RESULT.

THE receipts of the 1910 World's Championship Series did not quite equal the record made by Pittsburgh last year when the attendance was 145.295 and the receipts $188 302 50 but that great total was for seven games whereas the Athletic-Chicago series ended with the fifth game In this series the total paid attendance was 124,421 and the total receipts $174.000 Of this amount the clubs' share was $31,226.40 each. the National Commission's share was $17,408 03. and the players' share was $79 071 93. Of this 60 per cent., or $47 443.15 goes to the winners and $31,628 77 to the losers As there are 23 players on each team eligible to participate. each of the Athletics was entitled to round numbers to $2 062 79 and each Chicagoan to $1 375 16 The players' total was increased by courtesy of the National Commission which ruled that in the event of a Sunday game if the receipts were larger than those of any previous day. the smallest receipts should be considered as accruing to the fifth game and the Sunday receipts accredited to the fourth contest. the last in which the players had a financial share Following are the figures.

First game Philadelphia: attendance 26.891. receipts, $37.424 50: second game. Philadelphia attendance 24 597. receipts, $35 137: third game, Chicago 26 412. receipts $36,771.50: fourth game Chicago attendance 19,150 receipts $27.550 50: fifth game Chicago. attendance 27,371 receipts $37 116 50. Total attendance 124 421. receipts $174.000 Each club's share, $31 326 40; National commission, $17.408 03; players share for four games, $79,071 92.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS TO DATE.

Year	Winners	Games Won	Losers.	Games Won
1884	Providence (N. L.)	3	Metropolitans (A. A.)	0
1885	Chicago (N. L.)	3	St. Louis (A. A.)	3 tie
1886	St. Louis (A. A.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1887	Detroit (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1888	New York (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1889	New York (N. L.)	6	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3
1890	Louisville (N. L.)	3	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3 tie
1892	Boston (N. L.)	5	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1894	New York (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	0
1895	Cleveland (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	1
1896	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1897	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Boston (N. L.)	1
1903	Boston (A. L.)	5	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	3
1905	New York (N. L.)	4	Philadelphia (A. L.)	1
1906	Chicago (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1907	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	0
1908	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	1
1909	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	3
1910	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	1

NEW YORK NATIONALS vs. NEW YORK AMERICANS.

The Giants won four games two went to the Highlanders, while another was tied. Seven games drew 103,033 persons, while the total receipts were $81 462 50 The Giant players received $1 110,62 each, and the Highlanders $706.76 for their share The Giants batted for an average of 281 for the series, while the American Leaguers averaged 254. The Americans, however, excelled in fielding, having 952 eight points better than the Giants. The Giants made 62 hits and the Yankees 60, and also made 33 runs to 29 The leading batter was Wolter who hit for 421 in five games. For the players who took part in all the contests Josh Devore was high with .414 The figures showing the results are as follows.

First game, Giants—5 runs, 12 hits, 4 errors Yankees—1 run, 8 hits, 2 errors. Batteries, Giants—Mathewson and Meyers Yankees—Ford, Sweeney and Mitchell.

Second game Yankees—5 runs, 9 hits, 3 errors Giants—4 runs, 6 hits 1 error. Batteries, Yankees—Warhop and Mitchell Giants—Wiltse and Meyers.

Third game, Giants—6 runs 7 hits, 1 error Yankees—4 runs, 7 hits, 2 errors. Batteries, Giants—Drucke Mathewson and Meyers Yankees—Vaughn, Quinn and Mitchell

Fourth game, Giants—5 runs, 13 hits 5 errors. Yankees—5 runs, 6 hits, 2 errors. Batteries, Giants—Crandall, Ames, Meyers and Wiltse. Yankees—Ford, Hughes, Warhop and Mitchell.

Fifth game, Giants—5 runs 6 hits, 2 errors. Yankees—1 run, 6 hits, 0 errors. Batteries—Giants—Mathewson and Meyers Yankees—Fisher and Mitchell.

Sixth game Yankees—10 runs, 14 hits 1 error Giants—2 runs, 10 hits, 2 errors Batteries, Yankees—Vaughn Quinn and Criger Giants—Ames Wiltse, Meyers and Wilson.

Seventh game, Giants—6 runs, 8 hits, 1 error. Yankees—3 runs, 10 hits, 4 errors. Batteries, Giants—Mathewson and Meyers Yankees—Warhop, Ford, Criger and Mitchell.

Total score

Giants.	G.	A B.	R	H.	S O.	B B	2 B	3 B	H. R.	T.B.	Pct	P O	A.	E.	T C	Pct.
Devore, lf	7	29	6	12	5	1	1	0	1	16	414	8	3	0	11	1 000
Dovie 2b	7	29	9	11	3	1	1	1	2	20	379	13	9	3	25	880
Snodgrass, cf	6	14	1	2	6	3	1	0	0	3	143	6	0	2	8	750
Murray rf	7	24	1	5	6	1	1	0	0	6	208	6	1	0	7	1 000
Bridwell, p	5	16	2	4	2	3	0	0	0	4	250	11	7	3	21	857
Devlin 3b	7	24	2	9	3	1	4	0	1	16	375	7	21	2	30	933
Merkle 1b	7	24	5	9	4	2	2	1	0	13	375	64	4	2	70	971
Meyers, c	7	19	3	6	1	2	0	1	0	8	.316	50	11	2	63	968
Mathewson p	4	9	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	2	.222	3	4	0	7	1 000
Fletcher, ss	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	6	7	0	13	1 000
Wiltse, p	2	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	167	2	5	0	7	1 000
Drucke p	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	000	0	3	0	3	1 000
Shafer, ss	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000	0	2	0	2	1 000
Wilson, c	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000	6	3	0	9	1 000
Crandall p	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	333	0	1	0	1	1 000
Becker, cf	3	12	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	083	6	0	1	7	857
Ames p	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	000	0	1	0	1	1 000
Total		221	33	63	40	17	10	3	4	80	362	188	82	15	285	947

Yankees.	G.	A.B.	R	H.	S.O	B.B.	2 B.	3 B	H. R.	T B	Pct	P O	A	E	T C	Pct
Daniels, cf	4	14	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	2	143	2	0	0	2	1.000
Hemphill, rf	7	30	4	10	5	1	3	0	0	13	333	5	1	2	8	750
Chase, 1b	7	29	2	10	5	1	3	1	0	15	.345	58	10	1	69	986
Knight ss	7	24	5	8	5	2	1	0	0	9	333	19	16	2	37	946
Laporte 2b	2	5	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	.200	1	1	0	2	1 000
Gardner, 2b	2	6	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	167	5	4	1	10	900
Cree cf	7	25	2	3	5	2	3	0	0	6	120	12	2	1	15	800
Sweeney, c	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000	4	1	0	5	1 000
Mitchell c	6	17	1	5	2	1	0	0	0	5	294	37	10	1	48	979
Ford, p	3	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	000	1	7	0	8	1 000
Austin 3b	7	27	4	8	6	0	0	0	0	8	296	10	11	1	22	955
Warhop p	3	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	167	1	6	0	7	1 000
Roach 2b	6	13	1	1	4	2	1	0	0	2	077	10	9	1	20	950
Quinn, p	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	6	0	7	1 000
Wolter lf	5	19	5	8	4	1	0	1	0	10	421	5	0	0	5	1 000
Vaughn p	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	.500	1	3	2	6	667
Hughes p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	000	0	2	0	2	1,000
Fisher, p	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	000	0	3	0	3	1 000
Criger, c	2	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	200	8	1	0	9	1 000
Total		237	29	60	53	13	11	2	0	75	.316	180	93	12	285	958

Sacrifice hits—Doyle, Devlin, Myers, Roach (2), Snodgrass (2), Devore, Welter, Hemphill. Sacrifice fly—Murray, Cree, Knight. Stolen bases—Devore (6), Bridwell, Austin (2), Laporte, Knight (2), Doyle (4), Murray (3), Merkle (2), Meyers, Cree (2), Mitchell, Wolter (2), Hemphill, Devlin, Becker. Left on bases—Giants, 41; Yankees, 41. First base on errors—Giants, 4; Yankees, 10. Hits—Off Mathewson, 25 in 30 innings; off Ford, 26 in 19 innings; off Wiltse, 20 in 16 innings; off Warhop, 13 in 15 innings; off Vaughn, 12 in 9 innings; off Quinn, 6 in 8 innings; off Drucke, 5 in 6 innings; off Hughes, 0 in 1 inning; off Crandall, 6 in 8 innings; off Ames, 4 in 3 innings; off Fisher, 6 in 8 innings. Struck out—By Mathewson, 35; by Ford, 20; by Wiltse, 7; by Warhop, 4; by Drucke, 6; by Vaughn, 6; by Quinn, 3; by Crandall, 3; by Ames, 2; by Fisher, 7. Double plays—Murray and Merkle; Meyers and Fletcher; Warhop, Gardner and Chase; Cree, Chase and Austin; Devore and Merkle; Bridwell and Merkle. Hit by pitcher—By Ford, Bridwell, by Warhop, Snodgrass, Meyers, Mathewson, Murray, Devlin; by Wiltse, Mitchell; by Drucke, Mitchell; by Quinn, Devlin; by Crandall, Knight; by Fisher, Murray. First base on balls—Off Ford, 4; off Wiltse, 6; off Drucke, 4; off Quinn, 3; off Vaughn, 4; off Warhop, 2; off Crandall, 1; off Hughes, 1; off Mathewson, 1; off Fisher, 4; off Ames, 1. Passed balls—Mitchell, 2. Wild pitches—Ford, Crandall, Mathewson (2).

ATTENDANCE, RECEIPTS, AND DIVISION OF RECEIPTS.

	Attendance.	Receipts	Players' Share.	Club Owners' Share	National Com's. Share
First game	24,398	$19 262 75	$10,401 88	$6 934 60	$1,926 27
Second game	10 565	8,672 50	4,683.15	3 122.10	867 25
Third game	27,766	21,524.25	11,623 09	7.748.74	2,152.42
Fourth game	13,050	10.185 75	5 500 30	3.666.88	1,018.57
Fifth game	15 353	12.339.75	6.663.46	4.442.32	1,233 97
Sixth game	7,462	6.044 50	.....	5 440 05	604 45
Seventh game	4,439	3.433.00	.....	3,089 70	343.30
Totals	103,033	$81,462.50	$38,871 88	$34,444.39	$8,146 23

Share of winning team (Giants), $23 323.13; share of each player of winning team (21 players), $1,110 62; share of losing team (Yankees) $15,548.75; share of each player of losing team (22 players), $706.46.

MAJOR LEAGUE RECORDS FOR 1910.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs	Chicago	New York.	Pittsburgh.	Philadelphia	Cincinnati.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Won.	Per Cent.
Chicago		14	12	14	16	16	15	17	104	.676
New York	8		12	15	14	14	12	16	91	.591
Pittsburgh	10	10		11	12	12	17	14	86	.562
Philadelphia	8	7	11		12	13	10	17	78	.510
Cincinnati	6	8	10	10		15	12	14	75	.487
Brooklyn	6	8	10	9	7		12	12	64	.416
St. Louis	7	10	4	12	10	10		10	63	.412
Boston	5	6	8	4	8	10	12		53	.346
Lost	50	63	67	75	79	90	96	100	614	

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Philadelphia	New York	Detroit.	Boston.	Cleveland.	Chicago	Washington	St. Louis.	Won	Per Cent.
Philadelphia		12	13	18	14	14	14	17	102	.680
New York	9		9	13	13	13	15	16	88	.583
Detroit	9	13		10	13	13	13	15	86	.558
Boston	4	9	12		14	10	16	16	81	.529
Cleveland	7	8	9	8		12	9	18	71	.467
Chicago	8	8	9	12	10		9	12	68	.444
Washington	6	7	9	5	13	13		13	66	.437
St. Louis	5	6	7	6	4	10	9		47	.365
Lost	48	63	68	72	81	85	85	107	609	

PENNANT WINNERS TO DATE.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1876	Chicago	52	14	.788	Spalding	8
1877	Boston	31	17	.646	H. Wright	6
1878	Boston	41	19	.683	H. Wright	6
1879	Providence	55	23	.705	G. Wright	8
1880	Chicago	67	17	.798	Anson	8
1881	Chicago	56	28	.667	Anson	8
1882	Chicago	55	29	.655	Anson	8
1883	Boston	63	35	.643	Morrell	8
1884	Providence	84	28	.750	Bancroft	8
1885	Chicago	87	25	.776	Anson	8
1886	Chicago	90	34	.725	Anson	8
1887	Detroit	79	45	.637	Watkins	8
1888	New York	84	47	.641	Mutrie	8
1889	New York	83	43	.659	Mutrie	8
1890	Brooklyn	86	43	.667	McGunnigle	8
1891	Boston	87	51	.630	Selee	8
1892	Boston	102	48	.680	Selee	12
1893	Boston	86	44	.662	Selee	12
1894	Baltimore	89	39	.695	Hanlon	12
1895	Baltimore	87	43	.669	Hanlon	12
1896	Baltimore	90	39	.698	Hanlon	12
1897	Boston	93	39	.705	Selee	12
1898	Boston	102	47	.685	Selee	12
1899	Brooklyn	101	47	.682	Hanlon	12
1900	Brooklyn	82	54	.603	Hanlon	8
1901	Pittsburgh	90	49	.647	Clarke	8
1902	Pittsburgh	103	36	.741	Clarke	8
1903	Pittsburgh	91	49	.650	Clarke	8
1904	New York	106	47	.693	McGraw	8
1905	New York	105	48	.686	McGraw	8
1906	Chicago	116	36	.763	Chance	8
1907	Chicago	107	45	.704	Chance	8
1908	Chicago	95	55	.643	Chance	8
1909	Pittsburgh	110	42	.724	Clarke	8
1910	Chicago	104	50	.676	Chance	8

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Year	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1900	Chicago	82	52	.607	Comiskey	8
1901	Chicago	83	53	.610	Griffith	8
1902	Philadelphia	83	53	.610	Mack	8
1903	Boston	91	47	.659	Collins	8
1904	Boston	95	59	.617	Collins	8
1905	Philadelphia	92	56	.622	Mack	8
1906	Chicago	93	58	.616	Jones	8
1907	Detroit	92	58	613	Jennings	8
1908	Detroit	90	63	.588	Jennings	8
1909	Detroit	98	54	645	Jennings	8
1910	Philadelphia	102	48	680	Mack	8

RECORDS OF THE MINOR LEAGUES FOR 1910.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Minneapolis	107	61	.637	Kansas City	85	81	.506
Toledo	91	75	.548	Milwaukee	76	91	.461
Columbus	88	77	.533	Indianapolis	69	96	.418
St. Paul	88	80	.524	Louisville	60	103	.368

BLUE GRASS LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Paris	78	45	.634	Richmond	60	59	.504
Lexington	67	54	.553	Frankfort	57	59	.491
Winchester	61	58	.513	Maysville	37	85	.303

CAROLINA ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Greenville	63	40	.612	Winston	50	57	.467
Charlotte	56	50	.528	Spartanburg	50	57	.467
Anderson	56	54	.509	Greensboro	45	65	.409

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Quincy	88	50	.638	Keokuk	67	70	.489
Ottumwa	80	57	.584	Monmouth	62	72	.463
Hannibal	77	60	.562	Burlington	56	81	.409
Galesburg	69	67	.507	Kewanee	48	91	.350

CENTRAL KANSAS LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Ellsworth	54	26	.675	Concordia	41	36	.532
Abilene	43	33	.566	Manhattan	33	44	.429
Salina	43	35	.551	Junct. City	33	47	.413
Clay Center	47	41	.534	Chapman	18	61	.228

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
South Bend	88	50	.638	Terre Haute	63	74	.460
Fort Wayne	79	58	.577	Grd Rapids	61	76	.445
Dayton	74	63	.540	Zanesville	59	77	.434
Evansville	70	67	.511	Wheeling	53	82	.393

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Waterbury	70	52	.574	Hartford	64	58	.525
Bridgeport	67	52	.563	Springfield	58	68	.460
New Britain	69	55	.556	Northampton	50	73	.407
New Haven	67	55	.549	Holyoke	46	78	.371

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Rochester	92	61	.601	Montreal	71	80	.470
Newark	88	66	.571	Buffalo	69	81	.460
Baltimore	83	70	.542	Jersey City	66	88	.432
Toronto	80	72	.526	Providence	61	92	.399

ILLINOIS-MISSOURI LEAGUE.

	W.	L	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Pekin	70	42	.626	Canton	54	62	.466
Clinton	58	58	.500	Lincoln	44	70	.386

INDIANA-ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Springfield	88	48	.647	Bloomington	60	76	.441
Rock Island	82	56	.592	Dubuque	60	79	.432
Peoria	75	64	.540	Davenport	59	80	.424
Waterloo	72	67	.518	Danville	57	82	.410

KANSAS STATE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Hutchinson	72	39	.649	Newton	56	56	.500
McPherson	59	52	.532	Wellington	51	59	.464
Lyons	58	53	.523	Larned	47	61	.435
Great Bend	55	55	.500	Arkansas Cy	42	67	.386

NEBRASKA LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Fremont	59	46	.562	Superior	56	54	.509
Columbus	60	49	.550	Seward	50	60	.455
Grand Island	60	50	.545	Red Cloud	47	62	.431
Kearney	59	50	.541	Hastings	42	64	.396

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
New Bedford	77	46	.626	Fall River	61	50	.508
Lynn	68	52	.566	Lawrence	53	69	.434
Worcester	66	54	.550	Haverhill	47	73	.391
Lowell	65	57	.538	Brockton	45	72	.385

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

	W	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Wilks-Barre	85	53	.616	Albany	70	65	.519
Syracuse	79	58	.577	Utica	69	69	.500
Elmira	76	57	.571	Troy	48	85	.361
Scranton	73	65	.529	Binghamton	43	91	.321

NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS LEAGUE.

((Played in two seasons).

First Season.

	W	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Caruthersvle.	39	22	.639	Jonesboro	29	27	.518
Paragould	34	24	.586	Blytheville	14	43	.246

Second Season.

	W	L	Pct		W.	L.	Pct.
Paragould	31	22	585	Jonesboro	24	28	.462
Caruthersvle.	29	26	.537	Blytheville	24	32	.429

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct		W.	L.	Pct.
Spokane	96	65	.596	Tacoma	73	84	.478
Vancouver	89	71	.556	Seattle	61	99	.381

OHIO-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Akron	73	53	.579	Mansfield	60	66	.476
Canton	72	54	.571	New Castle	59	67	.468
McKeesport	64	62	.508	Youngstown	55	68	447
E. Liverpool	63	62	.504	Erie	55	69	.444

OHIO STATE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Portsmouth	87	53	.621	Newark	57	81	.413
Lima	83	57	.593	Lancaster	55	82	.401
Marion	82	58	.586	Chillicothe	53	86	.381

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct		W.	L.	Pct
Columbus	70	49	.588	Savannah	60	58	509
Macon	68	50	.576	Augusta	51	68	.429
Jacksonville	60	57	.513	Columbia	45	72	.385

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
New Orleans	87	53	.621	Nashville	64	76	.457
Birmingham	79	61	.564	Mobile	63	75	.457
Atlanta	75	63	.543	Memphis	62	76	.449
Chattanooga	66	71	.482	Montgomery	59	80	.424

SOUTHEASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Knoxville	50	30	.625	Rome	44	41	.519
Morristown	45	37	.549	Asheville	45	41	.519
Johnson	45	39	.536	Gadsden	20	52	.278

SOUTH MICHIGAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Kalamazoo	87	52	.626	Flint	69	71	.493
Lansing	87	52	.626	Bay City	58	81	.418
Adrian	83	56	.597	Jackson	51	85	.375
Battle Creek	72	64	.529	Saginaw	46	92	.333

TEXAS LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Dallas	83	57	.593	Fort Worth	75	63	543
Houston	82	58	.586	Oklaho'a C'y	62	76	.449
San Antonio	75	62	.547	Galveston	62	76	.449
Shreveport	77	64	.546	Waco	38	98	.279

TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Altoona	72	28	.655	Johnstown	55	57	.491
Lancaster	63	47	.573	Harrisburg	52	59	.468
Williamsport	60	50	.545	Reading	45	65	.409
Trenton	58	52	.527	York	37	74	.333

VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Danville	69	45	.605	Lynchburg	56	61	.479
Roanoke	68	52	.567	Richmond	50	67	.427
Norfolk	59	56	.513	Petersburg	47	68	.409

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Joplin	89	34	.723	Sapulpa	65	61	.516
Enid	64	55	.538	Guthrie	47	74	.388

WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE.

(Played in two seasons).

First Season.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Calgary	37	16	.698	Brandon	24	31	436
Edmonton	32	20	.615	Lethbridge	23	30	.434
Medicine Hat	28	23	.549	Regina	20	30	.400
Moose Jaw	23	26	.469	Winnipeg	22	23	.400

Second Season.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Calgary	32	13	.711	Saskatoon	18	22	450
Edmonton	28	12	.700	Lethbridge	17	23	425
Winnipeg	31	17	.644	Brandon	19	29	396
Moose Jaw	25	21	.543	Regina	7	40	.149

WESTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct		W.	L.	Pct
Sioux City	107	61	.637	Omaha	84	82	.506
Denver	102	65	.611	St. Joseph	76	91	.455
Lincoln	96	70	.578	Des Moines	72	96	.429
Wichita	89	78	.533	Topeka	42	125	.252

WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Appleton	74	46	.618	Green Bay	59	61	.490
Rockford	72	50	590	Racine	59	62	.489
Fond du Lac	66	55	.546	Oshkosh	51	72	.414
Madison	62	59	.511	Aurora	43	81	.347

WISCONSIN-MINNESOTA LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Eau Claire	79	44	.642	La Crosse	56	68	.451
Winona	69	54	.561	Red Wing	51	67	.432
Wausau	69	55	.557	Duluth	50	70	.417
Superior	64	57	.529	Rochester	46	68	.400

Best Athletic Records.

(Furnished through the courtesy of James E. Sullivan, Secretary A. A. U.)

Best American records, including those made in 1910, for amateur athletics and at standard weights and distances, as accepted by the Amateur Athletic Union, are as follows:

Running—20 yards—2 4-5s., E. B. Bloss, Roxbury, Mass., February 22, 1892. 40 yards—4 2-5s., W. D. Eaton, Boston, February 11, 1905. 50 yards—5 2-5s., Victor S. Rice, Chicago, February 20, 1904, W. D. Eaton, New York, October 10, 1905, R. L. Murray, St. Louis, March 17, 1906. 75 yards—7 3-5s., L. H. Cary, Princeton, May 9, 1891; B. J. Wefers, Boston, January 25, 1896; Archie Hahn, Milwaukee, March 11, 1905. 90 yards—9 1-5s., R. L. Eller, New York, September 11, 1910. 100 yards—9 3-5s., Dan J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash., June 23, 1906; James Rector, Charlottesville, Va., May 16, 1908. 110 yards, 10 4-5s., R. Cloughen, Celtic Park, New York, September 5, 1910. 21 95-100s. (electrical timing), H. Jewett, Montreal, September 24, 1892 (slight curve). 120 yards—11 4-5s., B. J. Wefers, Travers Island, September 26, 1906. 220 yards—Straightaway, 21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Philadelphia, May 28, 1910. Slight curve, 21 1-5s., Dan J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash., June 23, 1896. 440 yards, straightaway—47s., M. W. Long, Guttenburg Race Track, October 4, 1900. 500 yards—57 3-5s., M. Sheppard, New York, August 14, 1910. 550 yards—1m. 4s., M. Sheppard, New York, August 14, 1910. 600 yards—1m. 10 4-5s., M. Sheppard, New York, August 14, 1910. 700 yards—1m. 26 4-5s., M. Sheppard, New York, May 30, 1910. 800 yards—1m. 43 3-5s., M. Sheppard, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 23, 1910. 880 yards—1m. 52 4-5s., Emilo Lunghi, Montreal, Canada, September 15, 1909. 900 yards—1m. 57 1-5s., M. Sheppard, New York, August 7, 1910. 1,000 yards—2m. 12 2-5s., M. Sheppard, New York, July 17, 1910. 2-3 mile—2m. 44 2-5s., M. Sheppard, Newark, N. J., August 20, 1910. 1 mile—4m. 15 2-5s., T. P. Conneff, Travers Island, August 28, 1895. 2 miles—9m. 26 3-5s., T. S. Berna, Ithaca, N. Y., May 7, 1910. 3 miles—14m. 39s., W. D. Day, Bergen Point, N. J., May 30, 1890. 4 miles—20m. 11s., George V. Bonhag, New York, September 10, 1910. 5 miles—25m. 9 1-5s., G. V. Bonhag, Travers Island, N.Y., September 10, 1910. 6 miles—31m. 09 1-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, November 6, 1909. 7 miles—36m. 27 2-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, November 6, 1909. 8 miles—41m. 52 1-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, November 6, 1909. 9 miles—47m. 22 4-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, November 6, 1909. 10 miles—52m. 34 4-5s., G. V. Bonhag, New York, November 6, 1909. 11 miles—1h. 0m. 56 1-5s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, November 14, 1909. 12 miles—1h. 6m. 50 3-5s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, November 14, 1909. 13 miles—1h. 12m. 49 3-5s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, November 14, 1909. 14 miles—1h. 18m. 56 3-5s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, November 14, 1909. 15 miles—1h. 25m. 15s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, November 14, 1909. 16 miles—1h. 31m. 49s., J. F. Crowley, Celtic Park, November 14, 1909. 18 miles—1h. 45m. 11 4-5s., James Clark, Celtic Park, November 14, 1909. 20 miles—1h. 58m. 27 3-5s., James Clark, Celtic Park, November 14, 1909. 25 miles—2h. 52m. 24s., J. Gassman, Williamsburg, L. I., February 22, 1884. 50 miles—7h. 29m. 47s., P. Golden, Williamsburg, L. I., February 22, 1883. 100 miles—17h. 36m. 14s., J. Saunders, New York, February 21-22, 1882.

Walking—75 yards—12⅛s., F. J. Mott, New York, April 18, 1878. ⅛ mile—36 3-5s., Wm. Young, Portland, Ore., August 3, 1905. ¼ mile—1m. 23s., H. L. Curtis, New York, September 26, 1891. ⅓ mile—3m. 2 2-5s., F. P. Murray, October 22, 1883. ¾ mile—4m. 40½s., T. H. Armstrong, Jr., New York, October 26, 1877. 1 mile—6m. 29 1-5., G. H. Goulding, Buffalo, N. Y., February 26, 1910. 2 miles—13m. 48 3-5s., F. P. Murray, Williamsburg, L. I., May 30, 1884. 3 miles—21m. 9 1-5s., F. P. Murray, New York, November 6, 1883. 4 miles—29m. 40 4-5s., T. H. Armstrong, Jr., New York, November 6, 1877. 5 miles—38m. .00⅘s., W. H. Purdy, New York, May 22, 1880. 6 miles—45m. 28s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, October 5, 1880. 7 miles—54m. 7s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880. 8 miles—1h. 2m. 8⅛s., J. B. Clark, New York, September 8, 1880. 9 miles—1h. 10m. 8s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, Mass., October 5, 1880. 10 miles—1h. 17m. 40⅘s., E. E. Merrill, Boston, October 5, 1880. 15 miles—2h. 14m. 44s., W. O'Keefe, Williamsburg, L. I., December 31, 1880. 20 miles—3h. 8m. 10s.; 25 miles—4h. 3m. 35s., J. B. Clark, New York, December 5, 1879. 50 miles—9h. 29m. 22s.; 75 miles—15h. 00m. 15s.; 100 miles—21h. .00m. 42s., G. B. Gillie, New York, May 10-11, 1878. 100 miles—18h. 4m. 10 1-5s., T. E. Hammond, London, September 12, 1908; also 131 miles 880 yards in 24h. on public roads.

Hurdles—High, 3 ft. 6 in., 10 hurdles, 60 yards (5 hurdles)—8 1-5s., S. C. Northridge, New York, February 9, 1907. 120 yards (10 hurdles) 3 ft. 6 in.—15 1-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Chicago, June 18, 1898; A. B. Shaw, Philadelphia, May 29, 1908; W. A. Edwards, San Francisco, October 22, 1909. 220 yards—27 3-5s., J. J. Eller, New York, October 11, 1908. 440 yards—60 3-5s., Charles Bacon, New York, October 11, 1908. Low, 2 ft. 6 in., 10 hurdles, 60 yards (5 hurdles)—8 1-5s., A. A. Jordan, New York, October 9, 1887. 75 yards (6 hurdles)—9 2-5s., J. J. Eller, R. Bacon and R. Eller, New York, September 17, 1910. 120 yards (10 hurdles) 2 ft 6 in.—14 2-5s., J. J. Eller, New York, September 6, 1909. 220 yards—24 4-5s. (around a turn), J. J. Eller, New York, September 19, 1908. 220 yards—23 3-5s., (straightaway), A. C. Kraenzlein, New York, May 28, 1898. 250 yards (10 hurdles) 2 ft. 6 in.—29 3-5s., J. J. Eller, Celtic Park, New York, September 5, 1910. 300 yards—34 3-5s., H. L. Hillman, Travers Island, N. Y., September 23, 1905. 352 yards (1-5 mile)—43 3-5s., C. J. Bacon, New York, June 25, 1910. 440 yards—54 3-5s., H. L. Hillman, Travers Island, N. Y. October 1, 1904. 440 yards(20 hurdles)2 ft. 6 in.—1m., C. J. Bacon, New York, July 2 1910. Metre races—110 metres (120.2 yards), high hurdles—15s., Forest Smithson, Olympic games, 1908, Low hurdles—200 metres (218.6 yards)—24 3-5s., H. L. Hillman, St. Louis, August 10, 1904. 400 metres (437.2 yards)—55s. (3-ft. hurdles) Charles Bacon, Olympic games, 1908.

Jumping—Standing high, without weights—5 ft. 5¼ in., Ray C. Ewry, Buffalo,

N Y. September 7, 1901. Running high, without weights—6 ft. 5 5-8 in., M. F. Sweeney, New York, September 21, 1895. Standing long, without weights—11 ft. 4 7-8 in., Ray C. Ewry, St. Louis, August 29, 1904; with weights—12 ft. 9½ in., L. Hellwig, Williamsburg, L. I., November 30, 1884. Backward, with weights—9 ft., J. J. Carpenter, Ann Arbor, Mich., November 8, 1884. Three standing—36 ft. 3½ in., F. Holmes, Chicago, Ill., August 21, 1910. Standing hop, step and jump, without weights—32 ft. 8 in., Platt Adams, Newark, N. J., November 25 1909. With weights—31 ft. 7 in., W. W. Butler, Boston, June 18, 1886. Running, hop, step and jump, without weights—48 ft 6 in., E. B. Bloss, Chicago, September 16 1893. Running long without weights—24 ft. 7¼ in., M. Prinstein, Philadelphia, April 28, 1900. Running two hops and jump without weights—51 ft. 7⅜ in., Dan Ahearn, New York, July 31 1910. Standing jump, step and jump—32 ft. 4½ in., Platt Adams, New York, September 6, 1909.

Vaulting—Fence vaulting—7 ft. 3¾ in., C. H. Atkinson, Cambridge, March 22, 1884 One-hand fence vaulting—5 ft. 6½ in., I. D. Webster, Philadelphia, April 6, 1886. Pole vaulting for height—12 ft. 10⅞ in., L. Scott, Boulder, Col., May 28, 1910 Pole vaulting for distance—28 ft. 2 in., Platt Adams, New York, October 31, 1910.

Hammer Throwing, 12-pound—207 ft. 7¾ in., J. J. Flanagan, New York, October 24, 1909 16-pound—184 ft. 4 in., J. J. Flanagan, New Haven, Ct., July 24, 1909. 18-pound—131 ft. ¼ in., Ben Sherman, Boston, June 17, 1908. 21-pound—109 ft. 1½ in., Ben Sherman, Boston, June 17, 1908.

Shot Putting—5-pound—76 ft. 2½ in., J. J. Elliott, New York, June 18, 1910. 8-pound—67 ft. 7 in.; 18-pound—43 ft. 9½ in.; 21-pound—40 ft. 3⅜ in.; 28-pound—34 ft 5¾ in., all by Ralph Rose, at Travers Island, N. Y., September 14, 1907. 12-pound—57 ft. 3 in., Ralph Rose, New York, August 29, 1908. 14-pound—53 ft. 4 in., Ralph Rose, Trenton, September 5, 1908. 16-pound—51 ft., Ralph Rose, San Francisco, August 21, 1909. 28-pound weight, with follow—36 ft. 3 in., Dennis Horgan, Travers Island, September 29, 1906. 42-pound stone, with follow—26 ft. 8½ in., J. S. Mitchel, New York, September 7, 1903. 56-pound shot, with follow—23 ft. ½ in., W Real, Boston, October 4, 1888.

Weight Throwing—14-pound, from shoulder, with follow—58 ft. 2 in., J. S. Mitchel, Boston, October 4, 1888. 56-pounds, one hand, without run or follow—28 ft. 9 in., J. S. Mitchel, New York, August 26, 1905; with two hands, without run or follow—33 ft. 1 in., M. McGrath, New York, September 24, 1910; two hands from a 7-foot circle, without follow—39 ft 7 in., John Flanagan, Chicago, June 28, 1910; two hands, unlimited run and follow—42 ft., John Flanagan, New York, September 11, 1910; thrown for height—16 ft. 6¼ in., M. McGrath, Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1910; Irish style, one hand, with unlimited run and follow—38 ft. 5 in., J. S. Mitchel, New York, September 7, 1903.

Throwing the Discus. Throwing the discus, old style, from 7-foot circle—136 ft. 10 in., M. J. Sheridan, Long Island City, June 23, 1907. Throwing the discus, Greek style—116 ft. 7½ in., M. J. Sheridan, Philadelphia, June 6, 1908. Throwing the discus, adopted 1908 (weight 4 pounds, 4 ounces, 7-foot circle)—142 ft. 1 in., M. J. Sheridan, New York, September 24, 1910. Throwing the discus, Olympic style (weight 4 pounds 6½ ounces, 8 ft. 2½ in. circle)—142 ft. 10¼ in., M. J. Sheridan, New York, October 10, 1909.

Throwing the Javelin—163 ft. 1 in., B. Brodd, New Orleans, October 15, 1910.

Relay Racing—1,280 yards—2m. 28 4-5s., Georgetown University team (Edmundson, McCarthy, Reilly, Mulligan), St. Louis, March 26, 1904. 2 miles—7m. 53s., Irish A. A. C. team (Riley, Bromilow, Sheppard, Kiviat), Celtic Park, New York, September 5, 1910. 4 miles—17m. 58s., I. A. A. C. team (J. P. Sullivan, G. V. Bonhag, H. W. Cohn, M. W. Sheppard), New York, February 3, 1906 (indoor). 4 miles (outdoor)—Team of four men, each man to run one mile—(T. Collins, F. Reilly, J. Bromilow, A. R. Kiviat), Irish-American Athletic Club, 18m. 8 4-5s., Celtic Park, New York, October 10, 1909. 1 mile—Team of five men, each man to run one-fifth of the distance—(R. Cloughen, S. C. Northridge, M. W. Sheppard, J. M. Rosenberger, W. C. Robbins), Irish-American Athletic Club., 3m. 17 1-5s., Celtic Park, New York, May 31, 1909. 1 mile—Team of four men, each man to run 440 yards—(C. S. Cassasa, M. W. Sheppard, J. M. Rosenberger, W. C. Robbins) Irish-American Athletic Club, 3m. 20 3-5s., Travers Island, New York, September 25 1909. Medley Relay—(J. J. Archer, 220 yards; J. M. Rosenberger, 440 yards; (A. R Kiviat, 880 yards; J. Bromilow, one mile), Irish-American Athletic Club, 7m. 44 2-5s., Boston, Mass., July 24, 1909.

Sack Racing—35 yards—5 3-5s., R. Mercer, Rochester, N Y., March 15, 1901. 50 yards, over 4 hurdles, 1 foot high—9⅘s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, N. Y., December 6, 1890. 50 yards—7s., R. Mercer, Buffalo, N. Y., April 20, 1901. 75 yards—10 4-5s., R Mercer, Buffalo, April 20, 1901. 75 yards, over 6 hurdles 1 foot high—16s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, December 6, 1890 100 yards—15 3-5s., J. M. Nason, Buffalo, July 11, 1891. 100 yards, over 10 hurdles 18in. high—21¼s., J. M. Nason, New York, September 29, 1882.

Hopping—50 yards—7 1-5s.; 80 yards—10 4-5s.; 100 yards—13 3-5s., S. D. See, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 15, 1885.

Running Backwards—50 yards—7 4-5s.; 75 yards—11 1-5s., S S. Schuyler, New York, October 8, 1887 100 yards—14s., A. Forrester, Toronto, Ont., June 23, 1888.

Three-Legged Races—50 yards—6s., H. L. Hillman, Jr., and Lawson Robertson, Brooklyn, November 11, 1905. 75 yards—8 2-5s., L. Pierce and G. Hall, New York, April 5, 1908. 100 yards—11 2-5s.; 120 yards—14s Hillman and Robertson, Brooklyn, November 17, 1906. 220 yards—27 1-5s., C. S. Cassasa and S. C. Northbridge, New York, October 10, 1909.

All-Round Record, 7,385 points, M. J. Sheridan, New York, July 5, 1909.

Stone Gathering—8 stones, 2 yds. apart, a 5-yd. finish—31s., Charles J P. Lucas, Medford, Mass., August 27, 1902 10 stones, 5ft. interval, total distance 183 1-3 yds., with 19 rightabout turns—42s., Charles J P. Lucas, St. Louis, October 12, 1904. 15 stones 2yds. interval, total distance 480yds., with 29 rightabout turns—1m. 57⅕s., E. P Harris, Amherst, Mass., October 9, 1881. 25 stones, 1 yd. interval, total distance 650 yds., with 49

rightabout turns—2m. 39⅕s.. M. Brewer, Williamstown, Mass., October 18, 1879. 50 stones, 1 yd interval, total distance 1 mile 79 yds., with 99 rightabout turns—11m, 29s. G R. Starke, Montreal, June 8, 1878.

Dumbbells—Holding one dumbbell in each hand at arm's length perpendicular above the head and dropped down to straight out from the shoulder horizontally, right hand, 79½lbs.; left hand, 57½lbs.—F. Winters, St Louis, September 1, 1904. Pushing up slowly one dumbbell in each hand from the shoulder to arm's length, right hand, 100¼lbs.; left hand, 79½lbs.—F. Winters, St. Louis, September 1, 1904. Jerking up one dumbbell in each hand from the shoulder to arm's length, right hand, 100¼lbs., left hand, 94¼lbs.—O. C. Osthoff, St. Louis, September 1, 1904 Tossing up one dumbbell with both hands from ground to shoulder, 215½lbs.—John Y. Smith, Boston, May 19, 1899. Pushing up one dumbbell with both hands five times from shoulder to full arm's length, 219lbs. 6oz.. W. Stoessen, New York, December 17, 1897. Tossing up one dumbbell, weighing 201lbs., with one arm, six times, from shoulder to full arm's length—C. O. Breed, Boston, January 30, 1884. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 100lbs., 20 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length—G. N. Robinson, San Francisco, November 25, 1875. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 50lbs., 94 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length—A. A. Hylton, San Francisco May 19, 1885. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 25lbs., 450 times with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length—G. W. W. Roche, San Francisco, November 25, 1875. Pushing up one dumbbell, weighing 12lbs., 14,000 times, with one hand, from shoulder to full arm's length—A. Corcoran, Chicago, October 4, 1873. Curling and putting up from shoulder to full arm's length above the shoulder two dumbbells at the same time, one in each hand, each weighing 100lbs.—W B. Curtis, Chicago, September 10, 1859.

Lifting—With hands alone—1,384lbs., H. Leussing, Cincinnati, March 31, 1880 With harness—3,230lbs., W B Curtis New York, December 20, 1868. Lifting the bar bell, 246lbs.—Perikles Kakousis, St. Louis, August 31, 1904.

Rope Climbing—Using both hands and feet—35ft. 8in. up, in 14 4-5s., C. E. Raynor, South Bethlehem, Pa., April 2, 1887. Using hands alone—18ft. up, 3 3-5s., Edward Kunath, Anchor A. C., Jersey City, March 25, 1902; bell 22ft. from the floor, 21ft up. 6 3-5s., Kunath, New York, March 17, 1899; bell 35ft. above floor, 25ft. 6 2-5s., Kunath, New York, September 1, 1901.

Parallel Bars—Three successive arm-jumps, without swing—15ft., S. Strasburger, New York November 10, 1873 With swings—19ft. 9in., A. A. Conger, New York, November 10, 1873. Push-ups, without swing—60 times, John N. Woodside, New York, September 1908.

Kicking—Double kick—8ft. 1⅝in., F. C. Crane, Aurora, Ill., November 20, 1901. Running hitch and kick—9ft. 1in., C R Wilburn, Annapolis, June 6, 1888 Running high kick—9ft. 8in., C. C. Lee, New Haven, Ct., March 19, 1887

Jumping from Springboard—Running high jump—7ft. 7¼in., David Lane, Bridgeport, Ct., March 13, 1901 Running high dive—8ft. 6½in., Charles Stewart, San Francisco Cal., September 19, 1893.

Pulling the Body Up by the Arms—Pulling the body up by the little finger of one hand—6 times; by one arm—12 times. A. Cutter, Louisville, Ky., September 18, 1878. By both arms—65 times, H. H. Seelye, Amherst, Mass., October, 1875.

ENDURANCE RECORDS.

Long Distance Riding—Ten miles in 18.17 by Mme. Marantette (changing horses), Lansing, Mich., 1883. 50 miles in 1.50.03 (10 horses), Carl Pugh, San Barnardino Cal., 1883. 200 miles in 8 hours (30 horses), N. H. Mowry, San Francisco, 1868. 1,071½ miles in 72 hours (changing horses, 12 hours daily), C. M. Anderson, San Francisco, 1884.

Military—Twenty-seven men of the Third Battery, National Guard, Brooklyn, rode from Nanuet N. Y., to Brooklyn 50 miles in 6 hours, August 27, 1908. Early stage of ride was in darkness and over mountain roads.

Swimming (Professional)—20⅜ miles in 5.51.00, Fred Cavill, River Thames, 1876. 35 miles in 21.45.00, Dover to Calais, English Channel, Capt. M. thew Webb, 1875 40 miles in 9.57.00 with tide, River Thames England, 1878. Amateur—20 miles in 6.35.00, Jabez Wolff, England, 1906

Walking (Professional)—100 miles 18.53.40, Dan O'Leary, Chicago, 1875. 200 miles in 40.46.30 and 531 miles in 144 hours, George Littlewood in 6-day race, England, 1882. Six-days, 12 hours per day, 303 miles, Joe Scott, England, 1888. American record, 363 miles, C. Faber Pittsburgh, 1880. 4,000 quarter-miles in 4,000 consecutive periods of 10 minutes, W. Gale, England, 1877. 1,977½ miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, E .P. Weston, London, 1879. Greatest walk without a rest, 121¼ miles, C. A. Harriman California, 1883. Portland, Me., to Chicago, 1,234 miles, 30 days 17 hours, E. P. Weston (28 years) 1867; same, in 1907 (68 years), in about 29 days

Rowing—Thorsten and Arthur Stabell, South Norwalk, Ct., with W. A. Byxbee, coxswain and substitute, won the U. S Volunteer Life Saving Corps race, Battery, N Y. to Coney Island, 13¾ miles in 1¾ hours September 13, 1908 Pair-oared dory boats.

Running (Professional)—100 miles in 13 26 30 300 miles in 58.17 06, Charles Rowell, New York, 1882. 623 miles in 144 hours G Littlewood, New York, 1888.

Skating (Amateur)—25 miles in 1.31.29. 50 miles in 3.15.59, 75 miles in 5.19.16. 100 miles in 7.11.38, all by J. F. Donoghue, Stamford, Ct., 1893.

NOTABLE ATHLETIC FEATS.

Throwing—Lacross ball—497 ft. 7½ in., B. Quinn, Ottawa, 1902. Baseball—135 yds. ½ in. Ed Crane, 1884 135 2-3 yds., Larry Twitchell (unofficial) 1889. Cricket ball—347 ft. J Van Iffland Kingston, Ont., 1883.

Football—Place kick, 200 ft. 8 in. W. P Chadwick Exeter, N H. 1887. Drop kick, 189 ft. 11 in., P. O'Dea Madison, Wis., 1898.

Boxing—Longest fight (bare knuckles) James Kelly and Jonathan Smith 6¼ hours, Australia, 1855 Gloves—Andy Bowen and J Burke, 7h. 19m (110 rounds to a draw), New Orleans, 1893. Shortest fight with gloves—Battling Nelson knocked out W. Rossler 3 secs., at Harvey, Ill., 1902 Largest number of rounds—Jack Jones defeated Patsy Tunney, 276 rounds, 4½ hours, England, 1825 Largest prize—Johnson and Jeffries, July 4, Reno, Nevada, 1910, $121,000, including a bonus of $10,000 each. Largest side stake—$22,500. Jack Cooper and W. Bendoff, South Africa, 1889.

College Athletics.

I. C. A. A. A. A. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The thirty-fifth annual Intercollegiate championships were held at Franklin Field Philadelphia, Pa., May 27 and 28, 1910. Standing of the teams as follows—Pennsylvania 27½; Yale 25½; Michigan, 20; Princeton 17, Cornell, 14; Harvard 13½; Syracuse, 8; Amherst, 6; Brown 3; Dartmouth, 3, Columbia, 2½; New York University 1; Bowdoin, 1; Wesleyan, 1.

Results. 100-yard dash, final—Won by Ramsdell Pennsylvania; Craig Michigan second; Minds, Pennsylvania, third; Cooke Princeton, fourth Time 10s 120-yard hurdles final—Won by Chisholm, Yale Dwight, Princeton second; Long, Harvard third; Lewis, Harvard fourth Time, 16s One mile run, final—Won by Taylor Cornell, Paull, Pennsylvania, second; Taber Brown, third; Jacques, Harvard, fourth Time 4m 23 2-5s High jump—Won by Burdick, Pennsylvania 6 ft 1 in; Palmer Dartmouth, 6 ft second; Farrier, Pennsylvania; Fielding, New York University; Lawrence, Harvard tied for third, 5 ft 10 in 440-yard run, final—Won by Reidpath Syracuse; McArthur, Cornell, second; Sawyer, Princeton third; Young, Amherst, fourth. Time, 50s. Shotput—Won by Horner, Michigan, 46 ft 4½ in; Waite, Syracuse second 44 ft, 11¼ in; Coy, Yale, third, 43 ft, 8½ in, Kilpatrick, Yale fourth, 43 ft 7¾ in. Hammer throw—Won by Cooney, Yale, 152 ft. 5 in.; Speers, Princeton, second, 141 ft 9 in, Andrus, Yale, third 140 ft 10 1-8 in; Simons Princeton, fourth, 132 ft. 2 in Two-mile run final—Won by Berna, Cornell; May Michigan second; Wolle Pennsylvania third; Green Brown fourth. Time, 9m 40 3-5s. 220-yard hurdles, final—Won by Gardner, Harvard; Chisholm Yale second; Dwight, Princeton, third; Edwards, Bowdoin, fourth. Time, 24 3-5s. 220-yard dash, final—Won by Craig, Michigan, Ramsdell, Pennsylvania, second; Minds, Pennsylvania, third; Robson, Wesleyan, fourth. Time, 21 1-5s Time equals world's record held by Wefers and breaks intercollegiate record of 21 2-5s, also held by Wefers Broad jump—Won by Roberts, Amherst, 22 ft 7¼ in; Little Harvard, second 22 ft 2 7-8 in; Lapham, Michigan, third, 22 ft. 1¾ in; Ford Cornell, fourth, 21 ft 9¾ in. Half-mile run, final—Won by Whiteley, Princeton; Paull, Pennsylvania second. Hall, Michigan, third; Boyle Pennsylvania, fourth. Time, 1m 57s. Pole vault—Won by Nelson Yale 12 ft 4 3-8 in, breaking the Eastern Intercollegiate record of 12 ft 3¼ in; Babcock, Columbia and Gardner, Yale, tied for second place at 12 ft; Parker, Pennsylvania, and Barr, Harvard, tied for third place at 12 ft.

BEST I. C. A. A. A. A. RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s., B. J. Wefers Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896 220-yard dash—21 1-5s. B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30 1896 and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Philadelphia May 28, 1910 440-yard run—48 4-5s. J. B. Taylor Pennsylvania Cambridge, June 1, 1907 Half-mile run—1m. 56s., E. B. Parsons, Yale, Philadelphia May 27, 1905 One-mile run—4m. 17 4-5s. Paull Pennsylvania, Cambridge May 29, 1909 Two-mile run—9m 26 3-5s. Hans Berna Cornell Ithaca May 7, 1910 Running broad jump—24 ft 4½ in. A. C. Kraenzlein Pennsylvania New York May 27, 1899 Running high jump—6 ft. 3¼ in. T. Moffit, Pennsylvania, Cambridge June 1, 1907 Putting 16-lb shot—46 ft. 5½ in., W. F. Krueger, Swarthmore, Cambridge. June 1, 1907 Throwing the hammer—173 ft. 6 in. Lee Talbott, Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., May 7, 1910 Pole vault—12 ft 3¼ in Campbell, Yale, Cambridge, May 29 1909. 120-yard high hurdle—15m 1-5s., A. B. Shaw, Dartmouth Philadelphia, May 29 1908 220-yard hurdle—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein Pennsylvania, New York May 28, 1898 One-mile walk—6m. 45 2-5s., W. B. Fetterman Jr., Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898.

CONFERENCE COLLEGES MEET.

The tenth annual meeting of Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association was held June 4, at Champaign Ill. Standing of the teams as follows—Notre Dame, 29; Leland Stanford, 17; Chicago 13; Illinois, 12; California, 12; Washington 10; Oberlin, 10; Wisconsin, 9; Minnesota, 5; Kansas, 5; Iowa, 3; Colorado College 3; Western Reserve, 2; South Dakota, 1.

Results: 120-yard hurdles final—Won by Edwards, California; Gardiner Purdue, second; Donald, California, third. Time, 15 4-5s 100-yard dash final—Won by Nelson Washington; Wasson, Notre Dame second McCoy, Miami, third Time 10 1-5s. One-mile run—Won by Baker, Oberlin; Dohmen Wisconsin second; Steers, Notre Dame, third. Time, 4m 20 4-5s breaking former conference record of 4m 25s. 440-yard run—Won by Davenport, Chicago; Wayman Leland Stanford, second; Stolz, Leland Stanford, third Time 48 4-5s, breaking former conference record of 49 4-5s. Discus throw—Won by Philbrook, Notre Dame 134 ft 6½ in; Alderman, Iowa second 129 ft 8½ in; Portman Western Reserve third. 120 ft Shotput—Won by Philbrook, Notre Dame, 42 ft 6 in; Frank, Minnesota second 42 ft 1 in.; Springe Illinois third 41 ft. 2¾ in Pole vault—Won by Murphy Illinois 12 ft 4¼ in; Jones Illinois and Bellah Leland Stanford tied for second at 11 ft 7 in Half-mile run—Won by Davenport Chicago; Jardine Colorado College second; Hull Minnesota, third Time 1m 56 3-5s, breaking former conference record of 1m 57 2-5s 220-yard dash final—Won by Nelson Washington; Richards Wisconsin second; Hill Minnesota third Time, 21 4-5s 220-yard hurdles final—Won by Fletcher, Notre Dame; Edwards, California second; Barney, Western Reserve third. Time 25 1-5s 2-mile run—Won by Baker, Oberlin; East Illinois, second Dana Notre Dame third. Time 9m 50s equalling conference record High jump—Won by French, Kansas Adams Wisconsin, second; Philbrook Notre Dame, third Height 6 ft 5-8 in, breaking former conference record of 5 ft 11¼ in Broad jump—Won by Wasson Notre Dame 22 ft 11 in; Kretsinger, California, second, 22 ft 6½ in; Bellah Leland Stanford third 22 ft 2 in Hammer throw—Won by Wooley Leland Stanford, 139 ft 5 in; Dimmick, Notre Dame second 135 ft 8½ in; Goddard South Dakota, third. 134 ft 4 in Relay race—Won by Leland Stanford; Chicago, second; Illinois, third Time, 3m, 23 1-5s.

BEST CONFERENCE RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s W. W. May Chicago June 1, 1907, and June 6, 1908 220-yard run around a turn—22s Wm Hogenson Chicago June 3 1905; H J. Huff, Grinnell June 1 1907 440-yard run—48 4-5s, I Davenport Chicago June 4, 1910 880-yard run—1m 56 3-5s., I Davenport Chicago, June 4, 1910. One-mile run—4m 20 4-5s A F Baker, Oberlin June 4, 1910. Two-mile run—9m 50s F A Rowe Michigan June 3, 1905. 120-yard high hurdles—15 2-5s F G Moloney Chicago May 31 1902; J C Garrels Michigan, Evanston June 9 1906 220-yard low hurdles around a turn—24 4-5s J Fletcher, Notre Dame June 4, 1910; George Poage, Wisconsin June 4 1904, F Smithson Notre Dame, June 1, 1907 Pole vault—12 ft 4 7-8 in, LeRoy Samse Indiana Evanston June 9 1906 Running high jump—6 ft. 5-8 in W French Kansas, June 4 1910 Running broad jump—23 ft ¾ in H M Friend, Chicago, June 3 1905 Putting 16-lb shot—47 ft 1-4 n Ralph Rose Michigan, June 4 1904 Throwing 16-lb. hammer—157 ft 1 in H L Thomas Purdue June 4 1904 Throwing the discus—140 ft 2 3-8 in. J. C. Garrels Michigan, June 3, 1905 One-mile relay (4 men)—3m 26 2-5s. H Gorman, N Barker, R. L. Quigley, C A Plair, June 3, 1905.

Track and Field Athletics.

THE year witnessed a continuation of the athletic boom which was started by the Olympic games of 1908 Many important meets were held in all parts of the country and a number of new records were established Results in the principal amateur meets of the year follow·

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS

The annual junior and senior championships of the A A U were held at New Orleans, La . October 14-15 A heavy track was responsible for poor time in the running races

Junior Championships—The Irish-American Athletic Club's team won the junior championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, scoring 51 points The Chicago Athletic Association while finished second scored but 17 points Second position in the summary had been figured for the Illinois Athletic Club team, which gave the other aggregation from the Western city a hard fight but lost out by one point. The New York A C and Mohawk A. C each scored 5 points 880-yard run—Won by R J Egan Irish-American A C, New York; M J McLaughlin Knights of St. Anthony, Brooklyn second; F. N Riley Irish-American A C New York, third Time—2m 5 2-5s 100-yard dash—Won by F V Beloit, Irish American A. C. Chicago; J J Archer Irish-American A C. New York second, Robert Eller Irish-American A C . New York third Time—10 2-5s Five-mile run—Won by E Fitzgerald, New York A C; J G Biel Missouri A C, second, H. C Elphinstone Baltimore Cross Country, third Time—28m 49 1-5s 220-yard dash—Won by J J Archer, Irish-American A C . New York, F H Blair Chicago A., second; R Taylor, Illinois A C, third Time—23 2-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Robert Eller Irish-American A C New York C W Burgess Illinois A C. second Time—26 2-5s One mile run—Won by J W Monument Irish-American A C.. New York: O F Hedlund, Brookline, Mass second. E L Chase Tulane University, New Orleans, third Time—4m 38 2-5s F N Riley, Irish-American A C New York finished third but was disqualified for running inside at turn Running high jump—Won by E E Stevens Irish-American A C New York 5 ft 9 in , F V. Degenhardt, Chicago A. A 5 ft 8 in second; Sid B Jones, Birmingham A C. 5 ft 7 in third 440-yard run—Won by W J. Hayes St Gregory A C Philadelphia Henry Schaaf Irish-American A C, New York, second; H W Alice, Illinois A C. Chicago third Time—54s 120-yard high hurdles—Won by J R Case Illinois A C. Chicago; C W Burgess Illinois A C Chicago second; H J Klerner Missouri A C. St Louis third Time—17s Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by John Hooker Chicago A A 143 ft 4 in ; B. F Sherman unattached Boston second 134 ft 8¼ in , A Commagere, Young Men's Gymnasium Club New Orleans, third 121 ft 2½ in Putting 16-pound shot—Won by J J Elliott, Irish-American A C., New York 33 ft 3 5-8 in John Hooker Chicago A A second, 32 ft 6 1-8 in , H. W Fitzpatrick, Ushers A A New Orleans third, 31 ft 11½ in Running broad jump—Won by F J Clifford, unattached, Philadelphia 21 ft 8½ in J C Menefee Tulane University New Orleans second, 20 ft 10 in : F W Finnigan Knights of St Anthony Brooklyn third 20 ft ½ in Throwing javelin—Won by B Brood, Irish-American A C, New York 148 ft 5½ in · C Jordan Illinois A C . Chicago, second 122 ft : T Ryan, Irish-American A C New York third 117 ft 7 in Pole vault—Won by E H Schreth Young Men's Gymnasium Club, New Orleans 11 ft 5½ in ; F Schobinger Chicago A A, second 11 ft 2 in , J A Stenett George Washington University third 11 ft (Old Southern record, 11 ft 3½ in) Running hop, step and jump—Won by F W Finnigan Knights of St Anthony, Brooklyn, 44 ft 1-8 inch· P A Franck, unattached St Louis second 42 ft 1-8 in · T. Ryan, Irish-American A C, New York third 41 ft 10 in Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by T Ryan Irish-American A C New York. 29 ft ¼ in.. B F Sherman, unattached, Boston second 22 ft 10 in · W L Goodman Birmingham A C third 21 ft 1½ in Discus throw—Won by Jim Duncan Mohawk A C., New York 114 ft 1 in , Gilbert Ritchie Birmingham A C. second, 110 ft 8½ in : T Ryan Irish-American A C. New York third 107 ft 9¾ in

Senior Championships, team scores—Irish-American A. C . New York, 49 points· New York A C. 48 points Chicago A A , 18 points, Olympic A C , San Francisco 9 points, Illinois A C. Chicago 6 points 100-yard dash, final—Won by J M Rosenberger I A A. C., New York, F V Beloit I. A A C., Chicago, second, W Martin Seattle A C third Time—10 1-5s (Championship record, 9 4-5s by J Owens Jr , 1890, B J Wefers, 1897· F M Sears 1901: C L Parsons, 1905) Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by M J McGrath, N Y A C 168 ft 4½ in. C Walsh, N. Y. A C, second, 163 ft , Ralph Rose Olympic A C third, 150 ft 7 in (Championship record, 173 ft., by W. J McGrath (1908) 880-yard run—Won by H Cissing N Y A C· Melvin Sheppard I A A C, New York second· R J Egan I A A C New York third Time—2m 4 4-5s (Championship record 1m, 55 1-5s, by M W Sheppard 1907, and H. Edmondson 1909) 440-yard run—Won by W Hayes St. Gregory A C Philadelphia E J F Lindberg, Chicago A A., second R. T Edwards, N Y A C, third Time—52s (Championship record 48 4-5s., by T E Burke 1896) 220-yard dash, final—Won by Gwin Henry, Eden Texas Robert Clougher Irish-American A C New York second, F H Blair, Chicago A A third Time—22 3-5s (Championship record, 21 2-5s by B J Wefers 1897) Pole vault for height—Won by H S Babcock New York A C, 12 ft 1 in Eugene Schobinger, Chicago A A, second, 12 ft.; E H Schroth, Y. M G C. New Orleans, third, 11 ft 10 in (Championship record, 12 ft 3 in by E T. Cook Jr 1907) Throwing discus—Won by M H. Giffin Chicago A A . 135 ft 6¼ in., Martin Sheridan Irish-American A C . New York second: 134 ft · Ralph Rose Olympic A C , third 125 ft (Championship record 132 ft 9 in , by W F Horr, 1908) Five-mile run—Won by W J Kraemer, New York; F J Pellars, New York A C second· J Collins, Irish-American A C , New York, third Time—27m, 6 2-5s (Championship record 25m 23 3-5s, by E C Carter 1887) Running broad jump—Won by F. C Irons, Chicago A A, 23 ft 5 1-8 in Platt Adams, New York A C. second, 23 ft 4¼ in ; F J. Clifford Philadelphia third 22 ft ½ in. (Championship record, 23 ft. 11 in. by Dan Kelly 1907) Throwing the javelin—Won by Bruno Brood Irish-American A. C . New York 163 ft 1 in ; Platt Adams New York A C second 148 ft 3 in ; Ralph Rose Olympic A C third 146 ft (Championship record 141 ft 7 in , by Ralph Rose. 1909) Putting 16-pound shot—Won by Ralph Rose Olympic A C , San Francisco, 49 ft 1 in ; Patrick McDonald, I A A C New York second, 48 ft. 2 in.. J J Elliott, I A A C . New York, third 43 ft 3½ in (Championship record 50 ft 26 in by Ralph Rose 1909) Mile run—Won by J W. Monument Irish-American A C . New York A R Kiviat, Irish-American A C , New York, second; O. F. Hedlund, Brookline G C Brookline Mass third Time—4m 31s (Championship record, 4m 22 4-5s., by F R Rodgers, 1906) 220-yard low hurdles—Won by J J. Eller, Irish-American A C , New York; J Hartranft, New York A C . second, F C Waller, Chicago A A . third Time—25 1-5s (Championship record, 24 4-5s by J J. Eller, 1908) 120-yard high hurdles—Won by J Case, Illinois A. C , Chicago; J J Eller, Irish-American A C New York second; J Donahue Olympic A C , San Francisco third Time—15 4-5s (Championship record, 15 1-5s by A C Kraenzlein, 1898 and F Smithson, 1909) Running hop, step and jump—Won by Dan F. Ahearn Irish-American A C . New York, 48 ft ¼ in ; Platt Adams, New York A C., 47 ft ½ in second, F. W. Finnigan, Knights of St. Anthony Brooklyn 43 ft 1 in , third (Championship record, 48 ft. 6 in by E B Bioss, 1893) Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by C Walsh New York A C., 37 feet 1½ in ; P McDonald, Irish-American A C . New York second, 36 ft 4½ in ; M. McGrath New York A. C 36 ft 1 in third (Championship record 38 ft. 8 in , by John Flanagan, 1907) Running high jump—Won by W Thomasen, New York A C 6 ft. 2 in : H J Grumpelt New York A C 6 ft 1 in second; J Case Illinois A C., 6 ft., third (Championship record 6 ft 2¼ in. by I K Baxter 1897)

10 miles held at Celtic Park Nov. 5—Won by W Bailey N Y A C . 54m 26 2⁄5s : F Obermeyer National A C., second, 54m. 30 1-5s : K Tewanina, Carlisle Indian School, third, 54m 34 2-5s.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION A A U

The Metropolitan Association championship meets were held as follow: Junior, July 16 at Travers Island Senior, September 10 at Travers Island

Junior—New York A C., 52 points. Irish-American A C., 49 points. 100-yard run final—Won by R. Eller, Irish-American A. C.; A Lauer New York A C., second; H W Cole, Columbia A C., Schenectady, third. Time—10 2-5s. 880-yard run— Won by E Frick New York A C.; R J Egan, Irish-American A. C., second; M J McLaughlin Knights of St Anthony, third. Time—1m 57 1 5s. One-mile run—Won by J W Monument. Irish-American A C.; D. Noble, New York A C., second; H. Clougley. New York A C., third. Time—4m 24 4-5s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by A McGowan, New York A. C.; J. J McLoughlin, New West Side A C., second; D. Crandall, New York A C., third. Time—16 3-5s. Running high jump—Won by W. Thomassen, New York A C., with 6 ft 1 in; E Stevens, Irish-American A. C., second, with 6 ft.; W Oler, New York A. C., third, with 6 ft. Stevens won jump off for second Hop step and jump—Won by F W. Finnegan, Knights of St Anthony with 45 ft. 7½ in; J V Baker, Aranac A C., second, with 43 ft. 10½ in; B. Adams, New York A C., third, with 43 ft. 8 in. 220-yard run—Won by F. Holloway, B C Y M C A; F Friedman, Genesee Y M C A., second; G Schnabel W S Y M C A., third. Time—23s. Running broad jump—Won by A Delaney, New York A. C. with 21 ft 7 in; J. F Ryan, South Paterson A C., second, with 21 ft 6 in.; S. Swenson, Acorn A. A., third, with 21 ft 4½ in. Throwing discus—Won by W Glabais, Pastime A C., with 111 ft ½ in; D Waite New York A C., second, with 110 ft. 1 in.; A. E Scheinline, Pastime A C., third, with 105 ft 5½ in. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by H. Jahns New York A C.; D. Crandall, New York A. C., second. W. Raleigh, Irish-American A C., third. Time—27s. Pole vault—Won by G. B Dukes, New York A. C., with 12 ft; K Curtis New York C., second, with 11 feet 6 in; J T. Moore, New York A. C., third with 11 ft 6 in. Three mile run—Won by Louis Scott, South Paterson A. C.; Harry Smith, Pastime A C., second; G Critchly Acorn A. A., third. Time—15m 26 1-5s. Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by T. Fogarty, Mohawk A. C., with 23 ft 2½ in; T Ryan, Irish-American A C., second, with 27 ft. 10 in; M Made New West Side A C., third, with 26 ft. 8 in. Putting 12-pound shot—Won by J J Elliott, Irish-American A C., with 50 ft. ½ in; H. Klages, Senator A C., second, with 48 ft 4 in; D. Walte, New York A C., third, with 48 ft. 3 in. Throwing 12-pound hammer—Won by H. McGuire Irish-American A C with 157 ft 8 in; P Flanagan Irish-American A C. second, with 157 ft. 3 in.; P Sherman, West End A C., third, with 150 ft 4½ in. One mile walk—Won by R. Mitchell, Irish-American A. C; G. McCready, Mohawk A C., second, F Schmandt, Genesee Y. M. C. A., third. Time—7m 34 1-5s. 440-yard run—Won by J E Bell, Mohawk A. C; H Schaff, Irish-American A. C., second; J Dolan, Pastime A C., third Time—51 3-5s. Throwing the javelin—Won by B Brood, Irish-American A C., with 145 ft 7 in; F Lund, Irish-American A. C., second, with 139 ft. 7 in; A. Hodgson, New York A. C., third with 137 ft 8½ in.

Senior—The score at the finish was: New York A. C., 76 points; Irish-American A C 69 points, and the Pastime A C., 9 points. 880-yard run—Won by H. E Gissing, New York A. C.; Edward Frick, New York A. C., second; R J Egan, Irish-American A C., third. Time—1m. 56 2-5s. 100-yard dash, final—Won by Robert Clougheo, Irish-American A. C.; J. M Rosenberger, Irish-American A. C., second. R. L Eller Irish-American A C., third. Time—10s. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by P. J. McDonald Irish-American A C., with a put of 46 ft 1 in; J J Elliott, Irish-American A C with a put of 43 ft. 9 in, second; M J. Sheridan, Irish-American A C., with a put of 43 ft. 1 in., third. One mile run—Won by W C. Paull, New York A C; A R. Kiviat, Irish-American A C second; J W Monument, Irish-American A C. third Time—4m 22 1-5s. 440-yard run trial heats—first heat—Won by W P Robbins, Irish-American A C; H E Gissing, New York A C., second; J Dolan, Pastime A C., third Time—51s. Second heat—Won by J M Rosenberger Irish-American A C, R T Edwards, New York A. C., second, Edward Frick, New York A C., third Time—51s. 120-yard high hurdle, final—Won by J L Hartranft, New York A C. L. B Dorland Pastime A C., second; J J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., third Time—15 4-5s. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by John J Flanagan, Irish-American A C., with a throw of 180 ft 10 3-8 in; C E. Walsh New York A C., with a throw of 170 ft. 3¾ in., second; S P Gillies New York A C., with a throw of 155 feet 2½ in., third. Running high jump—Won by H J. Grumpelt New York A. C., with a jump of 6 ft., second, W C Fielding, New York A. C., with a jump of 5 ft 9 in., third. Pole vault—Won by H S. Babcock, New York A C., with a vault of 12 ft; G B Dukes, New York A. C., with a vault of 12 ft., second, T S Babcock, New York A C., with a vault of 11 ft 7 in., third. Throwing the discus—Won by M J Sheridan Irish-American A C., with a throw of 135 ft 5 5-8 in; Robert Edgren, New York A C., with a throw of 131 ft 6 1-8 in., second; J. H Duncan, Mohawk A C., with a throw of 130 ft. 11½ in., third. One mile walk—Won by Sam Liebgold, Pastime A C.; T Carroll, Acorn A. A., second, Edward Renz, Mohawk A C., third Time 7m 18s. 440-yard run final—Won by R. T Edwards New York A C; W C Robbins Irish-American A C., second; J. M Rosenberger Irish-American A C., third. Time—49s. Throwing 56 pound weight—Won by P J McDonald, Irish-American A. C., with a throw of 37 ft 4½ in., C E Walsh, New York A C., with a throw of 36 ft ¾ in., second; J J Flanagan, Irish-American, with a throw of 35 ft 10 in., third. Running broad jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A C., with a jump of 22 ft 4 1-8 in., D F. Ahearn Irish-American A C., with a jump of 21 ft 4 1-8 in., second; T J Ahearn New York A C., with a jump of 20 ft 10½ in., third. Five mile run—Won by G V. Bonhag Irish-American A C., W J Kramer, Acorn A A., second; F G. Bellars, New York A C., third. Time—25m 9 1-5s. 220-yard run, final—Won by Robert Clougheo Irish-American A C; F W Ross New York A. C., second; L B Dorland Pastime A C., third. Time—22 4-5s. 220 yard low hurdles final—Won by J L Hartranft, New York A C; J J. Eller Irish-American A C., second; R L. Eller, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—25 1-5s. Running hop, step and jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A C., with a jump of 47 ft ¾ in; D. F Ahearn Irish-American A C., with a jump of 45 ft ½ in., second; T. J Ahearn, New York A C., with a jump of 44 ft 9¼ in., third. Throwing the javelin—Won by Bruno Brood Irish-American A C., with a throw of 145 ft; Platt Adams, New York A C., with a throw of 143 feet ½ in., second, A. Hodgson, New York A. C., with a throw of 139 ft. 7 in., third.

A. A U ALL-ROUND CHAMPIONSHIP

The A A U All-Round Championship was held at Chicago Ill., August 13. Results:

F C Thomson Los Angeles 6 991 points, first; J H Gills Vancouver B. C. 6 909 points second; A. A Brundage, Chicago 6 120½ points, third; L Byrd Chicago, 5 747 points, fourth. Winners of individual contests: 100-yards—C White U of P., 10 2-5s. 874 points. Putting 16-pound shot—F C Thomson Los Angeles 41 ft ¼ in 719 points. High jump—J H Gillis, Vancouver 5 ft 10¾ in., 806 points. Hammer throw—J H Gillis, Vancouver 126 ft., 771 points. 880-yard walk—F C. Thomson Los Angeles 3m 44s 792 points. Throwing 56-pound weight—Leslie Byrd Chicago A A 26 ft 10 in 568 points. Pole vault—W L Crawley U of Chicago 11 ft 4 in 920 points. Broad jump—J H Carroll Illinois A C., 20 ft 7 in., 720 points. 120-yard hurdles—F C. Thomson Los Angeles 16 1-5s 910 points. Broad jump—J H Carroll Illinois A C., 20 ft 7 in., 720 points. One mile run—C. A. Furey Philadelphia 5m 12s 729 points.

A. A. U SECTIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Middle Atlantic Championships were held at the Pennsylvania R. R. Y. M. C. A. grounds Philadelphia Pa September 17. The point score was as follows. Shanahan C C., 20 points; Mercury A C., 13 points; Germantown B C., 12 points; St. Gregory C. C. and Aquinas C C., 11 points. Results. 100-

yard, final—Won by Hayes, St. Gregory C. C.; White, unattached, second; Rosser, Pittsburgh A. A. third. Time—10 2-5s. 880-yard run—Won by Beck, Germantown B. C.; Moorehead, unattached, second; Paine, Germantown B. C., third. Time—2m. 5 4-5s. 120-yard hurdle, final—Won by Doyle, Shanahan C. C.; Nightingale, unattached, second. Time—17 4-5s. Fields, of the Aquinas C. C., was disqualified for knocking down more than two hurdles. Putting the shot—Won by Schienfuess, Mercury A. A.; Pike, Pittsburgh A. A., second; Favorite, A. C. Y. M. C. A., third. Distance—42 ft. 3½ in. One mile run—Won by McGee, Mercury A. A.; Kirk, Germantown B. C., second; Watts, Pittsburgh A. A., third. Time—4m. 33 3-5s. 440-yard run, final—Won by Hayes, St. Gregory C. C.; Langsdorf, Germantown B. C., second; Haney, St. Gregory C. C., third. Time—52 3-5s. 220-yard dash, final—Won by White, unattached; Lauer, Mercury A. C., second; McGurk, unattached, third. Time—24 1-5s. Pole vault—Won by Lenaker, Shanahan C. C.; Yohey, Shanahan C. C., second; Campbell, Shanahan C. C., third. Height—11 ft. Five mile run—Won by Lafuna, Aquinas C. C.; McInerny, Shanahan C. C., second; Bawden, Aquinas C. C. third; Flearie, St. Gregory's C. C., fourth. Time—27m. 4 4-5s. Running high jump—Won by Burdick, Pittsburgh A. A.; McCarthy, Shanahan C. C., second; Douglass, unattached, third. Distance—5 ft. 7¼ in. Running broad jump—Won by Clifford, Aquinas C. C.; Weise, unattached, second; Nutt, Trenton Y. M. C. A., third. Distance—21 ft. 10¾ in.

Central Association Championships were held at Evanston, Ill., September 17. Results:

100-yard, final—Won by J. W. Beloite. Time—10s. 120-yard hurdles, final—Won by J. R. Case. Time—16 2-5s. One mile—Won by P. J. Taylor. Time—4m. 45s. 440-yards—Won by E. F. Lindberg. Time—52s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by F. L. Waller. Time 26s. Throwing the discus—Won by M. H. Griffin. Distance, 132 ft. 10 in. Hammer throw—Won by J. P. Hooker. Distance, 153 ft. 3 in. High jump—Won by J. R. Case. Height, 5 ft. 9 in. Five miles—Won by L. J. Phillivant, Time—27m. 37 3-5s. Broad jump—Won by F. C. Irons. Distance, 22 ft. 5½ in. Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by Patrick Corcoran. Distance, 26 ft. 6½ in. Putting the shot—Won by J. P. Hooker. Distance, 40 ft. 1 in. 880-yards—Won by F. Sauer. Time—2m. 5s. Pole vault —Won by G. Schobinger. Height, 10 ft. 6 in. 220-yards—Won by T. H. Blair. Time—22 3-5s. One mile relay—Won by Chicago A. A. (Larson, Bockelman, Hanley, Lundberg). Time—3m. 29 2-5s.

New England Association meet, Norwood, Mass., September 10. Results:

220-yard dash—Won by B. F. Bowzer, South Boston A. C.; Francis P. O'Hara, Exeter A. A., second; George E. Riley, Brookline Gym. A. A., third. Time—23 4-5s. 880-yard run—Won by Frank P. Sheehan, S. B. A. C.; James M. Burke, S. B. A. C., second; Michael E. Duffy, S. B. A. C., third. Time—1m. 59s. 100-yard dash—Won by B. F. Bowzer, S. B. A. C.; Francis P. O'Hara, Exeter A. A., second; George E. Riley, Brookline Gym. A. A., third. Time—19 1-5s. 120-yard hurdles, final—Won by J. K. Lewis; Ellery Clark, second; Horace Taylor, third. Time—16 2-5s. 440-yard run, final—Won by T. H. Goething, Winchester; A. M. Bowzer, second' Edward Caples, third. Time—51 2-5s. 220-yard hurdles, final—Won by J. K. Lewis; Frank L. Hibbetts, second; Francis Capper, third. Time—27 4-5s. Mile run—Won by Oscar Hedlund, Brookline Gym. A. A.; Raymond Sadler, Hopkins A. C., second; Joe Martus, S. B. A. C., third. Time—4m. 27 3-5s. Five-mile run—Won by William H. McVicar, S. B. A. C.; Joseph G. Silva, S. B. A. C., second; William J. Hackett, Brookline Gym. A. A., third. Time—26m. 33 4-5s. Running high jump—J. O. Joanston, Brookline Gym. A. A. and J. E. MacDougall, Exeter, tied at 5 ft. 9 in. (Johnston won toss); A. D. Barker, H. A. A., and Warren K. Emerson, Brockton Y. M. C. A., tied for third at 5 ft. 6 in. (Barker won toss). Pole vault—Won by William Dowling, Springfield Y. M. C. A., 9 ft. 10 in.; Ellery H. Clark, B. A. A., 8 ft. 6 in., second; Irving Streeter, S. B. A. C., and R. H. Whiting, Attleboro, tied at 8 ft. 3 in. (jump off Streeter won at 8 ft. 6 in.) third. Running hop, step and jump—Won by Charles E. Brickley, S. B. A. C., 46 ft. 1½ in. John L. McLaughlin, S. B. A. C., 43 ft. 11 in., second; Ed. L. Farrell, S. B. A. C., 43 ft. 8½ in., third. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by J. Comerford, Brookline Gym. A. A., 41 ft. 3 in.; W Lynch, S. B. A. C., 37 ft. 11 in., second; William H. Meanix, Brookline Gym. A. A., 36 ft. 7½ in., third. Running broad jump—Won by Charles E. Brickley, S. B. A. C., 20 ft. 9 in.; C. C. Little, Brookline Gym. A. A , 20 ft. C in., second; Ed. L. Farrell, S. B. A. C., 20 ft. 5 in., third. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by B. F. Sherman, unattached, 148 ft. 2¾ in.; Francis J. Johnson, Brookline Swimming Club, 129 ft., second; James Meagher, Brockton, 123 ft. 8 in., third. Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by William Lynch, S. B. A. C., 28 ft. 7 in.; Ellery H. Clark, B. A. A., 27 ft. 11 in., second; B. F. Sherman, unattached, 27 ft. 5 in.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Military Athletic League held their fourteenth annual championships at the Twenty-third Regiment Infantry Armory. Point score: Twenty-third Regiment, 44 points; Thirteenth Regiment, 38 points; Ninth Coast Artillery, 15 points; Seventy-first Infantry, 11 points; Fourteenth Infantry, 7 points; Naval Militia, Hartford, Ct., 5 points; Sixty-fifth Infantry, Buffalo, N. Y., 3 points. Results:

100-yard dash—Won by W. J. Keating, Ninth Coast Artillery; H. Helland, Twenty-second Engineers, second; J. M. Rosenberger, Thirteenth Coast Artillery, third. Time—10 1-5s. 880-yard run—Won by R. J. Egan, Seventy-first Infantry; Frank, Thirteenth Coast Artillery, second; J. Driscoll, Sixty-fifth Infantry, Buffalo, third. Time—1m. 59 2-5s. Tug of war, final—Thirteenth Coast Artillery defeated Fourteenth Infantry by 1½ in. One mile walk—Won by E. Whitehead, Sixty-fifth Infantry, Buffalo; E. Elsenring, Twelfth Infantry, second; D. N. Smith, Eighth Coast Artillery, third. Time—7m. 34 2-5s. 220-yard Obstacle race—Won by H. C. de Loiselle, Twenty-third Infantry; B. Edgerton, Thirteenth Coast Artillery, second; J. Neger, Thirteenth Coast Artillery, third. Time—1m. 6 3-5s. 220-yard run—Won by W. J. Keating, Ninth Coast Artillery; R. E. Goggin, Seventy-first Infantry, second; G. P. Morrissey, Seventy-first Infantry, third. Time—24 1-5s. 440-yard run—Won by W. C. Robbins, Twenty-third Infantry; F. P. McNally, Thirteenth Coast Artillery, second; J. Slonin, Sixty-fifth Infantry, Buffalo, N. Y., third. Time—52 4-5s. 220-yard hurdle—Won by Walter Bursch, Twenty-third Infantry; C. J. Bacon, Twenty-third Infantry, second; I. J. Lovell Fourteenth Infantry, third. Time—27 1-5s. Wall scaling—Won by Second Battalion Naval Militia, Hartford, Ct. Time—39s. Fourteenth Infantry, second. Time—50s. Twenty-third Infantry, third. Time—1m. 28 1-5s. The winners' time is a new record by 5s. 176-yard sack race—Won by H. C. Johnson, Twenty-third Infantry; H. C. de Loiselle, Twenty-third Infantry, second; J. Murphy, Thirteenth Coast Artillery, third. Time—27s. 100-yard three legged race —Won by W. J. Keating and W. J. Slade, Ninth Infantry; S. C. Northridge and H. Sedley, Twenty-third Infantry, second; J. M. Rosenberger and L. Pierce, Thirteenth Coast Artillery, third. Time—11 2-5s. One mile run —Won by A. R. Kiviat, Thirteenth Coast Artillery; Frank Riley, Thirteenth Coast Artillery, second; W. Kramer, Thirteenth Coast Artillery, third. Time—4m. 28 1-5s. (A new military championship record.) One mile relay—Won by Twenty-third Infantry; Thirteenth Coast Artillery, second; Seventy-first Infantry, third. Time—3m. 31s.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Canadian Amateur Athletic Championships were held at Montreal September 24. Results:

Putting 16-pound shot—Won by W. R. Coe, Jr., Boston A. A. A.; J. N. Kennedy, Inverness A. C., second; James Dunican, Mohawk A. C., New York, third. Distance, 42 ft. 3 in. 220-yard dash, final—Won by F. L. Lukeman, Montreal A. A.; R. Cloughen, Irish-American A. C., New York, second; L. B. Dorland, Pastime A. C., New York, third. Time—21 4-5s. One mile run—Won by A. R. Kiviat, Irish-American A. C., New York; J. A. Monument, Irish-American A. C., New York, second; J. L. Tait, West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto, third. Time—4m. 26 2-5s. Pole vault—Won by Alex Cameron, Central Y.

M. C. A., Toronto; W. Happenny, Montreal A. A., second; S. C. Lawrence, Boston A. C., third. Height, 11 ft. 9 in. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by John J. Flanagan, Irish-American A. C., New York; B. F. Sherman, Boston A. A. A., second; Robert Edgren, New York A. C., third. Distance, 179 ft. 2½ in. (A new Canadian record.) 440-yard run—Won by J. M. Rosenberger; W. C. Prout, Boston A. A. A., second; T. M. Guething, Boston A. A. A., third. Time—50 4-5s. 120-yard hurdle—Won by F. L. Lukoman, Montreal A. A.; L. B. Dorland, Pastime A. C., New York, second; Robert Eller, Irish-American A. C., New York, third. Time—16s. Throwing the discus—Won by Robert Edgren, New York A. C.; James Duncan, Mohawk A. C., New York, second; W. W. Coe, Jr., Boston A. A. A., third. Distance, 136 ft. 6¼ in. One-mile relay race—Won by Toronto; West End Y. M. C. A., second; Irish-American A. C., New York, third; Montreal A. A., fourth; National A. C., Montreal, fifth. Time—3m. 29 4-5s. Running high jump—Won by L. E. Rickson, Mott Haven, N. Y., S. C. Lawrence, Boston A. A. A., second; H. A. Gidney, Boston A. A., third. Height, 5 ft. 10 in. Throwing 56-pound weight—Won by John J. Flanagan, Irish-American A. C., New York; S. Llewellyn, Boston A. A. A., second; B. F. Sherman, Boston A. A. A., third. Distance, 36 ft. 2 2-3 in. Running broad jump—Won by F. L. Lukeman; E. Farrell, South Boston A. C., second. Distance, 22 ft. Five mile run—Won by Harry Tressider, Central Y. M. C. A., Toronto; W. H. McVicar, South Boston A. C., second; Joseph Keeper, Winnipeg A. C., third. Time—26m. 26 3-5s. 100-yard dash—Won by R. Cloughen, Irish-American A. C., New York; F. L. Lukeman, Montreal A. C., second; F. O. Schaefer, Wanderer A. C., Halifax, third. Time—10s. 880-yard run—Won by A. M. Knox, Central Y. M. C. A., Toronto; G. M. Broch, West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto, second; F. N. Riley, Irish-American A. C., New York, third. Time—1m. 56s.

ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The annual championships of the A. A. A. were held at Stamford Bridge, London, July 2. Results: 100-yard dash—Won by F. L. Ramsdell, University of Pennsylvania. Time—10 1-5s. 220-yard run—Won by F. L. Ramsdell, University of Pennsylvania. Time—22 2-5s. 440-yard run—Won by L. J. de B. Reed. Time—51s. 880-yard run—Won by J. M. Hill. Time—2m. 1 2-5s. One mile—E. R. Voight, Time —4m. 26 1-5s. Four miles—Won by A. G. Hill. Time—20m. 3-5s. Two miles, steeplechase—Won by J. C. English. Time—11m. 11 3-5s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by G. L. R. Anderson. Time—16s. Two-mile walk—Won by E. J. Webb. Time—13m. 54 2-5s. Throwing 16-pound hammer—Won by A. E. Flaxman. Distance, 117 ft. 5½ in. Putting the shot—Won by D. Horgan. Distance, 42 ft. 9 in. High jump—Won by B. N. Baker. Height, 5 ft. 8½ in. Broad jump—Won by P. Kirwan. Distance, 22 ft. ¾ in. Pole vault—Won by K. de Szathmary, Hungary. Height, 11 ft. 7½ in.

SCOTLAND VS. IRELAND.

Out of the eleven events composing the programme, held at Ibrox Park, Glasgow, Scotland won nine to Ireland's two.

100-yard dash—Won by P. J. Roche, Ireland. Time—10 2-5s. 880-yard run—Won by R. Burton, Scotland. Time—1m. 54 4-5s. Putting 16-pound shot—Won by J. Barrett, Ireland. with a put of 45 ft. 2 in. 120-yard hurdle—Won by G. R. L. Anderson, Scotland. Time—16 1-5s. One mile—Won by D. F. McNicol, Scotland. No time given. 220-yard run—Won by R. C. Duncan, Scotland. Time—22 1-5s. Running high jump—Won by D. Campbell, Scotland, with a jump of 5 ft. 8½ in. Throwing 16-pound Hammer—Won by T. R. Nicolson, Scotland, with a throw of 159 ft. 440 yard run—Won by G. R. L. Anderson, Scotland. Time—50 4-5s. Running broad jump—Won by F. G. Buchanan, Scotland, with a jump of 21 ft. 5¾ in. Four miles—Won by A. McPhee, Scotland. Time—20m. 29 2-5s.

Track and Field Amateur Champions of America.

100-yard dash—1895, B. J. Wefers, N. Y. A. C., 10s.; 1896, B. J. Wefers, N. Y. A. C., 10 1-5s.; 1897, B. J. Wefers, N. Y. A. C., 9 4-5s.; 1898, F. W. Jarvis, Chicago A. A., 10s.; 1899, Alvin C. Kraenzlein, N. Y. A. C.; 1900, M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C., 10s.; 1901, F. M. Sears, N. Y. A. C., 9 4-5s.; 1902, P. J. Walsh, N. Y. A. C., 10s.; 1903, Archie Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., 10 1-5s.; 1904, L. Robertson, G. N. Y. I. A. A., 10 2-5s.; 1905, Chas. L. Parsons, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 9 4-5s.; 1906, Charles J. Seitz, N. Y. A. C., 10 1-5s.; 1907, H. J. Huff, Chicago A. A., 10 1-5s.; 1908, W. F. Hamilton, Chicago A. A., 10 1-5s.; 1909, W. Martin, Seattle A. C., 10 1-5s.

220-yard run—1895, B. J. Wefers, N. Y. A. C., 21 4-5s.; 1896, B. J. Wefers, N. Y. A. C., 23s.; 1897, B. J. Wefers, N. Y. A. C., 21 2-5s.; 1898, J. H. Maybury, Chicago A. A., 22 2-5s.; 1899, M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C., 22 2-5s.; 1900, W. S Edwards, K. A. C., 22 3-5s.; 1901, F. M. Sears, N. Y. A. C., 22s.; 1902, P. J. Walsh, N. Y. A. C., 22 4-5s.; 1903, Archie Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., 23 1-5s.; 1904, Wm. Hogenson, Chicago A. A., 22 4-5s.; 1905, Archie Hahn, Milwaukee A. C., 22 1-5s. 1906, R. L. Young, I. A. A. C., 22 2-5s.; 1907, H. J. Huff, Chicago A. A., 22 1-5s.; 1908, W. F. Keating, I. A. A. C., 22 2-5s.; 1909, W. F. Dawbarn, N. Y. A. C., 22 2-5s. This event was added to the programme in 1877.

Quarter-mile run—1895, T. E. Burke, B. A. A., 49 3-5s.; 1896, T. E. Burke, B. A. A., 48 4-5s.; 1897, T. E. Burke, N. Y. A. C., 49s.; 1898, M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C., 52s.; 1899, M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C., 50 4-5s.; 1900, M. W. Long, N. Y. A. C., 52 3-5., 1901, Howard H. Hayes, Detroit A. C., 52 2-5s.; 1902, F. R. Moulton, N. Y. A. C., 50 4-5s.; 1903, Harry Hillman, N. Y. A. C., 52s.; 1904, D. H. Meyer, Seventy-fourth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., 51 1-5s.; 1905, Frank Waller, Milwaukee A. C., 49 3-5s.; 1906, Frank Waller, Milwaukee A. C., 50 1-5s.; 1907, J. B. Taylor, University of Pennsylvania, 51s.; 1908, Harry Hillman, N. Y. A. C., 49 3-5s.; 1909, E. F. Lindberg, Chicago A. A., 50 2-5s.

Half-mile run—1895, C. H. Kilpatrick, N. Y. A. C., 1m. 56 2-5s.; 1896, C. H. Kilpatrick, 1m. 57 3-5s.; 1897, J. F. Cregan, N. Y. A. C., 1m. 58 3-5s.; 1898, T. E. Burke, N. Y. A. C., 2m. 2-5s.; 1899, H. E. Manvel, New York City, 1m. 58 1-5s.; 1900, A. Grant, N. Y. A. C., 2m. 4 1-5s; 1901, Howard H. Hayes, Detroit A. C., 2m. 2 4-5s.; 1902, J. H. Wright, N. W. S. A. C., 1m. 59 3-5s.; 1903, H. V. Valentine, N. Y. A. C., 2m. 2 4-5s.; 1904, H. V. Valentine, N. Y. A. C., 2m. 4-5s.; 1905, J. D. Lightbody, Chicago A. A., 2m. 3 3-5s.; 1906, M. W. Sheppard, I. A. A. C., 1m. 55 2-5s.; 1907, M. W. Sheppard, I. A. A. C. 1m. 55 1-5s.; 1908, M. W. Sheppard, I. A. A. C., 1m. 55 3-5s.; 1909, G. Edmunson, Seattle A. C., 1m. 55 1-5s.

One-mile run—1895, G. W. Orton, N. Y. A. C., 4m. 36s.; 1896, G. W. Orton, N. Y. A. C., 4m. 27s.; 1897, J. F. Cregan, N. Y. A. C., 4m. 27 3-5s.; 1898, J. F. Cregan, N. Y. A. C., 4m. 47s.; 1899, A. Grant, N. Y. A. C., 4m. 28 1-5s.; 1900, G. W. Orton, N. Y. A. C., 4m. 42 2-5s.; 1901, A. Grant, N. Y. A. C., 4m. 36 2-5s.; 1902, A. Grant, N. Y. A. C., 4m. 35 4-5s.; 1903, A. Grant, N. Y. A. C., 4m. 52s.; 1904, D. C. Munson, N. Y. A. C., 4m. 41 1-5s.; 1905, J. D. Lightbody, Chicago A. A., 4m. 48 4-5s.; 1906, F. A. Rodgers, N. Y. A. C., 4m. 22 4-5s.; 1907, J. P. Sullivan, I. A. A. C., 4m. 29s.; 1908, H. L. Trube, N. Y. A. C., 4m. 25s; 1909, Joe Ballard, Boston A. A., 4m. 30 1-5s.

Five-mile run—1899, a dead heat between A. Grant, N. Y. A. C., and R. Grant, Concord Junction, Mass., in 28m. 30 4-5s.; 1900, A. L. Newton, N. Y. A. C., 27m. 41 2-5s.; 1901, Frank M. Kanaly, Cambridgeport Gym. A. A., 25m. 44 4-5s.; 1902, A. Grant, N. Y. A. C., 26m. 32s.; 1904, John Joyce, G. N. Y. I. A. A., 28m. 25 1-5s.; 1905, Frank Verner, Chicago A. A., 28m. 57 3-5s.; 1906, Wm. Nelson, Pastime A. C., 26m. 22 3-5s., 1907, J. J. Daly, I. A. A. C., 26m. 4s.; 1908, F. Bellars, N. Y. A. C., 26m. 14 4-5s.; 1909, H. McLean, unattached, 26m. 9 3-5s. This event was added to the programme in 1880, dropped in 1895 and resumed in 1899. Changed to two-mile run in 1903.

120-yard hurdle race—1895, S. Chase, N. Y. A. C., 15 3-4s.; 1896, W. B. Rogers, N. J. A. C., 16 1-5s.; 1897, J. H. Thompson, Jr., N. Y. A. C., 16s.; 1898, Alvin C. Kraenzlein, Chicago A. A., 15 1-5s.; 1899, Alvin C. Kraenzlein, N. Y. A. C., 15 4-5s.; 1900, R. F. Hutchison, Princeton University, 16 1-5s.; 1901, Walter T. Fishleigh, Detroit A. C., 16 1-5s.; 1902, R. H. Hatfield, N. Y. A. C., 17 4-5s.; 1903, F. W. Schule, Milwaukee A. C., 16 3-5s.; 1904, F. Castleman, G. N. Y. I. A. A., 16 1-5s.; 1905, Hugo Friend, Chicago A. A., 16 1-5s.; 1906, W. M. Armstrong, N. Y. A. C., 16s.; 1907, Forrest Smithson, Multnomah A. C., 15 3-5s.; 1908, A. B. Shaw, Chicago A. A., 15 1-5s.; 1909, Forrest Smithson, Multnomah A. C., 15 1-5s.

220-yard hurdle race—1895, S. A. Syme, N. J. A. C., 28 1-5s.; 1896, J. Buck, K. A. C., 25 2-5s.; 1897, Alvin C. Kraenzlein, C. A. A., 25s.; 1898, Alvin C. Kraenzlein, C. A. A., 25 2-5s.; 1899, Alvin C. Kraenzlein, N. Y. A. C., 26 1-5s.; 1900, H. S. Arnold, U. S. A. C., 27 2-5s.; 1901, H. S. Arnold, U. S. A. C., 26s.; 1902, Harry Hillman, K. A. C., 27 1-5s.; 1903, M. Bockman, Milwaukee A. C., 26s.; 1904, J. S. Hill, Maryland A. C., 25 1-5s.; 1905, Frank Waller, Milwaukee A. C., 25 4-5s.; 1906, Harry Hillman, N. Y. A. C., 25 1-5s.; 1907, J. J. Eller, I. A. A. C., 25 1-5s.; 1908, J. J. Eller, I. A. A. C., 24 4-5s.; 1909, Joe Malcomson, Seattle A. C., 25s. This event was added to the programme in 1887.

Running high jump—1895, M. F. Sweeney, X. A. A., 6 ft.; 1896, C. U. Powell, K. A. C., 5 ft. 9½ in.; 1897, I. K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., 6 ft. 2¼ in.; 1898, I. K. Baxter, 6 ft.; 1899, I. K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., 6 ft.; 1900, I. K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., 6 ft. 1 in.; 1901, S. S. Jones, N. Y. A. C., 6 ft. 2 in.; 1902, I. K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., 5 ft. 7½ in.; 1903, S. S. Jones, N. Y. A. C., 6 ft.; 1904, S. S. Jones, N. Y. A. C., 5 ft. 9 in.; 1905, R. W. Kerrigan, M. A. A. C., Portland, Oregon, 6 ft. 1½ in.; 1906, J. Nell Patterson, Chicago A. A., 5 ft. 11½ in.; 1907, Con Leahy, Cork, Ireland, 6 ft. 1 in.; 1908, H. F. Porter, I. A. A. C., 5 ft. 11¼ in.; 1909, Egon Erickson, Mott Haven A. C., 5 ft. 11¾ in.

Running broad jump—1895, E. B. Bloss, N. Y. A. C., 22 ft. 2 in.; 1896, E. B. Bloss, N. Y. A. C., 22 ft.; 1897, E. B. Bloss, N. Y. A. C., 21 ft. 10½ in.; 1898, M. Prinstein, Syracuse Univ., 23 ft. 7 in.; 1899, Alvin C. Kraenzlein, N. Y. A. C., 23 ft. 5 in.; 1900, H. P. McDonald, K. A. C., 22 ft.; 1901, H. P. McDonald, N. Y. A. C., 22 ft. 7 in.; 1902, M. Prinstein, G. N. Y. I. A. A., 21 ft. 5½ in.; 1903, P. Molson, Montreal A. A. A., 22 ft. 2½ in.; 1904, M. Prinstein, G. N. Y. I. A. A., 22 ft. 4¾ in.; 1905, Hugo Friend, Chicago A. A., 22 ft. 10 1-8 in.; 1906, M. Prinstein, I. A. A. C., 22 ft. 4 in.; 1907, Dan Kelly, University of Oregon, 23 ft. 11 in.; 1908, Platt Adams, N. Y. A. C., 21 ft. 6½ in.; 1909, Frank Irons, Chicago A. A., 22 ft. 5 in.

Pole vault for height—1895, H. Thomas, N. Y. A. C., 10 ft.; 1896, F. W. Allis, Y. U., 10 ft. 5 in.; 1897, J. L. Hurlburt, Jr., N. Y. A. C., 11 ft. 1 in.; 1898, R. G. Clapp, N. Y. A. C., 10 ft. 9 in.; 1899, I. K. Baxter, N. Y. A. C., 10 ft. 9 in.; 1900, Bascom Johnson, N. Y. A. C., 11 ft. 3 in.; 1901, C. E. Dvorak, Detroit A. C., 11 ft. 3 in.; 1902, A. G. Anderson, N. Y. A. C., 10 ft. 9 in.; 1903, C. E. Dvorak, First Regiment A. A., Chicago, 11 ft.; 1904, H. L. Gardner, N. Y. A. C., and L. G. Williams, Chicago A. A., tied for first place with 10 ft. 5½ in. (on jump-off Gardner won); 1905, E. C. Glover, Chicago A. A., 11 ft. 6 in.; 1906, H. T. Moore, N. Y. A. C., and LeRoy Samse, Chicago A. A., tied at 11 ft. 6 in. (Samse won vault-off); 1907, E. T. Cooke, Jr., I. A. A. C., 12 ft. 3 in.; 1908, W. Happenny, Montreal A. A. A., 11 ft. 9 in.; 1909, R. Paulding, Seattle A. C., 11 ft.

Putting the 16-pound shot—1895, W. O. Hickok, N. Y. A. C., 43 ft.; 1896, G. R. Gray, N. Y. A. C., 44 ft. 3 1-8 in.; 1897, C. H. Henneman, C. A. A., 42 ft. 7¾ in.; 1898, R. Sheldon, N. Y. A. C., 43 ft. 8 5-8 in.; 1899, R. Sheldon, N. Y. A. C., 40 ft. ½ in.; 1900, D. Horgan, Ireland, 46 ft. 1¼ in.; 1901, F. G. Beck, N. Y. A. C., 42 ft. 11¼ in.; 1902, G. R. Gray, National Club, Toronto, 46 ft. 5 in.; 1903, L. E. J. Feuerbach, N. Y. A. C., 42 ft. 11 5-8 in.; 1904, M. J. Sheridan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., 40 ft. 9½ in.; 1905, W. W. Coe, unattached, 49 ft. 6 in.; 1906, W. W. Coe, Somerville, Mass., 46 ft. 10½ in.; 1907, Ralph Rose, Olympic Club, 49 ft. 6½ in.; 1908, Ralph Rose, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., 49 ft. ½ in.; 1909, Ralph Rose, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., 50.26 ft.

Throwing the hammer—1895, J. S. Mitchel, N. Y. A. C., 139 ft. 2½ in.; 1896, J. S. Mitchel, P. A. C., 134 ft. 8¾ in.; 1897, J. J. Flanagan, N. Y. A. C., 148 ft. 5 in.; 1898, J. J. Flanagan, N. Y. A. C., 151 ft. 10½ in.; 1899, J. J. Flanagan, N. Y. A. C., 155 ft. 4½ in.; 1900, R. J. Sheridan, P. A. C., 138 ft. 2 in.; 1901, J. J. Flanagan, 158 ft. 10½ in.; 1902, J. J. Flanagan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., 151 ft. 4 in.; 1903, J. S. Mitchel, N. Y. A. C., 140 ft. 1 in.; 1904, A. D. Plaw, Pacific A. A., 162 ft.; 1905, A. D. Plaw, Olympic Club, San Francisco, 163 ft. 4 in.; 1906, J. J. Flanagan, I. A. A. C., 166 ft. 6½ in.; 1907, J. J. Flanagan, I. A. A. C., 171 ft. ¾ in.; 1908, M. J. McGrath, N. Y. A. C., 173 ft.; 1909, Lee Talbott, Kansas City A. C., 165.8 ft.

Throwing 56-pound weight for distance—1895, J. S. Mitchel, N. Y. A. C., 32 ft. 7½ in.; 1896, J. S. Mitchel, P. A. C., 30 ft. 7 in.; 1897, J. S. Mitchel, P. A. C., 32 ft. 2 in.; 1898, R. Sheldon, N. Y. A. C., 30 ft. 11 in.; 1899, J. J. Flanagan, N. Y. A. C., 33 ft. 7¼ in.; 1900, J. S. Mitchel, H. R. C., 35 ft. 5 in.; 1901, J. J. Flanagan, N. Y. A. C., 30 ft. 6 in; 1902, E. Desmarteau, Montreal A. A. A., 33 ft. 6 in.; 1903, J. S. Mitchel, N. Y. A. C., 33 ft. 2¾ in.; 1904, J. J. Flanagan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., 35 ft. 9 in.; 1905, J. S. Mitchel, N. Y. A. C., 33 ft. 1½ in.; 1906, J. J. Flanagan, I. A. A. C., 35 ft. 7 in.; 1907, J. J. Flanagan, I. A. A. C., 38 ft. 8 in.; 1908, J. J. Flanagan, I. A. A. C., 37 ft. 1½ in.; 1909, Lee Talbot, Kansas City A. C., 33.64 ft.

Throwing the discus weighing 4½ lbs. from a 7 ft. circle, without follow—1897, C. H. Hennemann, C. A. A., 118 ft. 9 in.; 1898, C. H. Hennemann, C. A. A., 108 ft. 8 5-8 in.; 1899, R. Sheldon, N. Y. A. C.—Discus short weight. 1900, R. Sheldon, N. Y. A. C., 114 ft.; 1901, R. J. Sheridan, P. A. C., 111 ft. 9½ in.; 1902, R. J. Sheridan, P. A. C., 113 ft. 7 in.; 1903, J. H. Maddock, First Regiment A. A., Chicago, 113 ft.; 1904, M. J. Sheridan, G. N. Y. I. A. A., 119 ft. 1½ in.; 1905, Ralph Rose, C. A. A., 117 ft. 5 in.; 1906, M. J. Sheridan, I. A. A. C., 129 ft. 10 in.; 1907, M. J. Sheridan, I. A. A. C., 129 ft. 5¾ in.; 1908, M. F. Horr, I. A. A. C., 132 ft. 9 in.; 1909, Ralph Rose, 131. 8 ft. This event was added to the programme in 1897.

Ten-mile run—1896, H. Gray, St. George A. C., 58m. 32 2-5s.; 1898, T. G. McGirr, N. Y. A. C., 57m. 40 1-5s.; 1899, G. W. Orton, Toronto A. and L. C., 57m., 23s.; 1903, John Joyce, P. A. C., 57m. 32s.; 1904, John Joyce, G. N. Y. I. A. A., 58m. 34 1-5s.; 1905 John Joyce, 54m. 54 1-5s.; 1907, J. J. Daly, I. A. A. C., 55m. 16 4-5s.; 1908, J. L. Eisele, N. Y. A. C., 53m. 16 1-5s.; 1909, G. V. Bonhag, I. A. A. C., 52m. 34 4-5s. This competition was instituted in 1889. No races in 1895, 1897, 1900, 1901, 1902, and 1906.

Two-mile run, indoor—1899, A. Grant, N. Y. A. C., 10m. 4 4-5s.; 1900, A. Grant, N. Y. A. C., 10m. 2 3-5s.; 1901, A. Grant, N. Y. A. C., 9m. 40 4-5s.; 1903, A. Grant, N. Y. A. C., 9m. 55 4-5s.; 1904, G. V. Bonhag, unattached, 9m. 44s.; 1905, G. V. Bonhag, 9m. 54 4-5s.; 1906, G. V. Bonhag, I. A. A. C., 9m. 47 2-5s.; 1907, G. V. Bonhag, I. A. A. C., 9m. 42 1-5s.; 1908, M. J. Driscoll, Mercury A. C., Yonkers, 9m. 28 3-5s.; 1909, M. P. Driscoll, Mercury A. C., Yonkers, 9m. 39s.

Cross country, senior, individual—1890, W. D. Day, N. J. A. C., 47m. 41s.; 1891, M. Kennedy, Prospect Harriers, 46m. 30 4-5s.; 1892, E. C. Carter, Suburban Harriers, 43m. 54s.; 1897, G. W. Orton, N. Y. A. C., 35m. 58s.; 1898, G. W. Orton, Toronto, L. and A. A., 35m. 41 2-5s.; 1901, Jerry Pierce, Pastime A. C., 43m. 27 1-3s.; 1903, John Joyce, Pastime A. C., 32m. 23 4-5s.; 1905, W. J. Hall, N. Y. A. C., 32m. 59 4-5s.; 1906, Frank Nebrich, N. Y. A. C., 34m. 29 4-5s.; 1907, F. G. Bellars, N. Y. A. C., 33m. 12s.; 1908, F. G. Bellars, N. Y. A. C., 34m. 15 3-5s.; 1909, W. J. Kramer, Acorn A. A., 31m. 17 1-5s. This competition was instituted in 1890, dropped in 1893, resumed in 1897.

Cross country, senior teams—1890, Prospect Harriers, 41 points; 1891, Prospect Harriers, 21 points; 1892, Suburban Harriers, 41 points; 1897, K. A. C., 31 points; 1898, K. A. C., 42 points; 1901, Pastime A. C., 20 points; 1903, N. Y. A. C., 29 points; 1905, I. A. A. C., 27 points.; 1906, I. A. A. C., 29 points; 1907, I. A. A. C., 25 points; 1908, I. A. A. C., 20 points; 1909, I. A. A. C., 27 points. This competition was instituted in 1890, dropped in 1893, resumed in 1897, and dropped again in 1899, resumed in 1901, dropped in 1902, resumed in 1903.

One-mile relay race; teams of four men—1897, N. Y. A. C., M. W. Long, H. S. Lyons, T. E. Burke and B. J. Wefers, 3m. 21 2-5s.; 1899, N. Y. A. C., T. R. Fisher, Jr., M. W. Long, B. J. Wefers, T. E. Burke, 3m. 40 3-5s.; 1903, First Regiment A. A., Chicago, won by all other entries withdrawing; 1909, Seattle

A. C., B. Gish, J. Malcomson, J. Nelson and C. Edmundson, 3m. 23 3-5s. This competition was added to the programme in 1897, dropped in 1898, and replaced in 1903, dropped in 1904, replaced again in 1909.

One-mile walk—1895, S. Liebgold, P. A. C., 7m. 16 2-5s.; 1896, S. Liebgold, P. A. C., 6m. 53s.; 1897, S. Liebgold, P. A. C., 6m. 44 4-5s.; 1898, W. B. Fetterman, Jr., N. Y. A. C., 6m. 46 4-5s.; 1907, S. Liebgold, P. A. C., 7m. 41 1-5s.; 1908, S. Liebgold, P. A. C., 7m. 19 4-5s.; 1909, S. Liebgold, P. A. C., 7m. 13 3-5s. This competition was dropped in 1899 and resumed in 1907.

Three-mile walk—1895, S. Liebgold, P. A. C., 23m. 57 2-5s.; 1896, S. Liebgold, P. A. C., 24m. 24 2-5s.; 1907, S. Liebgold, P. A. C., 24m. 56s.; 1908, S. Liebgold, P. A. C., 24m. 10s.; 1909, S. Liebgold, P. A. C., 23m. 45 4-5s. This competition was dropped in 1897 and resumed in 1907.

INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

100-yard dash—1895, J. V. Crum, Iowa, 10s.; 1896, B. J. Wefers, Georgetown, 9 4-5s.; 1897, B. J. Wefers, Georgetown, 10 2-5s ; 1898, J. W. B. Tewksbury, Pennsylvania, 10s.; 1899, J. W. B. Tewksbury, Pennsylvania, 10s.; 1900, A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 10 1-5s.; 1901, M. T. Lightner, Harvard, finished second, name of winner stricken from records; 1902, J. S. Westney, Pennsylvania, finished second, name of winner stricken from records; 1903, F. R. Moulton, Yale, finished second, name of winner stricken from records; 1904, W. A. Shick, Jr., Harvard, 10s.; 1905, W. A. Shick, Jr., Harvard, 10 1-5s.; 1906, N. J. Cartmell, Pennsylvania, 10 1-5s.; 1907, N. J. Cartmell, Pennsylvania, 10s.; 1908, N. J. Cartmell, Pennsylvania, 10 3-5s.; 1909, R. C. Foster, Harvard, 10 1-5s.

220-yard run—1895, J. V. Crum, Iowa, 22s.; 1896, B. J. Wefers, Georgetown, 21 1-5s.; 1897, J. H. Colfelt, Princeton, 22 3-5s.; 1898, J. W. B. Tewksbury, Pennsylvania, 21 3-5s.; 1899, J. W. B. Tewksbury, Pennsylvania, 21 3-5s.; 1900, F. W. Jarvis, Princeton, 22 1-5s.; 1901, F. M. Sears, Cornell, 22 3-5s.; 1902, W. T. Lightner, Harvard, 21 3-5s.; 1903, W. T. Lightner, Harvard, 22s.; 1904, W. A. Shick, Jr., Harvard, 21 2-5s.; 1905, W. A. Shick, Jr., Harvard, 22 1-5s.; 1906, N. J. Cartmell, Pennsylvania, 23 2-5s.; 1907, N. J. Cartmell, Pennsylvania, 21 4-5s.; 1908, N. J. Cartmell, Pennsylvania, 22s.; 1909, R. C. Foster, Harvard, 21 3-5s.

Quarter-mile run—1895, W. H. Vincent, Harvard, 50 4-5s.; 1896, T. E. Burke, Boston University, 50 2-5s.; 1897, T. E. Burke, Boston University, 50 2-5s.; 1898, F. W. Jarvis, Princeton, 50 4-5s.; 1899, M. W. Long, Columbia, 49 2-5s.; 1900, D. Boardman, Yale, 49 3-5s.; 1901, W. J. Holland, Georgetown, 51 3-5s.; 1902, W. J. Holland, Georgetown, 49 3-5s.; 1903, J. E. Haigh, Harvard, 50 1-5s.; 1904, J. B. Taylor, Pennsylvania, 49 1-5s.; 1905, H. A. Hyman, Pennsylvania, 49 2-5s.; 1906, H. M. Rogers, Cornell, 50 1-5s.; 1907, J. B. Taylor, Pennsylvania, 48 4-5s.; 1908, J. B. Taylor, Penna., 52 1-5s.; 1909, T. S. Blumer, Harvard, 50 3-5s.

Half-mile run—1895, E. Hollister, Harvard, 2m.; 1896, E. Hollister, Harvard, 1m. 56 4-5s.; 1897, E. Hollister, Harvard, 1m. 58 4-5s.; 1898, J. F. Cregan, Princeton, 1m. 58 2-5s.; 1899, T. E. Burke, Harvard, 1m. 58 4-5s.; 1900, J. M. Perry, Princeton, 2m. 3 3-5s.; 1901, J. M. Perry, Princeton, 2m. 3 3-5s.; 1902, H. E. Taylor, Amherst, 2m. 3-5s.; 1903, L. M. Adsit, Princeton, 2m. 4 2-5s.; 1904, E. B. Parsons, Yale, 1m. 56 4-5s.; 1905, E. B. Parsons, Yale, 1m. 56s.; 1906, J. C. Carpenter, Cornell, 1m. 59 1-5s.; 1907, G. Haskins, Pennsylvania, 1m. 57 4-5s.; 1908, L. P. Jones, Pennsylvania, 2m. 2s.; 1909, A. F. Beck, Penna., 1m. 56 3-5s.

One-mile run—1895, G. W. Orton, Pennsylvania, 4m. 23 2-5s.; 1896, G. O. Jarvis, Wesleyan, 4m. 28 4-5s.; 1897, G. W. Orton, Pennsylvania, 4m. 25s.; 1898, J. F. Cregan, Princeton, 4m. 23 3-5s.; 1899, J. F. Cregan, Princeton, 4m. 25 1-5s.; 1900, J. F. Cregan, Princeton, 4m. 24 2-5s.; 1901, H. B. Clark, Harvard, 4m. 31 1-5s.; 1902, R. E. Williams, Princeton, 4m. 29 1-5s.; 1903, W. A. Colwell, Harvard, 4m. 30 3-5s.; 1904, D. C. Munson, Cornell, 4m. 25 3-5s.; 1905, D. C. Munson, Cornell, 4m. 25 1-5s.; 1906, G. Haskins, Pennsylvania, 4m. 29 1-5s.; 1907, G. Haskins, Pennsylvania, 4m. 20 3-5s.; 1908, J. P. Halstead, Cornell, 4m. 30s.; 1909, W. C. Paull, Pennsylvania, 4m. 17 4-5s.

Two-mile run—1899, Alex Grant, Pennsylvania, 10m. 3 2-5s.; 1900, Alex Grant, Pennsylvania, 9m. 51 3-5s.; 1901, B. A. Gallagher, Cornell, 10m.; 1902, A. C. Bowen, Pennsylvania, 9m. 57s.; 1903, W. E. Schutt, Cornell, 9m. 40s.; 1904, W. E. Schutt, Cornell, 9m. 47 3-5s.; 1905, H. J. Hall, Yale, 9m. 50 3-5s.; 1906, C. F. Magoffin, Cornell, 9m. 56s.; 1907, F. R. Rowe, Michigan, 9m. 34 4-5s.; 1908, H. L. Trube, Cornell, 9m. 56s.; 1909, P. J. Taylor, Cornell, 9m. 27 3-5s.

120-yard hurdle race (ten hurdles, 3 ft. 6 in. high)—1895, S. Chase, Dartmouth, 15 4-5s.; 1896, E. C. Perkins, Yale, 16 1-5s.; 1897, E. C. Perkins, Yale, 16s.; 1898, Alvin C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 15 3-5s.; 1899, Alvin C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 15 2-5s.; 1900, Alvin C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 15 2-5s.; 1901, E. J. Clapp, Yale, 16 1-5s.; 1902, J. H. Converse, Harvard, 15 3-5s.; 1903, E. J. Clapp, Yale, 15 3-5s.; 1904, E. J. Clapp, Yale, 15 4-5s.; 1905, E. S. Amsler, Pennsylvania, 15 3-5s.; 1906, J. H. Hubbard, Amherst, 15 4-5s.; 1907, J. C. Garrels, Michigan, 15 1-5s.; 1908, A. B. Shaw, Dartmouth, 15 3-5s.; 1909, L. V. Howe, Yale, 15 2-5s.

220-yard hurdle race, (ten hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high)—1895, J. L. Bremer, Jr., Harvard, 24 3-5s.; 1896, J. L. Bremer, Harvard, 25s.; 1897, E. C. Perkins, Yale, 25 4-5s.; 1898, Alvin C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 23 3-5s.; 1899, Alvin C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 23 4-5s.; 1900, Alvin C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 25 1-5s.; 1901, E. J. Clapp, Yale, 25 2-5s.; 1902, J. G. Willis, Harvard, 23 4-5s.; 1903, E. J. Clapp, Yale, 25 1-5s.; 1904, E. J. Clapp, Yale, 24 3-5s.; 1905, F. R. Castleman, Colgate, 24 4-5s.; 1906, F. R. Castleman, Colgate, 25 1-5s.; 1907, J. C. Garrels, Michigan, 24s.; 1908, L. V. Howe, Yale, 24 3-5s.; 1909, L. V. Howe, Yale, 24 2-5s.

Running broad jump—1895, L. P. Sheldon, Yale, 22 ft. 8¼ in.; 1896, L. P. Sheldon, Yale, 22 ft. 3¼ in.; 1897, J. P. Remington, Pennsylvania, 22 ft. 4 7-8 in.; 1898, M. Prinstein, Syracuse, 23 ft. 7 3-8 in.; 1899, Alvin C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, 24 ft. 4½ in.; 1900, M. Prinstein, Syracuse, 23 ft. 8 in.; 1901, C. U. Kennedy, Columbia, 21 ft. 6 3-5 in.; 1902, A. F. Foster, Amherst, 21 ft. 11 in.; 1903, N. P. Hubbard, Amherst, 22 ft. 4 5-8 in.; 1904, R. S. Stangland, Columbia, 23 ft. 6½ in.; 1905, L. W. Simons, Princeton, 23 ft. 2½ in.; 1906, W. Knox, Yale, 23 ft. 4½ in.; 1907, W. F. Knox, Yale, 22 ft. 10 in.; 1908, E. T. Cook, Cornell, 22 ft. 8½ in.; 1909, E. T. Cook, Cornell, 22 ft. 6¾ in.

Running high jump—1895, N. T. Leslie, Pennsylvania, 5 ft. 11¾ in.; 1896, J. D. Winsor, Jr., Pennsylvania, 6 ft. 1 in.; 1897, J. D. Winsor, Jr., Pennsylvania, 6 ft. 3 in.; 1898, W. G. Morse, Harvard, C. U. Powell, Cornell, A. N. Rice, Harvard, J. D. Winsor, Jr., Pennsylvania, 5 ft. 11 1-8 in.; 1899, I. K. Baxter, Pennsylvania, 6 ft. 2 in.; 1900, S. S. Jones, New York University, 5 ft. 10½ in.; 1901, S. S. Jones, New York University, 5 ft. 9½ in.; 1902, W. C. Low, Syracuse, 5 ft. 11 in.; 1903, R. P. Kernan, Harvard, 6 ft. 1 in.; 1904, W. C. Lowe, Syracuse, 5 ft. 11 in.; 1905, J. W. Marshall, Yale, 6 ft.; 1906, J. W. Marshall, Yale, 5 ft. 11 in.; 1907, T. Moffit, Pennsylvania, 6 ft. 3¼ in.; 1908, R. G. Harwood, Harvard, E. R. Palmer, Dartmouth, 5 ft. 6½ in.; 1909, R. G. Harwood, Harvard; R. P. Pope, Harvard, S. C. Lawrence, Harvard, E. R. Palmer, Dartmouth, W. Canfield, Yale, 5 ft. 11¾ in.

Putting the shot (16-lb., 7-foot circle)—1895, W. O. Hickok, Yale, 42 ft. 11½ in.; 1896, R. Sheldon, Yale, 41 ft. 11½ in.; 1897, R. Garrett, Princeton, 41 ft. 10¾ in.; 1898, J. C. McCracken, Pennsylvania, 43 ft. 8½ in.; 1899, J. C. McCracken, Pennsylvania, 42 ft. ½ in.; 1900, F. G. Beck, Yale, 44 ft. 3 in.; 1901, R. Sheldon, Yale, 43 ft. 9¾ in.; 1902, F. G. Beck, Yale, 44 ft. 8½ in.; 1903, F. G. Beck, Yale, 46 ft.; 1904, F. H. Schoenfuss, Harvard, 44 ft. 4 in.; 1905, F. J. Porter, Cornell, 45 ft. ½ in.; 1906, B. T. Stephenson, Harvard, 43 ft. 11 1-8 in.; 1907, W. F. Krueger, Swarthmore, 46 ft. 5½ in.; 1908, W. F. Krueger, Swarthmore, 44 ft.; 1909, C. C. Little, Harvard, 46 ft. 2 in.

Pole vault—1895, C. T. Buchholz, Pennsylvania, 11 ft. 3¾ in.; 1896, F. W. Allis, Yale, 11 ft. 1¾ in.; 1897, B. Johnson, Yale, 11 ft. 3 5-8 in.; 1898, R. G. Clapp, Yale, W. W. Hoyt, Harvard, 11 ft. 4¼ in.; 1899, R. G. Clapp, Yale, 11 ft. 5 in.; 1900, B. Johnson, Yale, 11 ft. 3¼ in.; 1901, E. Deakin, Pennsylvania, A. W. Coleman, Princeton, C. E. Dvorak, Michigan, P. A. Moore, Princeton, W. Fishleigh, Michigan, J. H. Ford, Yale, 10 ft. 9 in.; 1902, D. S. Horton, Princeton, 11 ft. 7 in.; 1903, H. L. Gardner, Syracuse, 11 ft. 7 in.; 1904, W. McLanahan, Yale, 11 ft. 8¾ in.; 1905, W. Dray, Yale, 11 ft. 8 in.; 1906, A. G. Grant, Harvard, T. M. Jackson, Cornell, 11 ft. 10¾ in.; 1907, W. R. Dray, Yale, 11 ft. 11¾ in.; 1908, W. R. Dray, Yale,

A. C. Gilbert, Yale, F. T. Nelson, Yale, C. S. Campbell, Yale, 11 ft.; 1909, C. S. Campbell, Yale, 12 ft. 3¼ in.

Throwing the hammer (16-lb.)—1895, W. O. Hickok, Yale, 135 ft. 7½ in.; 1896, C. Chadwick, Yale, 132 ft. 6½ in.; 1897, W. G. Woodruff, Pennsylvania, 136 ft. 3 in.; 1898, J. C. McCracken, Pennsylvania, 149 ft. 5 in.; 1899, J. C. McCracken, Pennsylvania, 144 ft. 1 in.; 1900, A. Plaw, California, 154 ft. 4½ in.; 1901, J. R. DeWitt, Princeton, 149 ft. 4½ in.; 1902, J. R. DeWitt, Princeton, 164 ft. 10 in.; 1903, J. R. DeWitt Princeton, 155 ft. 8 in.; 1904, J. R. DeWitt, Princeton, 161 ft. 3 in.; 1905, C. Van Duyne, Syracuse, 149 ft. 11 in.; 1906, M. F. Horr, Syracuse, 147 ft. 9½ in.; 1907, M. F. Horr, Syracuse, 150 ft. 1½ in.; 1908, J. N. Pew, Cornell, 155 ft. 2½ in.; 1909, L. J. Talbott, Cornell, 158 ft. 9½ in.

Gymnastics.

A. A. U. National Championships held at New York, April 28—All-Round Individual Championship—Won by Frank Jirasek, Gymnastic Association Tyrs, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with 328.1 points; W. Heisler, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, second, with 307.35 points; P. M. Krimmel, New York Turn Verein, third, with 303.1 points.

Club Championship—Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 13 points; Gymnastic Association Tyrs, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Washington Heights Y. M. C. A., 11 points each; West Side Y. M. C. A., 10 points; New York Turn Verein, 9 points; National Turn Verein and Pastime A. C., 8 points each; St. George A. C. and Pratt Institute, 1 point each.

Individual Championships—Rope Climbing: Theodore Anastas, Washington Heights Y. M. C. A.—Indian Club Swinging: J. D. Harris, Pastime A. C.—Flying Rings: J. D. Gleason, West Side Y. M. C. A.—Parallel Bars: F. Jirasek, Gymnastic Association Tyrs, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Side Horse: A. Klar, Bohemian Gymnastic Association—Tumbling: H. Jaehnal, National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J.—Long Horse: W. Heisler, Bohemian Gymnastic Association—Horizontal Bars: P. M. Krimmel, New York Turn Verein.

Metropolitan Championships held at New York, April 7—All-Round Championship won by Wm. Heisler, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 296 points; P. M. Krimmel, New York Turn Verein, second, 294 points; third, Wm. S. Kokan, Bohemian Gymnastic Association, 270 points. Individual Championships: Rope Climbing: Th. Anastas, Washington Heights Y. M. C. A. Parallel Bars: Wm. Ditmann, Jr., West Side Y. M. C. A. Club Swinging: Henry Harris, Pastime A. C. Flying Rings: J. D. Gleason, West Side Y. M. C. A. Side Horse: Roy A. Moore, Twenty-third street Y. M. C. A. Tumbling: Melvin J. Bedford, West Side Y. M. C. A. Long Horse: Wm. Heisler, Bohemian Gymnastic Association. Horizontal Bars: P. M. Krimmel, New York Turn Verein.

Middle Atlantic Championships held at Philadelphia, April 7. Horizontal Bars: Won by H. Hafner, Philadelphia Turners. Club Swinging: T. K. Frisletter, Jr, Episcopal Academy. Side Horse: Wm. Franz, Philadelphia Turners. Parallel Bars: H. Hafner, Philadelphia Turners. Tumbling: Leroy Thompson, Central High School. Flying Rings: D. Waples, Haverford School.

Intercollegiate Championships held at Princeton, N. J., March 18. Yale won with 20 points; second, Princeton, 16 points; third, Rutgers, 8 points. All-Round Championship won by J. O. Kelly, Pennsylvania, 216.20 points; second, S. Meltzer, Columbia, 215.25 points; third, T. F. Clark, Princeton, 212.15 points. Horizontal Bar: won by T. F. Clark, 1911, Princeton. Side Horse: won by F. Means, Yale. Parallel Bars: won by L. C. Everard, Yale. Flying Rings: won by S. L. Pope, Princeton. Tumbling: won by J. O. Kelly, Pennsylvania. Club Swinging: won by A. A. Nelson, Rutgers.

Dual Meetings: U. of Pennsylvania beat Columbia University by 38 2-3 to 6 1-3 points; Yale University beat University of Pennsylvania by 29 to 25 points; Annapolis beat University of Pennsylvania by 29 to 16 points; Haverford beat Lehigh by 26 to 22 points; Columbia University beat Lehigh by 32 to 21 points; Yale beat New York University by 36 to 16 points; Haverford tied with Rutgers, 24 points each. Annapolis beat New York University by 36 to 7 points; West Side Y. M. C. A. beat Columbia University by 33 to 21 points; University of Pennsylvania beat Lehigh by 45 to 9 points; Annapolis beat Rutgers by 34 to 14 points.

Sporting Obituary.

MANY of those prominent in the world of sport, both amateurs and professionals, have passed away during 1910. Some of the more prominent follow:

January 12—Harry Staley, pitcher with several National League baseball teams, died at Battle Creek, Mich.

January 12—Capt. John Hackett, a prominent California breeder of thoroughbreds and racing man, died at Juarez, Mex.

January 23—Sam Wise, member of the Boston team when it won the National Baseball League championship in 1883 and later a well-known umpire, died at Akron, Ohio.

January 24—Martin O'Neill, manager of James B. Haggin's stud at Elmendorf, Ky., died at Lexington, Ky.

February 16—James W. Holiday, a well-known baseball player, died at Cincinnati, Ohio.

March 8—Jacob Schaefer, world's champion billiard player, died at Denver, Col.

March 15—James J. Hogan, former captain of the Yale football team, died at Winsted, Ct.

April 2—Joseph Nealon, first base on the Pittsburgh National League baseball team for two seasons, died at San Francisco, Cal.

June 9—Jockey Glasner died from injuries sustained when Tritoma fell at Latonia, Ky., June 8.

August 10—Joe Gans, ex-light and welterweight boxing champion of the world, died at Baltimore, Md.

August 12—S. K. Holman, winner of the half-mile running championship of England, 1880, died at London, Eng.

August 24—Michael Hayes, a well-known driver of trotters, died at Reedsburg, Wis.

August 29—Hugh J. McCormick, ex-champion skater, died at St. John, N. B.

August 29—W. H. Bourbaine, a well-known owner of race horses, died at New York City.

September 1—Major J. Monroe Taylor, first president of the American Kennel Club, died at Rutherford, N. J.

September 1—John Thomas Phelps, a well-known professional oarsman and boat builder, died at London, Eng.

September 7—Frederick Gebhard, a well-known sportsman and owner of race horses, died at Garden City, L. I.

September 16—F. G. Bull, a well-known English cricket player, was drowned at St. Anne's on Sea, Eng.

September 26—T. E. Mannix, a trainer of race horses, died at Brooklyn, N. Y.

September 28—Tom Loates, a famous English jockey, died at Brighton, Eng.

October 4—Lucian O. Appleby, a well-known horseman, died at New York City.

October 7—Tom Bate, ex-lightweight boxing champion of England, died at Paterson, N. J.

October 26—Capt. John Carter, yachtsman and sailing master of the late King Edward, died at London, Eng.

October 12—Stanley Ketchel, middleweight boxing champion, was killed at Springfield, Mo.

October 27—Willie Anderson, professional champion golfer, died at Philadelphia, Pa.

October 28—Redmond Koch, an automobile driver from Paris, France, was killed during an automobile race at Dallas, Tex.

November 1—Al Livinstone, an automobile driver, was killed while practising at Atlanta, Ga.

Records of Olympic Meets to Date.

Compiled by James E. Sullivan, Secretary A. A. U.

60-Meter Run—Hahn (America), 7s., St. Louis, 1904: Kraenzlein (America), 7s., Paris, 1900.

100-Meter Run—Walker (So. Africa), 10 4-5s., London, 1908; Hahn (America), 11 1-5s., Athens, 1906; Hahn (America), 11s., St. Louis, 1904; Jarvis (America), 10 4-5s., Paris, 1900; Burke (America), 12s., Athens, 1896.

200-Meter Run—Kerr (Canada), 22 2-5s., London, 1908; Hahn (America), 21 3-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Tewksbury (America), 22 1-5s., Paris, 1900.

400-Meter Run—*Halswelle (England), 50s., London, 1908; Pilgrim (America), 53 1-5s., Athens, 1906; Hillman (America), 49 1-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Long (America), 49 2-5s., Paris, 1900; Burke (America), 54 1-5s., Athens, 1896.

800-Meter Run—Sheppard (America), 1m. 52 1-5s., London, 1908; Pilgrim (America), 2m. 1 1-5s., Athens, 1906; Lightbody (America), 1m. 56s., St. Louis, 1904; Tysoe (England), 2m. 1 2-5s., Paris, 1900; Flack (England), 2m. 11s., Athens, 1896.

1,500-Meter Run—Sheppard (America), 4m. 3 2-5s., London, 1908; Lightbody (America), 4m. 12s., Athens, 1906; Lightbody (America), 4m. 5 2-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Bennett (England), 4m. 6s., Paris, 1900; Flack (England), 4m. 33 1-5s., Athens, 1896.

110-Meter Hurdles—Smithson (America), 15s., London, 1908; Leavitt (America), 16 1-5s., Athens, 1906; Schule (America), 16s., St. Louis, 1904; Kraenzlein (America), 15 2-5s., Paris, 1900; Curtis (America), 17 3-5s., Athens, 1896.

200-Meter Hurdles—Hillman (America), 24 3-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Kraenzlein (America), 25 2-5s. Paris, 1900.

400-Meter Hurdles—Bacon (America), 55s., London, 1908; Hillman (America), 53s., St. Louis, 1904; Tewksbury (America), 57 3-5s., Paris, 1900.

3,200-Meter Steeplechase—Russell (England), 10m. 47 4-5s., London, 1908.

2,500-Meter Steeplechase—Lightbody (America), 7m. 39 3-5s., St. Louis, 1904; Orton (America), 7m. 34s., Paris, 1900.

4,000-Meter Steeplechase—Rimmer (England), 12m. 58 2-5s., Paris, 1900.

Running Long Jump—Irons (America), 24 ft. 6 1-2 in., London, 1908; Prinstein (America), 23 ft. 7 1-2 in., Athens, 1906; Prinstein (America), 24 ft. 1 in., St. Louis, 1904; Kraenzlein (America), 23 ft. 6 7-8 in., Paris, 1900; Clark (America), 20 ft. 9 3-4 in., Athens, 1896.

Running High Jump—Porter (America), 6 ft. 3 in., London, 1908; Leahy (Ireland), 5 ft. 9 7-8 in., Athens, 1906; Jones (America), 5 ft. 11 in., St. Louis, 1904; Baxter (America), 6 ft. 2 4-5 in., Paris, 1900; Clark (America), 5 ft. 11 1-4 in.. Athens, 1896.

Running Triple Jump—Ahearne (England), 48 ft. 11 1-4 in., London, 1908; O'Connor (Ireland) 46 ft. 2 in., Athens, 1906; Prinstein (America), 47 ft., St. Louis, 1904; Prinstein (America), 47 ft. 4 1-4 in., Paris, 1900; Connolly (America), 45 ft., Athens, 1896.

Standing Broad Jump—Ewry (America), 10 ft. 11 1-4 in., London, 1908; Ewry (America), 10 ft. 10 in., Athens, 1906; Ewry (America), 11 ft. 4 7-8 in., St. Louis, 1904; Ewry (America), 10 ft. 6 2-5 in., Paris, 1900.

Standing High Jump—Ewry (America), 5 ft. 2 in., London, 1908; Ewry (America), 5 ft. 1 5-8 in., Athens, 1906; Ewry (America), 4 ft. 11 in., St. Louis, 1904; Ewry (America), 5 ft. 5 in., Paris, 1900.

Standing Triple Jump—Ewry (America), 34 ft. 7 1-4 in., St. Louis, 1904; Ewry (America), 34 ft. 8 1-2 in., Paris, 1900.

Pole Vault—Gilbert and Cook (America), 12 ft. 2 in., London, 1908; Gouder (France), 11 ft. 6 in., Athens, 1906; Dvorak (America), 11 ft. 6 in., St. Louis, 1904; Baxter (America), 10 ft. 9 9-10 in., Paris, 1900; Hoyt (America), 10 ft. 9 3-4 in., Athens, 1906.

Shot Put—Rose (America), 46 ft. 7 1-2 in., London, 1908; Sheridan (America), 40 ft. 4 4-5 in., Athens, 1906; Rose (America), 48 ft. 7 in., St. Louis, 1904; Sheldon (America), 46 ft. 3 1-8 in., Paris, 1900; Garrett (America), 36 ft. 2 in., Athens, 1896.

Discus—Sheridan (America), 134 ft. 2 in., London, 1908; Sheridan (America), 136 ft. 1-3 in., Athens, 1906; Sheridan (America), 128 ft. 10 1-2 in., St. Louis, 1904; Bauer (Hungary), 118 ft. 2 9-10 in., Paris, 1900; Garrett (America), 95 ft. 7 1-2 in., Athens, 1896.

Throwing 16-lb. Hammer—Flanagan (America), 170 ft. 4 1-4 in., London, 1908; Flanagan (America), 168 ft. 1 in., St. Louis, 1904; Flanagan (America), 167 ft. 4 in., Paris, 1900.

Throwing 56-lb. Weight—Desmarteau (Canada), 34 ft. 4 in., St. Louis, 1904.

Marathon Race—Hayes (America), 2h. 55m. 18s., London, 1908; Sherring (Canada), 2h. 51 m. 23 3-5s., Athens, 1906; Hicks (America), 3h. 28m. 53s., St. Louis, 1904; Teato (France), 2h. 59m., Paris, 1900; Loues (Greece), 2h. 55m. 20s., Athens, 1896.

Weight Lifting (one hand)—Steinbach (Austria), 168 3-5 lbs., Athens, 1906; Elliott (England), 156 lbs. 8 ozs., Athens, 1896.

Weight Lifting (two hands)—Tofalos (Greece), 313 7-10 lbs., Athens, 1906; Kakousis (Greece), 246 lbs., St. Louis, 1904; Jensen (Denmark), 245 lbs. 12 ozs., Athens, 1896.

Dumbbell Competition—Osthoff (America), St. Louis, 1904.

Tug-of-War—England, London, 1908; Germany, Athens, 1906; Milwaukee A. C. (America), St. Louis, 1904.

Team Race—New York A. C. (America), St. Louis, 1904; England, Paris, 1900.

Team Race (3 miles)—England, 14m. 39 3-5s., London, 1908.

Five-Mile Run—Voigt (England), 25m. 11 1-5s., London, 1908; Hawtrey (England), 26m. 26 1-5s., Athens, 1906.

Throwing Stone—Georgantus (Greece), 65 ft. 4 1-5 in., Athens, 1906.

Throwing Javelin (free style)—Lemming (Sweden), 178 ft. 7 1-2 in., London, 1908; Lemming (Sweden), 175 ft. 6 in., Athens, 1906.

Throwing Javelin (held in middle)—Lemming (Sweden), 179 ft. 10 1-2 in., London, 1908.

Pentathlon—Mellander (Sweden), 24 points, Athens, 1906.

1,500-Meter Walk—Bonhag (America), 7m. 12 3-5s., Athens, 1906.

3,500-Meter Walk—Larner (England), 14m. 55s., London, 1908.

10-Mile Walk—Larner (England), 1h. 15m. 57 2-5s., London, 1908.

Throwing Discus (Greek style)—Sheridan (America), 124 ft. 8 in., London, 1908; Jaervinen (Finland), 115 ft. 4 in., Athens, 1906.

*Ran alone.

Marathon and Cross Country Races.

AMATEUR MARATHON AND CROSS COUNTRY RACES.

1909.—December 25, at Germantown, Pa.—Middle Atlantic Championship, about 6 miles—Won by George McInerney. Time—39m. 12 1-5s.

1910.—January 1, at Charlestown, Mass.—R. Fowler defeated H. Renaud in a 20-mile race—course short. Time—1h. 48m. 31s.

March 19, at Newport, Wales.—Welsh Cross-Country Championship, about 9½ miles—Won by J. F. Iles. Time—57m. 47 1-5s.

March 26, at St. Louis, Mo.—M. A. C. 10-mile race—Won by Irvin Biel, M. A. C. Time—1h. 23s.

March 27, at New York City.—Metropolitan Junior Cross-Country Championship, 5¼ miles—Won by Joe Gilbert, Mohawk A. C. Time 26m. 51s.; second, Harry McGinn, New York A. C. Time—27m.; third, Dave Noble, New York A. C. Time—27m. 1s.

April 9, at Philadelphia, Pa.—Philadelphia Press Marathon, about 13½ miles—Won by John J. Gallagher. Time—1h. 17m. 35 3-5s.

April 17, at Stamford Bridge, London.—10-mile Championship of England—Won by T. O'Neill. Time—52m. 41 2-5s.

April 19, at Boston, Mass.—Boston A. A. Marathon, about 25 miles—Won by Fred. S. Cameron, Amherst, N. S. Time—2h. 28m. 52 3-5s.

May 1, at Paterson, N. J.—Senior Metropolitan Cross-Country Championship, about 6 miles—Won by W. Kramer, Acorn A. A. Time—39m. 34s.; second, H. McGinn, New York A. C. Time—40m. 55s.; third, T. Dwyer, Mohawk A. C. Time—40m. 56s.; fourth, W. Bailey, New York A. C. Time—41m. 4s. Team scores—Mohawk A. C., 32; second, New York A. C., 43; third, Acorn A. A., 67; fourth, Mott Haven A. C. 77.

May 5, at Halifax, N. S.—F. Cameron, Amherst, N. S., defeated James J. Corkery, Toronto, in a 10-mile race. Time—54m. 13s.

May 14, at St. Louis, Mo.—M.A. C.'s Marathon (Marathon distance)—Won by L. J. Pillivant, Chicago. 2h. 53m. 53s.

May 25, at Hamilton, Ont.—Marathon—Won by M. J. Ryan, Irish-Am. A. C., New York. Time—2h. 49m. 18s.

May 29, at Newark, N. J.—Vendome Club's Marathon Race, 26 miles 385 yards—Won by E. H. White, Staten Island. Time—3h. 11m. 25s.

May 31, at South Norwalk, Ct.—St. Peter Council, Knights of Columbus, 12-mile road race—Won by Lewis Tewanina. Time—not given.

July 16, at Amherst, N. H.—15-mile road race—Won by F. S. Cameron, Canadian champion. Time—1h. 26m. 42 2-5s.

August 26, at Grand Junction, Col.—15-mile race—Saul Haloye defeated Wm. Stanley. Time—1h. 34m. 25s.

September 4, at Staten Island, N. Y.—Bonton A. C., 6-mile cross-country—Won by J. Handley, St. Paul A. C. Time—34m. 40s.

September 10, at New York City, Clason Point.—Mott Haven A. C., 5-mile road race handicap—Won by F. Foran, Mott Haven A. C., (3m. handicap). Time—27m. 34s.

September 13, at Coney Island, N. Y.—Brighton A. C., 15-mile road race—Won by Thomas Dwyer, Mohawk A. C. Time—1h. 29m. 46 3-5s.

September 25, at New York City.—Mott Haven A. C. 6½-mile road race—Won by W. Bailey, N.Y. A. C. Time—35m.

September 26, at Grant Park, Chicago, Ill.—10-mile road race—Won by J. L. Pillivant, C. A. A. Time—56m. 44s.

October 2, at New York City.—Morningside A. C. 3½-mile cross-country—Won by T. Harris, Glencoe A. C. Time—20m. 44s.; Glencoe A. C. 3½-mile cross-country—Won by H. Coates, unattached. Time—18m. 40s.

October 7, at Boston, Mass.—Boston to Brockton, 23-mile road race—Won by W. J. Hackett, Brookline Gymnasium. Time—2h. 27m. 9s.

October 12, at New York City.—Jamaica A. C. 10-mile road race, handicap—Won by George Obermeyer, National A. C. scratch. Time—1h. 2m. 30 3-5s.

October 16, at New York City.—Glencoe A. C. 3½-mile cross-country—Won by H. H. Hellewell, Paterson A. C. Time—19m. 15s.; Morningside A. C. 3½-mile cross-country—Won by G. Dietrich, Loughlin Lyceum. Time—20m. 7s.; Pennant A. C. 3½-mile cross-country—Won by O. Shipstead, Mott Haven A. C. Time—23m. 48s.

PROFESSIONAL MARATHON RACES.

1909.—December 26, at Seattle, Wash.—15-mile match race—Henry St. Yves, Marathon champion of the world, defeated John March, Canadian champion, by a yard in a 15-mile match race. Time—1h. 38m. 49 4-7s.

1910.—January 6, at Toronto, Can.—10-mile race—Won by Fred Meadows, defeated Alfred Shrubb. Time of the leaders—1-mile, Meadows, 4m. 51 1-5s.; 2-miles, Shrubb, 9m. 47s.; 3-miles, Shrubb, 14m. 55s.; 4-miles, Meadows, 20m. 58s.; 5-miles, Shrubb, 25m. 19s.; 6-miles, Meadows, 30m. 39s.; 7-miles, Meadows, 36m. 7s.; 8-miles, Meadows, 41m. 50s.; 9-miles, Meadows, 47m. 30s.; 10-miles, Meadows, 53m. 31 3-5s.

January 27, at Pittsburgh, Pa.—12-mile race—Tom Longboat, Canada defeated, Percy Smallwood. Time—1h. 8m. 37 1-5s.

January 31, at San Francisco, Cal.—Marathon race, (26 miles 385 yards)—Dorando Pietri, Italy, defeated Johnny Hayes. Time—2 h. 41m. 35s.

February 2, at Toronto, Can.—15-mile race—Won by F. Meadows. Time—1h. 21m. 15s., (a new world's record); second, G. Ljungstrom, Sweden. Time—1h. 21m. 17s.; third, Percy Sellen, Canada. Time—1h. 22m. 30s.; fourth, Abbie Woods, Montreal. Time—1h. 23m. 30s.; fifth, J. Crowley, New York. Time—1h. 23m. 31s.

February 14, at Madison Square Garden, New York City.—15-mile race—Won by Fred Meadows, Rockwood, Ont. Time—1h. 21m. 24 1-5s.; second, Gusta Ljungstrom, Stockholm, Sweden. Time—1h. 22m. 54 3-5s.; third, Percy Sellen, Toronto, Ont. Time—1h. 23m. 41 3-5s.; fourth, Jim Crowley, New York City. Time—1h. 24m. 25s.; fifth, P. Akoose, Grenfell, Saskatchewan; sixth, Hans Holmer, West Farms, N. Y. Meadow's time by miles—first, 4m. 47s.; second, 9m. 45 1-5s.; third, 14m. 51 4-5s.; fourth, 20m. 2-5s.; fifth, 25m. 24 1-5s.; sixth, 30m. 46 1-5s.; seventh, 36m. 16 1-5s.; eighth, 41m. 43 1-5s.; ninth, 47m. 16 2-5s.; tenth, 52m. 54 1-5s.; eleventh, 58m. 29 1-5s.; twelfth, 1h. 4m. 11 3-5s.; thirteenth, 1h. 9m. 57 4-5s.; fourteenth, 1h. 15m. 47 1-5s.

February 27, at San Francisco, Cal.—Marathon race (26 miles 385 yards)—Won by Johnny Hayes, New York. Time—2h. 44m. 55s.; second, J. Connolly, San Francisco. Time—2h. 52m. 45s.; H. St. Yves quit after running ten miles.

March 1, at San Francisco, Cal.—Marathon race (the course was 80 yards per mile short, and the distance covered was 25 miles 145 yards, instead of 26 miles 385 yards)—Won by Johnny Hayes, New York. Time—2h. 26m. 54 3-5s.; second, Fitzgerald, Canada.

MARATHON AND CROSS COUNTRY RACES—*Continued.*

March 1, at Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, New York.—Marathon race (26 miles 385 yards)—Won by T. Johansen, Sweden. Time—2h. 36m. 55 1-5s. (a new record); second, J. Crowley, New York. Time of the leaders by miles—First, Crowley, 5m. 47 2-5s.; second, Crowley, 11m. 29 2-5s.; third, Crowley, 17m. 8s.; fourth, Crowley, 22m. 51 3-5s.; fifth, Crowley, 28m. 36s.; sixth, Crowley, 34m. 15 4-5s.; seventh, Crowley, 39m. 52 2-5s.; eighth, Crowley, 45m. 51 4-5s.; ninth, Crowley, 51m. 42 3-5s.; tenth, Crowley, 57m. 43 3-5s.; eleventh, Holmer, 1h. 3m. 31s.; twelfth, Crowley, 1h. 9m. 34s.; thirteenth, Crowley, 1h. 15m. 43 1-5s.; fourteenth, Holmer, 1h. 21m. 31 1-5s.; fifteenth, Holmer, 1h. 27m. 19 4-5s.; sixteenth, Crowley, 1 h.33m. 5s.; seventeenth, Holmer, 1h. 38m. 52 2-5s. (new record); eighteenth, Holmer, 1h. 44m. 52 4-5s. (new record); nineteenth, Crowley, 1h. 51m. 7 2-5s. (new record); twentieth, Crowley, 1h. 57m. 25 1-5s. (new record); twenty-first, Crowley, 2h. 3m. 51 2-5s. (new record); twenty-second, Johansen, 2h. 10m. 5 4-5s. (new record); twenty-third, Johansen, 2h. 16m. 24s. (new record); twenty-fourth, Johansen, 2h. 22m. 50 1-5s. (new record); twenty-fifth, Johansen, 2h. 29m. 20s. (new record; twenty-sixth, Johansen, 2h. 35m. 38 3-5s. (new record).

March 5, at Washington Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Marathon race (slow course)—Won by J. Nieminin Sweden. Time—3h. 15m. 22 3-5s.; second, P. Dineen, Boston.

March 13, at Stockton, Cal.—12-mile race—Dorando Pietri, Italy, defeated a team composed of Jack Norman and J. Fitzgerald. Time—1h. 6m. 45s.

March 14, at Madison Square Garden, New York City.—20-mile race—Won by G. Ljungstrom, Sweden. Time—1h. 50m. 58 3-5s., (a new world's record); second, Paul Akoose; third, J. Crowley; F. Meadows held the lead to 7½ miles but quit after 10 miles. Time of the leaders by miles—First, Meadows, 4m. 40 4-5s.; second, Meadows, 9m. 43 3-5s.; third, Meadows, 14m. 54 2-5s.; fourth, Meadows, 20m. 9 2-5s.; fifth, Meadows; 25m. 21 3-5s.; sixth, Meadows, 30m. 51 1 5s.; seventh, Meadows, 36m. 33 4-5s.; eighth, Ljungstrom, 42m.; ninth, Ljungstrom, 47m. 29 2-5s.; tenth, Ljungstrom, 52m. 54 3-5s.; eleventh, Ljungstrom, 58m. 29 1-5s.; twelfth, Ljungstrom, 1h. 4m. 2 3-5s.; thirteenth, Ljungstrom, 1h. 9m. 44 3-5s.; fourteenth, Ljungstrom, 1h. 15m. 30s.; fifteenth, Ljungstrom, 1h. 21m. 24 3-5s.; sixteenth, Ljungstrom, 1h. 27m. 18 4-5s.; seventeenth, Ljungstrom, 1h. 33m. 14 1-5s.; eighteenth, Ljungstrom, 1h. 39m. 10 1-5s.; nineteenth, Ljungstrom, 1h. 45m. 14 1-5s.; twentieth, Ljungstrom, 1h. 50m. 58 3-5s.

March 19, at Agricultural Hall, London, Eng.—Marathon race—Won by L. Bouchard, France. Time—2h. 36m. 18s.; second, A. Aldridge, England. Time—2h. 48m. 58s.; third, W. Swan, Wales. Time—2h. 53m. 10s.; fourth, P. Fegan, Ireland. Time—2h. 58m. 33s. Time of the leaders by miles—First, A. Haddow, 5m. 7s.; second, A. Haddow, 10m. 27 4-5s.; third, A. Haddow 15m. 53 2-5s.; fourth, A. Haddow, 21m. 17 2-5s.; fifth, A. Haddow, 26m. 45s.; sixth, A. Haddow, 32m. 10s.; seventh, A. Haddow, 37m. 39s.; eighth, A. Haddow, 43m. 8 1-5s.; ninth, A. Haddow, 48m. 41s.; tenth, A. Haddow, 54m. 17s.; eleventh, A. Haddow, 1h. 3 2-5s.; twelfth, Bouchard, 1h. 6m. 5 2-5s.; thireenth, Bouchard, 1 h. 11m. 52s.; fourteenth, Bouchard, 1h. 17m. 53s.; fifteenth, Bouchard, 1h. 23m. 36 2-5s.; sixteenth, Bouchard, 1h. 29m. 22s.; seventeenth, Bouchard, 1h. 35m. 23s.; eighteenth, Bouchard, 1h. 41 m. 34s.; nineteenth, Bouchard, 1h. 47m. 53 2-5s.; twentieth, Bouchard, 1 h. 54m. 13s.; twenty-first, Bouchard, 2h. 35 1-5s. (record); twenty-second, Bouchard, 2h. 7m. 14 2-5s. (record); twenty-third, Bouchard, 2h. 14m. 5 2-5s. (record); twenty-fourth, Bouchard, 2h. 21m. 5 2-5s. (record); twenty-fifth, Bouchard, 2h. 28m. 17 2-5s. (record); twenty-sixth, Bouchard, 2h. 35m. 1s. (record); full distance, 26 miles 385 yards, 2h. 36m. 18s. (record).

March 28, at Philadelphia, Pa.—Team race, Marathon distance—Won by W. Kolehmainen and K. Nieminin, Sweden. Time—2h, 9m. 59s.; second, F. Piranzi and W. Myers.

April 2, at Polo Grounds, New York City.—Marathon race—Won by G. Ljungstrom, Sweden. Time—2h. 34m. 8 2-5s. (a new record); second, Crowley, New York; third, T. Johansen, Sweden. Time of the leaders by miles—First, Holmer, 5m. 18 45s.; second, Holmer, 10m. 44s.; third, Holmer, 16m. 7 4-5s.; fourth, Holmer, 21m. 38 1-5s.; fifth, Holmer, 27m. 10 3-5s.; sixth, Holmer, 32m. 46 2-5s.; seventh, Holmer, 38m. 26s.; eighth, Holmer, 44m. 3 3-5s.; ninth, Holmer, 49m. 40 2-5s.; tenth, Holmer, 55m. 26s.; eleventh, Holmer, 1h. 1m. 25s.; twelfth, Holmer, 1h. 7m. 14 4-5s.; thirteenth, Holmer, 1h. 12m. 38 3-5s.; fourteenth, Holmer, 1h. 18m. 42s.; fifteenth, Holmer, 1h. 24m. 22 1-5s.; sixteenth, Holmer, 1h. 30m. 7 3-5s.; seventeenth, Holmer, 1h. 36m. 6s.; eighteenth, Holmer, 1h. 42m. 24 4-5s.; nineteenth, Ljungstrom, 1h. 48m. 32s.; twentieth, Ljungstrom, 1h. 54m. 31 1-5s.; twenty-first, Ljungstrom, 2h. 22s.; twenty-second, Ljungstrom, 2h. 6m. 44 1-5s.; twenty-third, Ljungstrom, 2h. 12m. 58 2-5s.; twenty-fourth, Ljungstrom, 2h. 19m. 21 3-5s.; twenty-fifth, Ljungstrom, 2h. 25m. 58s.; twenty-sixth, Ljungstrom, 2h. 32m. 45s.; finish, Ljungstrom, 2h. 34m. 8 2-5s.

April 24, at Celtic Park, L. I., N.Y.—Marathon match race—T. Johansen, Sweden, defeated J. Crowley New York. Time—2h. 39m. 42 4-5s.

May 30, at Wheeling, W. Va.—15-mile race—Won by G. Ljungstrom, Sweden. Time—not announced; second, T. Johansen, Sweden; third, St. Yves, France.

July 28, at Auburn, N. Y.—15-mile race—Won by J. Queal, Alexandria Bay, by four yards. Time—1h. 23m. 40s; second, J. Svanberg, Sweden; third, J. Sellen, Toronto.

August 20, at Washington Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.—15-mile team race—Won by Svanberg and Queal. Time—1h. 9m. 34 2-5s.; second, Meadows and Wood. Time—1h. 11m. 43 1-5s.; third, Sellen and Roe. Time—1h. 11m. 46 4-5s.; fourth, Kolehmainen and Nieminen. Time—1h. 13m. 46 2-5s.

August 26, at Canoble Lake Park, N. H.—Marathon race—Won by J. Svanberg, Sweden. Time—2h. 29m. 40s. (record if correct); second, P. Dinneen, Boston. Time—2h. 31m. 55s.; third, H. Prime, Lynn, Mass.

September 10, at Washington Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.—20-mile team race—Won by Svanberg and Queal. Time—1h. 34m. 10 4-5s.; second, J. Crowley and W. Kolehmainen; third, Maloney and Meadows. 5-mile race—Won by H. Holmer. Time—26m. 24s.; second, Al. Raines; third, Chas. Muller.

National A. A. U. Indoor Championships.

The annual indoor championships of the A. A. U. were held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, October 31 and November 1. Point trophy—Senior. New York A. C., 77 points; Irish-American A. C., 67 points; Pastime A. C., 20 points; Montreal A. A. U., 8 points; Ottawa A. C., 5 points; Yale University, 3 points; Mott Haven A. C., 3 points; unattached, 4 points; Mohawk A. C. and Aranac A. C. 1 point each. Junior. Pastime A. C., 19 points; New York A. C., 18 points; Harvard University, 8 points; St. James A. C., Newport, R. I., 8 points; Mohawk A. C., 7 points; Columbia University, Irish-American A. C., and Brookline Gymnastic Association, 5 points each; Holyoke Y. M. C. A., 3 points; Mercury A. C., Philadelphia, Pa., Yale University and Loughlin Lyceum, and St. Mary's A. C., Philadelphia, Pa., each, Philadelphia, Pa., New West Side A. C., Trinity A. C., and New York University, 1 point each; St. George A. C., 3 points each. Individual results:

300-yard run—Won by L. B. Dorland, Pastime A. C. Time—34 4-5s. Standing high jump, junior—Won by B. W. Adams, New York A. C., with a jump of 5 ft. 880-yard run, junior—Won by Carl Walther, New York A. C. Time— 2m. 2 3-5s. Standing broad jump—Won by Ray C. Ewry, New York A. C., with a jump of 10 ft. 10½ in. 75-yard run—Won by R. Cloughen, I. A. A. C. Time—7 4-5s. Running high jump—Won by H. J. Grumpelt, New York A. C., with a jump of 6 ft. 2 in. 1,000-yard run—Won by Harry E. Gissing, New York A. C. Time—2m. 20s. One-mile walk—Won by A. P. Hunt, Pastime A. C. Time—7m. 4 3-5s. Putting 12-pound shot—Won by Russell Lawrence, New York A. C., with a put of 55 ft. 1½ in. Throwing 56-pound weight for height—Won by C. J. Walsh, New York A. C.

NATIONAL A. A. U. INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS—*Continued.*

with a throw of 16 ft. 2 3-16 in. Three standing jumps, junior—Won by D. Healy, Pastime A. C., distance, 33 ft. 440-yard hurdles, junior—Won by R. E. Goggins, Pastime A. C. Time—1m. 2s. 70-yard hurdles—Won by J. L. Hartranft, New York A. C. Time—9 2-5s. Pole vault for distance—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., with a vault of 28 ft. 2 in. Running hop, step and jump—Won by Dan Ahearne, I. A. A. C., with a jump of 48 ft. 2 in. Two-mile run—Won by J. W. Monument, I. A. A. C. Time—9m. 36 1-5s. Putting 24-pound shot—Won by P. McDonald, I. A. A. C., with 37 ft. 2¾ in. 150-yard run—Won by Frank L. Lukeman, Ottawa A. A., Canada. Time—16s. Throwing 56-pound weight for height, junior—Won by T. Fogarty, Mohawk A. C., with 14 ft. 6 in. One mile-run, junior—Won by O. F. Hedlund, Brookline Gymnastic Association, Massachusetts. Time—4m. 29 4-5s. Three standing jumps—Won by D. Healy, Pastime A. C., with 34 ft. Three-mile walk—Won by S. Liebgold, Pastime A. C. Time—23m. 23 3-5s. Running high jump, junior—W. C. Fielding, New York A. C., and S. L. Smith, St. James's A. A., Rhode Island, tied for first at 5 ft. 9 in. Fielding won on the jump off. 70-yard run, junior—Won by H. H. Jacobs, Columbia. Time—8s. Running hop, step and jump, junior—Won by C. Bernstein, Sheridan A. C., with 42 ft. 6 in. 70-yard hurdles, junior—Won by J. K. Lewis, Harvard University. Time—10s. 440-yard hurdles—Won by W. C. Robbins, I. A. A. C., Time—57 2-5s. 600-yard run—Won by Harry E. Gissing, New York A. C. Time—1m. 14s. Standing high jump—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., with 4 ft. 11 in. 60-yard run—Won by R. T. Cloughen, I. A. A. C. Time—6 4-5s. Five-mile run—Won by T. Collins, I. A. A. C. Time—25m. 48 2-5s. Pole vault—Won by W. Happenny, Montreal A. A. U., with a vault of 11 ft. 8 in.

Homing Pigeons.

CHAMPION RECORDS—OLD BIRDS.

Distances.	Speed. Yards per Minute.	Year	Owner.	Loft at—
100 miles	2511.87	1900	W. J. Lautz	Buffalo, N. Y.
200 "	1897.82	1909	W. C. Hughes	Fall River, Mass.
300 "	1848.00	1896	E. Rouff	Detroit, Mich.
400 "	1727.50	1909	Thomas Glennon	Lawrence, Mass.
500 "	1705.62	1908	E. Edwin Atwood	Needham, Mass.
600 "	1612.23	1907	Fred. May	Minneapolis, Minn.
700 "	1546.97	1898	W. J. Lautz	Buffalo, N. Y.
836 "	Finished second day	1902	Reuben Peters	Pittsburgh, Pa.
1,004 "	5d. 19m. 16s.	1908	John Schilling	Ft. Wayne, Ind.

General average, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 miles, 1394.63 yards; 1900, Harry Robertson, Brooklyn, N. Y. National general averages, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600 miles. 1177.19 yards; 1899, Chas. Bang, Staten Island, N. Y. 1222.48 yards; 1905, F. C. Hersey, Jr., Wellesley, Mass. Average percentage nominated birds, 80 per cent.; 1906, Eli Moreton, Newark, N. J.

CHAMPION RECORDS—YOUNG BIRDS.

Distances.	Speed. Yards per Minute.	Year.	Owner.	Loft at—
100 miles	1597.75	1903	Wm. P. Betts	Buffalo, N. Y.
150 "	2121.45	1908	Wm. Eberhardt	Buffalo, N. Y.
200 "	1927.81	1909	A. R. Holbrook	Arlington, Mass.
300 "	1665.25	1905	F. P. Fetes	Buffalo, N. Y.
400 "	1183.74	1909	Cross & Bresky	Cleveland, Ohio
500 "	1375.41	1903	H. J. Maynard	Newark, N. J.
600 "	557.78	1897	G. W. Schaefer	Cream Ridge, N. J.

General average, 100, 150, 200 miles, 1356.73 yards; 1897, Adolph Busch, Staten Island, N. Y. National general averages, 1260.13 yards; 1904, Otto Kreger, Paterson, N.J. Average percentage nominated birds, 83½ per cent.; 1905, Paul F. Miller, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Compiled by John Fischer, Secretary The International Federation of American Homing Pigeon Fanciers.)

Sunday World Field Days.

The Sunday World Field Days were inaugurated in the New York City public schools in 1906 under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League. In the five years of this annual series of athletic meets 135,000 boys have participated in the games, more than 14,000 medals have been awarded to the winners of events and 600 banners to classes that made the best athletic records in the various schools.

In 1906, 94 field day meets were held by 98 schools, separate meets for all schools, except a few that combined; and in these games 16,000 boys were entered, an average of 165 from each school.

In 1907, 20,000 boys took part in the games, and 100 meets were held.

In 1908, 114 schools held the meets. In the final meet held at Curtis Athletic Field, Staten Island, the city carrying all the contestants by ferry boat free, 1,400 boys competed in the games and there were nearly 10,000 spectators, school children, teachers and parents.

In 1909, 147 grammar schools of the city, including all of the largest in each of the five boroughs, held the Sunday World Field Days. The year was one of immense enthusiasm and interest in the games in all the city schools. There were some huge meets by big Manhattan and Brooklyn schools. In one (P. S. No. 83, Manhattan), 1,400 boys competed, and in another (P. S. No. 62, Manhattan), 1,070 boys took part in the games. Eight other schools each entered more than 500 boys in their field day contests for the World prizes; 30 other schools had more than 400 boys in these games. The year's enrolment of boys entered in the games reached the immense total of 33,600. Twelve hundred teachers acted as officials at the meets, which in most cases were directly supervised by the principal of the school.

In 1910, the surprising record of 1909 in the Sunday World Field Days was exceeded both in number of schools and of boy contestants. One hundred and fifty-four schools held the separate meets and 36,000 boys were entered in the games. In view of the success of these field days the Board of Education made a rule permitting schools to devote one school day in the year to field-day sports. Thirty-four schools held these all-day outings and from these 34 schools 50,000 children enjoyed the outing and the programme of

SUNDAY WORLD FIELD DAYS—*Continued.*

athletic contests for the Sunday World prizes. The Grand Final Meet of the Sunday World Field Days for 1910 was held at Crotona Athletic Field in the Bronx, more than 1,000 boys from the various schools competing in the games. Following are the winners of the gold medals:

50-yard dash (85-pound class)—Won by F. M. Teschner, P. S. No. 55, Brooklyn. Time—6 4-5s.
60-yard dash (100-pound class)—Won by B. Adelman, P. S. No. 23, Bronx. Time—7 4-5s.
70-yard dash (115-pound class)—Won by D. Levy, P. S. No. 27, Manhattan. Time—8 3-5s.
100-yard dash (unlimited class)—Won by W. Buggelin, P. S. No. 27, Manhattan. Time—12s.
70-yard dash (85-pound class)—Won by O. Hochstein, P. S. No. 25, Bronx. Time—9 2-5s.
80-yard dash (100-pound class)—Won by W. Wahle, P. S. No. 109, Brooklyn. Time—10 2-5s.
90-yard dash (115-pound class)—Won by H. Anderson, P. S. No. 89, Manhattan. Time—10 3-5s.
360-yard relay (85-pound class)—Won by P. S. No. 19, Manhattan (H. Bernstein, A. Markstein, J. Doherty, L. Dubose). Time—46 3-5s.
440-yard relay (100-pound class)—Won by P. S. No. 19, Manhattan (L. Gertum, H. Kaner, N. Koshelle, V. Pucida). Time—54 3-5s.
440-yard relay (115-pound class)—Won by P. S. No. 10, Bronx (R. Leighton, G. Wesel, A. Pendleton, L. Silverman). Time—53 3-5s.
880-yard relay (unlimited class)—Won by P. S. No. 14, Manhattan (S. Becker, J. Crone, J. Weiner, J. Macauley). Time—1m. 50s.

FIELD EVENTS.

Running broad jump (85-pound class)—Won by E. Carroll, P. S. No. 1, Queens; 15 ft. 2 in.
Running high jump (100-pound class)—Won by S. Chess, P. S. No. 188, Manhattan; 4 ft. 7 in.
Running broad jump (115-pound class)—Won by Rosenberg, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan; 16 ft. ½ in.
Running high jump (unlimited class)—Won by I. Glass, P. S. No. 34, Manhattan; 5 ft. 1 in.
12-pound shot put (unlimited class)—Won by M. Kelly, P. S. No. 12, Bronx; 37 ft. 6 7-8 in.

The Sunday World Point Trophy for the elementary school championship of the city of New York was won by P. S. Nos. 10 and 27, Manhattan, who tied in the score at the final meet.

The All-City Plaque for the school that had the best all-around meet of the year was won by P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, which had 1,070 boys entered in its field day games.

The Sunday World Baseball League inaugurated in 1908, under the auspices of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, was continued in 1910 under the direction of the Bureau of Recreation of the New York Department of Parks. Two hundred baseball teams of boys under 17 years of age, representing the various playgrounds of the city, played in the games.

Under the direction of the Bureau of Recreation, the Sunday World Vacation Games were held on 18 of the city playgrounds, in July, August and September. Eight thousand boys and girls took part in this organized play under competent supervision.

On July 4, 1910, the Sunday World gave the prizes and in conjunction with the P. S. A. L. arranged a Flag Relay Race, in which 37 teams of 20 boys each, from over 50 New York schools, competed. The Park Department for the first time in the history of the city permitted the use of the Speedway and Fifth Avenue for athletics in the running of the preliminary final heats of this race, which was witnessed by 25,000 spectators.

THE SUNDAY WORLD WALKING CLUB.

The organization of the Sunday World Walking Club in the New York public schools was begun at the opening of the schools in September, 1910. Within the first month more than 300 squads of eight boys each, and 80 squads of girls, had been organized, making a membership in the club of more than 3,000 pupils. The purpose of the Club is to encourage walking among New York children, and prizes are given quarterly to members of all squads that walk 50 miles and 100 miles. A teacher, or other adult person approved by the school principal, must accompany each squad on its sight-seeing tour of the city or its suburbs.

Evening World Headpin Championship Bowling.

THE Evening World free headpin championship tournament was held at the White Elephant Alleys, New York, January 19 to February 18, 1910. Five hundred and eighty-six five-men teams (2,930 men) bowled. Of the individual bowlers, 240 received fobs, five getting those of solid gold, which were given to those who made scores of 115 pins or more and the others silver fobs for scores of 105 pins or more. The Corinthian team, which made a new record of 550 pins out of a possible 600, received the Evening World championship trophy. Emil Roedel of the Empire B. C., made the highest individual score of 116 pins.

BEST SCORES MADE:

High Team Scores.		Best Individual Scores.	
Corinthian No. 1, New York	550	Emil Roeder, Empire	116
Metropolitan No. 1, New York	531	A. V. Kupfer, Ensign, Brooklyn	115
Ko Ko No. 1, New York	527	W. L. Clarg, Newark, New York	115
Algonquin No. 1, New York	527	W. Kelns, Corinthian, New York	115
		Otto Ross, Algonquin	115

Endurance and Miscellaneous Feats During 1910.

MARCH 20, at San Francisco—Police stopped the world's championship Marathon dance after six of the contestants had been dancing 15h. 6m. The old record was 14h. 42m. Doctors who were in attendance advised the police that further physical exertion on the part of the dancers might result fatally. Seven couples entered the contest and five couples finished.

March 30—Paul A. Sorg established a coaching record for a four-in-hand team from Atlantic City to the Holland House, New York. Distance—134 miles. Time—12h. 18m.; average, 13.04 mile per hour.

April 1—Eleanor Sears walked 66 miles in 20h. 15m., in an attempt to walk from Bingum to Delmonte, Cal., a distance of 108 miles.

May 2—Payson Weston finished his walk from Santa Monica, near Los Angeles, Cal., to City Hall, New York. Distance, 3,500 miles. Time—78d. Weston is 71 years of age.

May 5—The highest kite flight on record was made at the Mount Weather Observatory of the United States Weather Bureau, when altitude of 7,262 metres (23,826 feet) above sea level was attained. The highest previous flight was made at the same observatory October 3, 1907, when an altitude of 7,044 metres was reached. The altitude of the observatory is 526 metres (1,722 feet).

June 11—Jack Eldridge completed his walk from Boston, Mass., to San Francisco, Cal., in 77 days. Distance, about 4,000 miles.

July 10—Charles R. Durbrow swam from Philadelphia to Chester and back to Philadelphia, a distance of 32 miles, in 12h. 44m.

Golf.

THE game of golf showed a marked increase in popularity during the year 1910, and there were numerous tournaments in every section of the country. Two American titles were won by foreign-born competitors, and a number of American players participated in European tournaments. The past records of the leading tournaments, with place, winner and score, follow:

United States Open—1909, at Englewood, N. J., George Sargent, 290. 1908, at Myopia, Fred McLeod, 322. 1907, at Philadelphia Cricket, Alexander Ross, 302. 1906, at Onwentsia, Alexander Smith, 295. 1905, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 314. 1904, at Glen View, W. Anderson, 303. 1903, at Baltusrol, W. Anderson, 307. 1902, at Garden City, L. Auchterlonie, 307. 1901, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 331. 1900, at Chicago, H. H. Vardon, 313.

British Open—1909, at Deal, J. H. Taylor, 295. 1908, at Prestwick, James Braid, 291. 1907, at Hoylake, A. Massy, 312. 1906, at Muirfield, J. Braid, 300. 1905, at St. Andrews, J. Braid, 318.

Western Open—1909, at Glencoe, W. Anderson, 288. 1908, at St. Louis, W. Anderson, 299. 1907, at Hinsdale, R. Stimpson, 307. 1906, at Homewood, Alexander Smith, 306. 1905, Cincinnati, Arthur Smith, 278.

Metropolitan Open—1909, at Wykagyl, New Rochelle, Alexander Smith, 306. 1908, at Baltusrol, Jack Hobens, 305. 1907, at Hollywood, G. Low, 294. 1906, at Fox Hills, W. Anderson, 300.

National—1909, at Wheaton, Ill., R. A. Gardner beat H. Chandler Egan, 4 up and 2 to play. 1908, at Garden City, J. D. Travers beat Max Behr, 8 up and 7 to play. 1907, at Euclid, J. D. Travers beat A. Graham, 6 up and 5 to play. 1906, E. M. Byers beat G. S. Lyon, 2 up. 1905, at Wheaton, H. Chandler Egan beat D. E. Sawyer, 6 up and 5 to play. Other winners—1904, H. Chandler Egan; 1903, W. J. Travis; 1902, L. N. James; 1901 and 1900, W. J. Travis.

Women's National—1909, at Philadelphia, Miss Dorothy Campbell. 1908, at Washington, Miss Kate C. Harley. 1907, at Midlothian, Miss Margaret Curtis. 1906, at Brae Burn, Miss Harriet Curtis. 1905, at Morris County, Miss Pauline Mackay. 1904, at Merion C. C., Miss G. Bishop. 1903, at Wheaton, Miss B. Anthony. 1902-01, at Brookline and Baltusrol, Miss G. Hecker. 1900, at Shinnecock, Miss F. G. Griscom.

NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS, 1910.

United States Amateur Golf Championship, held at Brookline, Mass., September 12-17, over a 36-hole course—William C. Fownes, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., beat W. K. Wood, Chicago, Ill., 4 up and 3 to play.

United States Women's Amateur Championship, held at Chicago, Ill., September 10-15—Miss Dorothy Campbell, Hamilton, Ont., defeated Mrs. G. M. Martin, Tavistock, Devonshire, England, 2 up and 1 to play.

STATE AND SECTIONAL TOURNAMENTS.

Eastern Professional Championship—James Maiden beat T. Anderson, 5 up and 4 to play. Metropolitan Championship—Frederick Herreshoff defeated D. Travers, 4 up and 3 to play. Metropolitan Women's Championship—Miss L. B. Hyde beat Miss Julia R. Mix, 3 up and 2 to play. Metropolitan Open Championship— Aleck Smith (defender) won with a score of 301 for 72 holes. Greater New York Championship—Joe Sylvester beat William Wallace, 5 up and 3 to play. New Jersey Championship—Max Behr defeated J. D. Travers, 1 up. Championship of Vermont—O. L. Holden beat P. H. Jennings 2 up. Pennsylvania Championship—W. C. Fownes, Jr., defeated G. A. Ormiston, 4 up and 3 to play. North and South Open Championship—Won by Alexander Ross; Gilbert Nichols second. North and South Amateur Championship—W. J. Travis beat W. R. Tuckerman, 5 up and 4 to play. Florida Championship—W. B. Averill won. Southern Florida Championship—W. Fairbanks beat Louis Putnam Myers, 2 up and 1 to play.

Western Amateur—M. E. Phelps defeated Charles Evans, Jr. (defender), 2 up and 1 to play. Western Open—Charles Evans, Jr., defeated George Simpson, 6 up and 5 to play. Western Women's Championship—Mrs. Thurston Harris defeated Mrs. Harvey L. Pound, 3 up and 2 to play. Trans-Mississippi Championship—C. Legg, Minneapolis, defeated William Sheehan, Des Moines, 1 up. Iowa Championship—Ralph Rider defeated W. H. Ammons. Northern California Championship—Dr. Fredericks defeated A. A. Cuthbertson, 10 up and 9 to play.

COLLEGE GOLF.

Intercollegiate Golf Association Team Championship—Won by Yale, defeating Princeton by 7 points to 2 over Essex County Club course at Boston, Mass., September 21. Intercollegiate Individual Championship—R. E. Hunter, Yale, defeated F. C. Davidson, Harvard, 1 up.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

New Year's Challenge Cup—Louis Putnam Meyers, New York, defeated Walter Fairbanks, Denver, 2 up and 1 to play. Lake Geneva Cup—Charles Evans, Jr., defeated W. E. Egan, 1 up. Glen View Club Tournament—R. A. Gardner defeated W. J. Travis, 2 up and 1 to play. Lispenard Steward Gold Cup—Won by Conde Nast. Nassau Tourney—W. J. Travis defeated John M. Ward, 3 up and 2 to play. Olympic Cup (team competition)—Western Golf Association defeated Eastern Intercollegiate team by a total score of 615 to 646. Lesley Cup—Massachusetts defeated Metropolitan Association team. Maxwell Memorial Cup—Won by W. F. Gillesby. Intercity Women's Competition—Boston defeated New York, 8 to 7.

FOREIGN TOURNAMENTS.

English Amateur Championship—T. Ball, Liverpool, beat J. Aylmer, 10 up and 9 to play. English Open—Won by J. Braid, 299; Alexander Herd, second, 303. Irish Open Championship—L. O. Munn defeated G. Lockhart, 9 up and 7 to play. Championship of Wales—G. Renwick, Jr., defeated R. M. Browne, 2 up and 1 to play. Cambridge defeated Oxford.

Rod and Reel Casting Records.

FLY CASTING.

FOLLOWING are the fly and bait casting records made under the rules of the National Association of Scientific Angling Clubs:

All-round Championship, Fly and Bait Casting—W. H. Ball, 10 demerits, first. L. F. DeGarmo, 11 demerits, second. Chicago, August 18, 19, 20, 1910.

Salmon Casting—W. H. Ball, 140 feet 6 inches (rod 15 feet). Chicago, August 19, 1910.

Long Distance Fly—Fred N. Peet, 117 feet (rod unlimited). Chicago, August 20, 1910. Fred N. Peet, 102 feet (5-ounce rod), Chicago, August 18, 1910.

Dry Fly Casting—Delicacy and accuracy at buoys 35, 40, and 45 feet. Fred N. Peet, 99 7-30 per cent., Racine, Wis., August 16, 1907.

Distance and Accuracy at Buoys—50, 55 and 60 feet—T. A. Forsythe, 99 13-15 per cent. Chicago, August 18, 1910.

ROD AND REEL CASTING RECORDS—*Continued.*

Dry Fly Accuracy at Buoys—20, 27½, 35, 42½ and 50 feet (5 ounce rod), L. E. DeGarmo, 99 2-15 per cent. Chicago, August 18, 1910.

One-Half Ounce Accuracy Bait at Buoys—60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 feet—D. F. Beatty, 99 5-10 per cent. Chicago, August 20, 1910.

One-Quarter Ounce Accuracy Bait at Buoys—60, 65, 70, 75 and 80 feet—W. H. Ball, 99 5-10 per cent. Chicago, August 19, 1910.

One-Half Ounce Long Distance Bait—B. F. Flegel, 203 feet 7 1-5 inches. Chicago, August 20, 1910.

One-Quarter Ounce Long Distance Bait—B. F. Flegel, 148 feet 7 3-5 inches. Chicago, August 19, 1910.

Two-Handed Surf Casting—2½ ounce rod—F. B. Rice, 269 3-5 feet. New York, August 21, 1909.

Salmon Casting (Professional)—John Enright, Ireland, 152 feet (rod 20 feet, 48 ounces). Central Park, New York, October 12, 1906.

Switch Fly-Casting—H. W. Hawes, 102 feet (rod 11 feet). Central Park, New York, 1887.

Light Rod Contest—Walter D. Mansfield, 129 feet 6 inches (rod 5 ounces). San Francisco, 1902.

Single-Handed Fly-Casting—Walter D. Mansfield, 134 feet (rod 11 feet; 10 ounces). San Francisco, 1902.

Single-Handed Fly-Casting—H. C. Golcher, 140 feet (rod 11 feet; 10¾ ounces). Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, 1902. At the same time T. W. Brotherton cast 137 feet in a heavy rod contest.

One-Half Ounce Long Distance Bait Casting (longest cast), E. R. Letterman, 223 feet. Fox River Valley tournament 1907.

One-Quarter Ounce Long Distance Bait Casting (longest cast), B. F. Flegel, 162 feet 9 inches. Chicago, August 19, 1910.

ENGLISH FLY AND BAIT CASTING RECORDS.

Salmon Fly-Casting, Amateur—J. J. Hardy, 140 feet 3 inches (1895) (rod 18 feet), Wimbledon. John Enright, 147 feet (1896) (rod 20 feet), Wimbledon. Afterward, with the same rod, Mr. Enright made an exhibition cast before reliable witnesses of 151 feet 3 inches.

Salmon Fly-Casting, Scotch Professional—J. Stevens, 126 feet (1890), Twickenham.

Switch Salmon-Casting, Amateur—Major C. N. Macdonald, 109 feet. Hendon, England, July 7, 1910.

Trout Fly-Casting, Single-Handed Rod—P. D. Mallock, 92 feet (this distance was made by measuring the line after casting); R. B. Marston and Hyde Clark, tie, 74 feet; Reuben Wood (of Syracuse, N. Y.), 82 feet 6 inches.

Trout Fly-Casting, Two-Handed Rod—John Enright, 123 feet (1896), Wimbledon.

**Thames Bait-Casting, Amateur*—R. Gillson, 191 feet 11 inches.

Longest Cast, Heavy (3 ounces lead)—Mr. Hobden, 216 feet.

†*Nottingham Bait-Casting, Amateur (2½ ounces lead)*—W. T. Attwood, 270 feet. Hendon, England, July 8, 1910.

Light Bait-Casting, Amateur (1¾ ounces lead)—J. T. Emery, 204 feet 6 inches (1896).

Long Distance Fly—H. J. Hardy, 108 feet (rod unlimited) Hendon, England, July 7, 1910.

*In Thames casting the line is coiled at the feet of the caster.

†In Nottingham casting the cast is made from the reel.

Contributed by Fred. N. Peet, Chicago, Ill.

Ski Jumping.

RED WING, Minn., January 1—Aurora Ski Club—Olaf Benson, 85, 86, 96, first; Carl Ek, 86, 92, 91, second; Harris Anderson, third; Fred Iverson, fourth.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., January 24—(Professional Class)—Ole Feiring, Duluth, first jump 116 feet, second jump 116 feet, points, 268, first; T. Hemmesvedt, Eau Claire, first jump 119 feet, second jump 111 feet, points 264, second; Andrew Haugen, Chippewa Falls, first jump 113 feet, second jump 113 feet, points 263, third. (Amateur Class)—Carl Solberg, Stoughton, Wis., first jump 108 feet, second jump 111 feet, points 252 and 203, first; Ing Hendrickson, Eau Claire, first jump 103 feet, second jump 109 feet, points 246 to 203, second; E. S. Hendrum, Duluth, first jump 102 feet, second jump 110 feet, points 243, third.

Stoughton, Wis., January 24—(Professional)—Ole Feiring of Duluth, and Andrew Haugen of Chippewa Falls, tied with 232 points. Feiring's jumps, 95½ and 98½ feet, and credited 19 points in each for character. Haugen's jumps, 95 and 100½ feet, and credited 36½, character. New hill record by Alfred Nelson, Stoughton, longest jump—Distance, 100½ feet. (Amateur)—Carl Solberg's jumps, 92 and 94 feet, 20 and 19 points; total, 225. Most points—Andrew Haugen, 232½. Best form—Carl Solberg. Best two jumps—Carl Solberg, 93 and 97, with perfect marking.

Chicago, Ill., January 31—In the main cup event, which consisted of two ordinary jumps, Arnold Olson of Duluth, carried off the prize with 202 points; Alfred Nelson, Stoughton, Wis., was second with 198; Andrew Schancke, Norge, third, 193. In the club contest for a gold medal, Ed Anderson, of the Norge Club, secured the first prize with 241 points. In the special contest for outside entrants, Arnold Olson annexed another first place by winning the event easily. No score was marked in this contest, the judges deciding the event simply on the form shown by the entrants. Ludvig Kristofersen won the single long standing jump. He leaped 102 feet. Olson in the same event leaped 108 feet, but lost out because the conclusion of his attempt was a spread over the entire pit of the hill. Terje Jensen, in the first trial jump of the Norge Cup contest, leaped 109 feet, shattering the previous record, held by Andrew Schancke, by 25 feet.

Eau Claire, Wis., February 22—(Professionals)—John Evanson, Duluth, 281, first; Ole Mangseth, Coleraine, 276, second; Harris Anderson, Red Wing, 272, third. Long standing jump—John Evanson, 130 feet. (Amateurs)—Ralph Volkman, Eau Claire, first; Elmer Berlin, Red Wing, second; Tommy Hagen, Eau Claire, third.

Coleraine, Minn., February 20—(Professionals)—A. Haugen, Chippewa Falls, first jump 125 feet, second jump 116 feet, total points, 271; O. Gunderson, Chippewa Falls, first jump 118 feet, second jump 117 feet, total points, 265 2-3; Ole Feiring, Duluth, first jump 117 feet, second jump 115 feet, total points 263 2-3. Longest standing jump—Andrew Haugen, Chippewa Falls, 117 feet. Twin jump—Ole Feiring and Elling Diesen, of Duluth, 89 feet. Barrel stave jump—Bernst Hanson, 78 feet. (Amateurs)—Barney Riley, Coleraine, Minn., first jump 119 feet, second jump 116 feet, total points, 263 2-3; Andrew Schancke, Norge Ski Club, Chicago, Ill., first jump 107 feet, second jump 115 feet, total points, 255; Martin Boe, Superior, Ill., 252 points.

Marquette, Mich., February 22—August Nordby, Superior, Wis., established an American professional record with a leap of 140 feet.

Public Schools Athletic League.

THE athletic performances of the schoolboy athletics of the New York P. S. A. L. showed remarkable improvement during 1910. Many thousands competed in the various departments of sport and the interest, both among the competitors and spectators, was widespread.

Best records in all events follow:

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS INDOOR RECORDS (weight classifications only)—50-yard dash (80-pound class)—6 4-5s.; H. Linicus, P. S. No. 9, Bronx; J. McMahon, P. S. No. 6, Manhattan, December 15, 1906. 50-yard dash (85-pound class)—6 4-5s.; J. Hallheimer, P. S. No. 30, Manhattan, December 11 1909. 60-yard dash (95-pound class)—7 3-5s.; C. Atwood, P. S. No. 186, Manhattan (in heat), February 22, 1908. 60-yard dash (100-pound class)—7 2-5s.; Schlossberg, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, December 11, 1909. 70-yard dash (115-pound class)—8 3-5s.; J. O. Hare, P. S. No. 18, Manhattan; D. Valentine, P. S. No. 3, Brooklyn (in heat); N. Patto, P. S. No. 30, Manhattan (in heat), December 15, 1906; J. Nihill, P. S. No. 19, Manhattan, February 22, 1908. 100-yard dash (unlimited weight class)—11s.; W. Strahan, P. S. No. 10, Bronx, December 11, 1909. 220-yard run (unlimited weight class)—26 1-5s.; F. Suarez, Jr., P. S. No. 3, Brooklyn, December 15, 1906. 360-yard relay (80-pound class)—47 2-5s.; P. S. No. 77, Manhattan (E. Hauser, T. Garten, W. Moore, J. Kreiger); P. S. No. 40, Manhattan (G. Ottinger, C. Walters, D. Adelman, D. Farley); P. S. No. 3, Bronx (W. Brouse, T. O'Rourke, A. Albrecht, I. Greenbaum), November 23, 1907. 360-yard relay (85-pound class)—46 4-5s.; P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn (W. Davies, T. Martin, D. Brown, A. Boylan), December 11, 1909. 440-yard relay (95-pound class)—55s.; P. S. No. 40, Manhattan (H. Marshall, E. Denroche, W. Craig, J. Moss), December 15, 1906. 440-yard relay (115-pound class)—53 2-5s.; P. S. No. 6, Manhattan (Leary, Young, O'Brien, Levy), December 12, 1908. 880-yard relay (unlimited weight class)—1m. 47 3-5s.; P. S. No. 6, Manhattan (Gorham, G. Holder, Szilage, Jones), December 11, 1909. Running high jump (80-pound class)—4 ft. 4 in.; Simpson, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, February 22, 1908. Running high jump (85-pound class)—4 ft. 5½ in.; C. Fredericks, P. S. No. 30, Manhattan, December 11, 1909. Standing broad jump (80-pound class)—8 ft. 1½ in.; J. Hinrichsen, P. S. No. 32, Bronx, December 12, 1908. Standing broad jump (85-pound class)—8 ft. 4 in.; A. Solomon, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, December 11, 1909. Running high jump (95-pound class)—4 ft. 7 in.; Kessler, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, February 22, 1908; H. Baker, P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, December 12, 1908. Running high jump (100-pound class)—4 ft. 8½ in.; F. Stalger, P. S. No. 25, Brooklyn, December 11, 1909. Standing broad jump (95-pound class)—8 ft. 3 in.; Katz, P. S. No. 43, Brooklyn, December 12, 1908. Standing broad jump (100-pound class)—8 ft. 10 in.; Adamson, P. S. No. 87, Manhattan, December 11, 1909. Putting shot (115-pound class)—36 ft. 7½ in.; L. Lavine, P. S. No. 131, Brooklyn, December 11, 1909. Standing broad jump (115-pound class)—8 ft. 10 in.; H. Springain, P. S. No. 5, Manhattan, December 11, 1909. Running high jump (unlimited weight class)—5 ft. 2¾ in.; H. Baker, P. S. No. 9, Brooklyn, December 11, 1909. Putting 12-pound shot (unlimited weight class)—37 ft. ¼ in.; H. Clinton, P. S. No. 12, Bronx, February 22, 1908.

SWIMMING—20 yards (80-pound class)—12 4-5s.; J. Fulton, P. S. No. 67, Manhattan, April 17, 1909. 20 yards (85-pound class)—11 3-5s.; J. Nerich, P. S. No. 87, Manhattan, April 23, 1910. 40 yards (95-pound class)—29 4-5s.; S. Lothian, P. S. No. 58, Manhattan, April 17, 1909. 40 yards (100-pound class)—28 1-5s.; D. McMann, P. S. No. 128, Brooklyn, April 23, 1910. 60 yards (115-pound class)—42 1-5s.; J. Hoolihan, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, April 17, 1909. 80 yards (unlimited weight class)—56 2-5s.; D. DeGarmendia, P. S. No. 87, Manhattan, April 17, 1909. 160-yard relay (unlimited weight class)—2m. 2s.; P. S. No. 6, Manhattan (St. John, Behring, A. Francis, A. Williams), April 17, 1909.

HIGH SCHOOLS INDOOR RECORDS—Juniors—100-yard dash—10 4-5s.; L. Perkins, H. S. Commerce, January 6, 1906; Ottman, DeWitt Clinton H. S., January 6, 1906. 220-yard run—25,3-5s.; D. Friend, Manual Training H. S., January 23, 1909. Seniors—50-yard dash—6s.; E. C. Jessup, Boys' H. S., December 26, 1903. 100-yard dash—10 2-5s.; J. Ravenell, H. S. Commerce, January 29, 1910. 220-yard run—25 3-5s.; George McNulty, Erasmus Hall H. S. (in heat), January 25, 1908; C. W. Borgman, DeWitt Clinton H. S., January 23, 1909; A. Van Winkle, Boys' H. S., January 29, 1910. 440-yard run—55 3-5s.; A. B. Cozzens, Manual Training H. S., January 23, 1909. 880-yard run—2m. 6 3-5s.; D. Whitney, Erasmus Hall H. S., January 25, 1908. 1-mile run—4m. 47 1-5s.; F. Youngs, Manual Training H. S., January 25, 1908. 100-yard high hurdles—14 3-5s.; A. L. Goulden, Boys' H. S., December 15, 1906. 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—52 2-5s.; Manual Training H. S. (R. Palmer, A. Reed, J. Blecher, H. Obst), January 29, 1910. 880-yard relay (120-pound class) 1m. 44 3-5s.; DeWitt Clinton H. S. (S. M. Cane, N. Cossenas, H. Jacques, P. Whalen), January 25, 1908. 880-yard midget relay—1m. 49 4-5s.; Morris H. S. (Wilson, Flood, Hands, Blum), January 6, 1900. 880-yard freshman relay—1m. 43 2-5s.; H. S. Commerce (G. Young, K. Lozier, J. Adler, C. Burgess), January 29, 1910. 704-yard freshman relay—1m. 24 3-5s.; Boys' H. S. (C. S. Bryce, L. E. Fackner, E. B. Jones, A. G. Salmon), December 26, 1903. 1-mile relay championship—3m. 35s.; Manual Training H. S. (A. Clunan, A. Cozzens, F. Youngs, Danielson), March 7, 1908. Running high jump—5 ft. 8¾ in.; W. M. Oler, DeWitt Clinton H. S., January 23, 1909. Putting 12-pound shot—48 ft. 3 in.; P. J. Coffey, Bryant H. S., January 29, 1910.

SWIMMING.—Tub race (20 yards)—17 2-5s.; Guiteras, H. S. Commerce, February 26, 1907. 50 yards—30s.; J. Heming, Townsend-Harris Hall, March 11, 1910. 75 yards—57 3-5s.; M. Thompson, H. S. Commerce, February 26, 1908. 100 yards—1m. 10 3-5s.; Hanratti, DeWitt Clinton H. S., March 11, 1910. 200 yards—2m. 49 1-5s.; H. W. Rogers, Townsend-Harris Hall, March 11, 1910. Relay race (160 yards—1m. 47 4-5s.; H. S. Commerce (O'Neill, H. Greenwald, J. Boyle, M. Thompson), February 26, 1907. Relay race (200 yards)—2m. 13 2-5s.; H. S. Commerce (Rohes, Purcell, Kernell, M. Thompson), February 27, 1909. Relay race (266 yards 24 inches)—3m. 2s.; DeWitt Clinton H. S. (Richards, McAuliffe, Moore, Hanratti), March 11, 1910. Plunge for distance—55 ft. 5 in.; F. Mayer, Townsend-Harris Hall, March 11, 1910. Two lengths 66 yards 18 inches)—55 2-5s.; S. Williams, Nautical School, March 11, 1910.

SKATING—440 yards—54 1-5s.; L. Cremin, DeWitt Clinton H. S., March 15, 1907. 880 yards—1m. 56 4-5s. L. Barnett, DeWitt Clinton H. S., March 15, 1907. 1-mile—3m. 59 2-5s.; L. Cremin, DeWitt Clinton H. S., March 15, 1907.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OUTDOOR RECORDS—50-yard dash (80-pound class)—6 2-5s.; C. Schneider, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, June 15, 1907; H. Beebe, P. S. No. 144, Brooklyn, June 6, 1908. 50-yard dash (85-pound class)—6 3-5s.; L. Sells, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan, June 20, 1910; J. Hallheimer, P. S. No. 30, Manhattan, June 25, 1910. 60-yard dash (95-pound class)—7s.; L. Jackson, P. S. No. 89, Manhattan, June 12, 1909. 60-yard dash (100-pound class)—7s.; H. Klauber, P. S. No. 23, Bronx, June 20, 1910. 70-yard dash (115-pound class)—8s.; N. Patto, P. S. No. 77, Manhattan, June 15, 1907; E. Murphy, P.S. No. 28, Bronx, June 12, 1909. 100-yard dash (unlimited weight)—11s.; D. Conklin, P. S. No. 25, Manhattan, June 16, 1906; J. O'Brien, P. S. No. 10, Manhattan, June 15, 1907; J. Nihill, P. S. No. 19, Manhattan, June 12, 1909; J. Orlando, P. S. No. 83, Manhattan, June 20, 1910; F. Goodwin, P. S. No. 5, Manhattan, June 25, 1910. 220-yard dash—25s.; J. Weaver, P. S. No. 166, Manhattan, June 16, 1906. 360-yard relay; 80-pound class)—44 4-5s.; P. S. No. 77, Manhattan (L. Posnelsky, F. Sharpell, H. Kurth, B. Schenck), June 15, 1907. 360-yard relay (85-pound class)—45 2-5s.; P. S. No. 27, Manhattan (A. Stevens, T. Brown, H. Deignan, E. Callahan), June 25, 1910. 440-yard relay 95-pound class)—52 3-5s.; P. S. No. 40, Manhattan (G. Laum, C. Waters, E. Denroche, C. Foverschner), June 15, 1907. 440-yard relay (110-pound class)—55s.; P. S. No. 10, Manhattan (E. Franklin, H. Tannebaum, L. Stern, W. Fitzgerald), June 20, 1900. 440-yard relay (115-pound class)—50 2-5s.; P. S. No. 24, Manhattan (King, Fleck, Harker, McKernan), June 15, 1907. 880-yard relay (115-pound class)—1m. 48s.; P. S. No. 15, Brooklyn (A. Whitlock, F. Lampe, T. Shotten, W. McGonigal), June 15, 1906. 880-yard relay (heavyweight)—1m. 41s.; P. S. No. 24, Manhat-

tan (Friedman, Kelley Heller. De Luna), June 15 1907. Running broad jump (80-pound class)—17 ft ; J Keller P S No 77, Manhattan June 15, 1907 Running broad jump (85 pound class)—15 ft 3¼ in.; J. Engelander P S No 77, Manhattan June 25, 1910 Running high jump (80-pound class)—4 ft 6 in : A Willetts P S No 9 Brooklyn June 12 1909 Running high jump (85-pound class)—4 ft 7 in , M Frank P S No 62, Manhattan, June 25, 1910. Running broad jump (95-pound class)—16 ft 11¼ in : C Thompson P S No 144, Brooklyn June 15, 1907 Running broad jump (100-pound class)—16 ft 11 in : D Shutkind P S No 30, Manhattan, June 25 1910. Running high jump (95-pound class)—4 ft 11½ in : R. Crowe P S No 32, Bronx June 6, 1908 Running high jump (100 pound class)—4 ft 7 in. E Windsor, P S No 43, Bronx, June 25, 1910. Putting 8-pound shot (115-pound class) —40 ft 4 in : C Walsh P. S. No 100 Brooklyn, June 12 1909 Running broad jump (115-pound class)—18 ft 8¼ in : N. Sloane, P S No 12 Bronx, June 15 1907 Running high jump (115-pound class)—4 ft 9 in F Hanek. P S No 23, Bronx June 16 1906 Putting 12-pound shot (heavyweight)—39 ft 7½ in.: H A. Clinton, P S No 12 Bronx June 6, 1908 Running high jump (heavyweight)—5 ft. 2 in., J. Myer. P. S. No 9 Brooklyn, June 15, 1907

HIGH SCHOOLS OUTDOOR RECORDS—Junior—100-yard dash—10 3-5s : George McNulty Erasmus Hall H S May 27, 1905; D Friend, Manual Training H S . May 29, 1909 220-yard run—23 3 5s George McNulty. Erasmus Hall H. S May 27 1905; B. Taylor. Boys H S , May 23 1908 Senior—100 yard dash—10 2-5s ; A. Cozzens, Manual Training H S , May 25, 1907; May 23 1908; J Ravenell H S Commerce, May 29 1909; May 28, 1910 220-yard run—22 4-5s : F Tompkins, DeWitt Clinton H S May 27 1905 440-yard run—52 3-5s ; A Cozzens Manual Training H S , May 23 1908 880-yard run—2m 4 4-5s . A Kiviat Curtis H S., May 29 1909 1-mile run—4m 40 3-5s ; F Younes Manual Training H S May 25 1907 120-yard high hurdles—16 3-5s , V. B. Havens Boys H S May 23 1908 220-yard low hurdles—26 2-5s ; H Starr, Boys H S , May 27 1905. 120-yard relay (880-yard class)—1m 38 3-5s : Townsend-Harris Hall (C Weg L. Levine A Von Bonin. O Tabor). June 3 1910 1-mile relay (heavyweight)—3m 33 3-5s., Manual Training H S (E Stevens. F Wheeler. F Finegan C Drew). June 3 1910 Running high jump—5 ft 9 in : H Rosenberg, Morris H S May 23, 1908 Running broad jump—21 ft. 2 in , H. Ludlam H S. Commerce. May 26 1906 Pole vault—10 ft 9 in : A Belcher Jamaica H S , May 28 1910 Putting 12-pound shot—49 ft 4¾ in : P Coffey Bryant H. S. May 28 1910 Throwing the discus (Greek style)—130 ft 3 in.; F. Finegan, Manual Training H S., May 28, 1910

ROWING—1-mile (8-oared)—5m 35s.: H. S Commerce, May 30, 1907.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS—Track and field—Held at Crotona Athletic Field, June 25, 1910 50-yard dash (85-pound class)—6 3-5s ; J Hallheimer P S No 30, Manhattan 60-yard dash (100-pound class)—7 1-5s ; R Morse P.S. No 89 Manhattan 70-yard dash (115-pound class)—8 1-5s.; H. Anderson P S. No 89, Manhattan 100-yard dash (unlimited weight class)—11s ; F Goodwin, P S No 5, Manhattan 360-yard relay (85-pound class)—45 2-5s . P S No 27 Manhattan (A Stevens, T. Brown H Deignan, E. Callahan) 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—55 4-5s : P S No 27 (G Amb H Schwartz, J McCabe, J Loftus) 440-yard relay (115-pound class)—51 1-5s ; P S. No 27 Manhattan (R De Maro, W. Buggeln. A Hoffman, J. Reinhardt) 880-yard relay (unlimited weight class)—1m 46 1-5s., P. S No 27, Manhattan (N Smith. A Lander. B Learner R Wright) Running high jump (85-pound class)—M Frank, P. S. No 62, Manhattan 4 ft 7 in : Running broad jump (85-pound class)—15 ft 3¼ in ; J Engleander P S. No. 77, Manhattan Running high jump (100 pound class)—4 ft 7 in ; E Windsor, P. S No 43, Bronx. Running broad jump (100-pound class)—16 ft 11 in ; D Shutkind P S. No 30 Manhattan. Putting 8-pound shot (115-pound class)—34 ft 10¼ in.: V S. Skliowitz P S No 64 Brooklyn Running broad jump (115-pound class)—18 ft 1½ in : M Rosenburg, P. S No 62. Manhattan Running high jump (unlimited weight class)—5 ft ; F. Lauterborn P S No 147, Manhattan Putting 12-pound shot (unlimited weight class)—35 ft 11 in ; M Kelly P S No 12 Bronx.

HIGH SCHOOLS INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS—Heldat Twenty third Regiment Armory Brooklyn, January 29 1910. Junior—100-yard dash—11s., E Trefrey Commercial H S 220-yard run—26s ; E. Trefrey Commercial H S. Senior—100-yard dash—10 4-5s , J. Ravenell H S Commerce 260-yard run—25 3-5s : A Van Winkle, Boys H S. 440-yard run—56s ; G Kelly, Manual Training H S 880-yard run—2m. 11 3-5s . H Reiner, Manual Training H S 1-mile run—4m 47 2-5s ' A Vessle. Commercial H S 100-yard high hurdles—15 1-5s : H Fonda Boys' H S 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—52 2-5s , Manual Training H S (R Palmer A Reed, J Blecher H Obst) 880-yard relay (120-pound class)—1m 46s : DeWitt Clinton H S (Schessinger, Slattery, Mishkind, Trenholm). 880-yard relay (freshmen)—1m. 43 2-5s : H S. Commerce (G Young K Lozier J Adler, C Burgess) Running high jump—5 ft. 6 in : E Stevens. Manual Training H S Putting 12-pound shot—48 ft 3 in : P T Coffey Bryant H S.

HIGH SCHOOLS OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS—Held at Crotona Park May 28, 1910 Junior—100-yard dash—10 4-5s.: Trefrey. Commercial H S. 220 yard run—23 4-5s : Trefrey Commercial H S. Senior—100-yard dash—10 2-5s ; J. Ravenell H S. Commerce 220-yard run—24 1 5s : D Friend, Manual Training H S. 440-yard run—53 2-5s. E Stevens, Manual Training H. S. 880-yard run—2m 05s : MacDonald. DeWitt Clinton H S 1 mile run—5m 13s ; Vesser Commercial H S 120 yard high hurdles—172-5s. H Fonda Boys H S 220-yard low hurdles—28 1-5s : C Drew, Manual Training H. S Pole vault—10 ft. 9 in A Belcher (won on jump-off) Jamaica H S . Running high jump—5 ft 8¼ in : E Stevens Manual Training H S Putting 12-pound shot—49 ft. 4¾ in : P Coffey, Bryant H S Running broad jump—20 ft 4 ¾ in : F Finegan Manual Training H S. Throwing the discus (Greek style)—130 ft 3 in : F. Finegan Manual Training H S 440-yard relay (100-pound class)—52 3-5s : Townsend-Harris Hall (E Hauser. S Bayer G Kallmann S Hoffman). 880-yard relay (120-pound class)—1m 38 3-5s : Townsend-Harris Hall (C Weg L Levine A Von Bonin O Tabor) 1 mile (unlimited weight class)—3m 33 3-5s : Manual Training H S (E. Stevens F. Wheeler F Finegan C Drew)

HIGH SCHOOLS CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS—Held at Celtic Park course, Long Island City —Distance about 3½ miles—Won by F Ruggiero Morris 19m 50s : second, A Vessee Commercial 19m 56s : third T Rooney Bryant 20m 6s The team scoring the lowest number of points wins the championship. The points for team honors—Manual Training, 89: DeWitt Clinton, 90; Commerce 110. Erasmus Hall 114 Bryant H. S. won the cross-country championship of the Borough of Queens, held at the Celtic Park course .

HIGH SCHOOL CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP OF QUEENS—Held at the Celtic Park course Long Island City —Distance about 3½ miles—Won by T Rooney Bryant, 20m second T Tanner. Bryant 20m 2 5s : third J Karle. Newtown, 20m 21 1-5s The team scoring the lowest number of points wins the championship The points for team honors follow—Bryant, 23; Newtown, 39; Jamaica, 66

SOCCER FOOTBALL. 1909-1910.

Elementary Schools. Final Standing of Teams.

	Won	Lost	Tied	Points		Won	Lost	Tied	Points.
P S 62, Manhattan	6	0	1	13	P S 19, Manhattan	2	4	0	4
P S 24 Manhattan.	5	0	1	11	P. S 93, Brooklyn. .	1	4	1	3
P S 9, Brooklyn .	4	2	0	8	P. S. 11, Brooklyn. . . .	0	3	0	0
P S 83, Manhattan. .	2	3	1	5					

HIGH SCHOOLS

	Won	Lost.	Tied.	Points		Won	Lost.	Tied	Points.
Manual Training	4	0	1	9	Morris	1	3	1	3
DeWitt Clinton	2	0	3	7	Boys'	1	4	0	2
Commerce	3	1	1	7	Curtis	1	4	0	2

BASKETBALL, 1909-1910

Elementary Schools. Per cent. rating of borough winners.—Manhattan—Junior. P S. No. 62; senior P. S No 62 Bronx—Junior, P. S. No. 42; senior. P S No 20 Brooklyn—Junior. P. S. No. 109. senior P. S No. 109. Queens—Junior, P. S. No 89; senior P. S. No 83. Richmond—Junior. P S. No 19. senior, P S No. 17. Per cent. rating of Manhattan winners

CITY WINNERS.

Juniors, P. S. No. 62, Manhattan; seniors P. S. No 62, Manhattan.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Stuyvesant	9	0	1,000	Flushing	4	5	.444
Newtown	7	2	.778	Erasmus Hall	4	5	444
Commerce	6	3	.667	Boys	3	6	333
Eastern District	5	4	.556	Far Rockaway	2	7	222
DeWitt Clinton	5	4	.556	Morris	0	9	000

BASEBALL.

Elementary Schools, Final. April 16, 1910, at Twenty-second Regiment Armory.—P. S. No. 62 Manhattan. 24; P. S. No. 83, Manhattan, 14.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Manhattan-Bronx-Richmond Division. Game to decide tie, won by High School of Commerce

	Won	Lost.	Pct.		Won	Lost.	Pct.
Commerce	4	1	.800	Morris	3	2	600
DeWitt Clinton	4	1	.800	Townsend-Harris Hall	1	4	250
Curtis	3	2	.600	Stuyvesant	0	5	.000

BROOKLYN DIVISION.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.		Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Commercial	3	0	1,000	Manual Training	1	2	333
Erasmus Hall	2	1	.666	Boys	0	3	000

Final city championship game won by Commercial High School

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS.—Held at Interior Baths, 232 West Sixtieth Street, New York City, April 23 1910. 20 yards (85-pound class)—11 3-5s, J Nerich, P S No 87 Manhattan. 40 yards (100-pound class)—28 1-5s.; D. McMann, P S. No. 128, Brooklyn. 60 yards (115-pound class)—48 3-5s., B. Lippi, P S. No. 128, Brooklyn 80 yards (unlimited weight class)—1m. 9 1-5s. E. Guillot, P S. No. 10, Brooklyn 160 yards-relay (unlimited weight class)—2m. 12 1-5s ; P S. No 19, Manhattan (M. Kutisker, H Shimer, J. Roman, A Palenscar).

HIGH SCHOOLS SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS.—Held at College of the City of New York, March 11, 1910. 50 yards—30 4-5s.; J. Hening, Townsend-Harris Hall. 100 yards—1m 10 3-5s., Hanreth, DeWitt Clinton H S 200 yards—2m 49 1-5s; H. W Rogers, Townsend-Harris Hall Plunge for distance—55 ft. 5 in , F Mayer, Townsend-Harris Hall 8-lengths relay (266 yards 2 in)—DeWitt Clinton H S

TARGET SHOOTING.—Individual championship for best score won in various team competitions won by M. M. Wiechers, Curtis H S Wingate trophy won by Morris H. S.

Best Indoor Records.

Track Records—40-yard—W D. Eaton, at Boston, Mass. 4 2-5s. 50-yard—W. D Eaton, at Boston, Mass. 5 2-5s. 60-yard—F L. Lukeman, at Montreal, March 30, 1908, 6 1-5s., D. E. Myers, New York, December 12 1882; Washington Delgado, at New York, February 4, 1901, W J. Keating, Albany, N Y., February 8 1910 and R. Cloughen, New York, January 28, 1910, and December 1 1908, 6 2-5s 65-yard —Lawson Robertson, at New York, February, 1908, 7s 70-yard—William A. Schick at New York, February 28, 1903. J J. Archer and R. Cloughen, New York, February 5, 1910, 7 1-5s. 100-yard—Bernard J Wefers, at Brooklyn, 10s 130 yards—12 4-5s., R Cloughen, New York February 11, 1909. 150-yard—J J Eller New York, October 5, 1909, 15 4-5s 220-yard—Lawson Robertson at New York 23 1-5s. 300-yard—Lawson Robertson, at New York, 33 1-5s. 440-yard—Harry Hillman, at Brooklyn 50 4-5s 600-yard—M W. Sheppard, at New York, March, 1908, 1m, 13 4-5s 880-yard—M. W Sheppard, at New York, 1m. 58s. 1 000-yard—M. W. Sheppard, at New York, 2m.17 4-5s. One-mile—4m. 19 4-5s. H L Trube New York, February 13 1909 One-and-a-half-miles—6m. 57 3-5s., D. C Munson, at New York February, 1905. Two-miles—9m 14 1-5s., G. V. Bonbag, Buffalo, N Y., February 26, 1910. Three miles —14m 29 2-5s., G. V. Bonbag, Buffalo N. Y., January 29, 1910. Four miles—19m 43 3-5s., G. V Bonbag New York, March 13, 1909. Five miles—24m 59 2-5s , G. V. Bonbag, New York, March 16 1909. Six miles—30m. 42s., G. V. Bonbag, New York March 20, 1909 Seven miles—35m. 50 3-5s , G V. Bonbag New York, March 20, 1909. Ten miles—54m. 19 1-5s., L Tawinima, New York, March 27, 1909 Twenty miles—2h. 3m 47s., James Clark, Boston, Mass. February 5, 1910.

Hurdles—40 yards—Low hurdles, T N. Richards, Lafayette, Ind., February 19 1910 5s. 50 yards —High hurdles, Forest Smithson, at Portland, Ore., April 12, 1908. 6 2-5s 60 yards—Low hurdles, J. J. Eller, New York February 26, 1910 7 3-5s 5 hurdles. 3 ft. 6 in high. 8s., F Smithson San Francisco, February 19, 1909. 70 yards—Low hurdles, J J. Eller, February 5, 1910. 8 2-5s. 5 hurdles F. Smithson, March 10, 1908, 8 4-5s. 80 yards—7 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in. high 9 3-5s. F Smithson San Francisco, February 19, 1909. 100 yards—8 hurdles 3 ft. 6 in high, 10 yards apart, first hurdle 20 yards from start, last hurdle 10 yards from finish, 12 1-5s., J. S. Hill, Baltimore, January 9, 1907. 100 yards—10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in high, 12 1-5s., S. C. Northridge Brooklyn March 30, 1907. 220 yards—10 hurdles. 3 ft. 6 in. high, John J. Eller, at New York, 1908, 28 2-5s. 10 hurdles, 2 ft. 6 in high Harry L. Hillman at New York, 26 1-5s.

Shot Putting—12-pound—55 ft.; 16-pound—47 ft. 6½ in., W W Coe 56-pound—P. McDonald, New York, 1908, 16 ft. 3-8 in.; M. J. Sheridan at St. Louis March 20, 1908, 15 ft. 6¾ in.

Pole Vault for Distance—28 ft 2 in., Platt Adams, New York, October 31, 1910

Running High Jump—H. F Porter, at New York February 16, 1908, 6 ft. 3½ in.

Running High Kick—H B Beebe, at Southboro, Mass., March 19, 1908 9 ft 8½ in

Relay 2,400 yards, Irish-American A. C. team (J. Bromilow, W. O. Robbins, A. R Kiviat, H. Schaaf), New York February 5, 1910, 5m 6 1-5s.

Three-Legged Races—40 yards—5 1-5s , H. L. Hillman Jr., and Lawson Robertson Washington, D C February 20 1909. 90 yards—10 1-5s., W. J. Keating and W. Slade, New York May 2 1910. 100 yards—11s., H. L Hillman, Jr., and Lawson Robertson, Brooklyn N. Y., April 24, 1909.

Throwing 56-pound Weight for Height—16 ft. 2 3-16 in. C Walsh, New York October 31, 1910.

Running Hop, Step and Jump—48 ft. 2 in., Dan Ahearn, New York, October 31, 1910

Bicycling.

PROFESSIONAL MOTOR-PACED RECORDS IN COMPETITION.

Dist.	Time.	Holder	Place	Date	Dist	Time	Holder	Place	Date
1 m.	1.09 1-5	Hugh McLean	Chas.Riv.Park	Aug 27,1903	26 m	29.29 3-5	R. A Walthour	Chas.Riv Park	May 31 1904
2 m.	2 19	Hugh McLean	Chas.Riv Park	Aug 27 1903	27 m.	30 30 1-5	R. A Walthour	Chas Riv Park	May 31 1904
3 m	3 31 3-5	James Moran	Chas.Riv.Park	June 28,1904	28 m	31 33 2-5	R. A Walthour	Chas Riv Park	May 31 1904
4 m	4 43	H Caldwell...	Chas.Riv Park	Sept 1,1903	29 m.	32.48	R. A Walthour	Chas Riv Park	May 31 1904
4 m.	4 43	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv Park	May 31 1904	30 m	33.59 3-5	R. A Walthour	Chas Riv Park	May 31 1904
5 m.	5.51	R. A Walthour	Chas Riv Park	May 31 1904	31 m	36 26	H Caldwell	Chas Riv Park	Sept 1 1903
6 m.	7 00 1-5	R A Walthour	Chas.Riv Park	May 31 1904	32 m	37.37 1-5	H Caldwell	Chas.Riv Park	Sept 1 1903
7 m	8 07 3-5	R A Walthour	Chas.Riv Park	May 31,1904	33 m	38 48 4-5	H. Caldwell	Chas.Riv Park	Sept 1.1903
8 m.	9 14 1-5	R A.Walthour	Chas.Riv Park	May 31,1904	34 m	39 57 3-5	H Caldwell	Chas.Riv Park	Sept. 1 1903
9 m.	10 22	R A.Walthour	Chas.Riv Park	May 31,1904	35 m.	41.07 3-5	H Caldwell	Chas Riv Park	Sept 1 1903
10 m	11.29 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	36 m.	42.18 1-5	H Caldwell	Chas Riv Park	Sept 1 1903
11 m	12.36 1-5	R. A Walthour	Chas.Riv Park	May 31,1904	37 m	43 28 1 5	H Caldwell	Chas Riv Park	Sept 1,1903
12 m	13.43	R. A Walthour	Chas.Riv Park	May 31 1904	38 m.	44.39 1 5	H Caldwell	Chas Riv Park	Sept 1 1903
13 m.	14.50 2-5	R. A Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	39 m.	45.49 2-5	H. Caldwell	Chas Riv Park	Sept 1 1903
14 m.	15.57 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	40 m.	47 00	H. Caldwell	Chas.Riv Park	Sept 1 1903
15 m.	17 03 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	41 m.	48 10 4-5	H. Caldwell	Chas.Riv Park	Sept 1 1903
16 m	18 10 3-5	R A Walthour	Chas.Riv Park	May 31,1904	42 m	49.21 1-5	H. Caldwell	Chas Riv Park	Sept 1 1903
17 m	19.17 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv Park	May 31,1904	43 m.	50.31 1-5	H Caldwell	Chas Riv Park	Sept 1 1903
18 m	20 24 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv Park	May 31,1904	44 m	51 41 1-5	H. Caldwell	Chas Riv Park	Sept 1 1903
19 m.	21 31 4-5	R.A.Walthour	Chas.Riv Park	May 31,1904	45 m.	52 50 4-5	H. Caldwell	Chas.Riv Park	Sept 1 1903
20 m.	22 37 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv Park	May 31,1904	46 m	54 23 4-5	H Caldwell	Chas Riv Park	Sept 1 1903
21 m	23 43 3-5	R A Walthour	Chas.Riv Park	May 31,1904	47 m	55 49 3-5	H. Caldwell	Chas Riv Park	Sept. 1 1903
22 m.	24 51 4-5	R A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31 1904	48 m	57 21 1-5	H Caldwell	Chas Riv Park	Sept. 1 1903
23 m	25.59	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv Park	May 31,1904	49 m.	58 44 1-5	H. Caldwell	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept 1.1903
24 m.	27 07 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas Riv Park	May 31,1904	50 m.	59 59	H Caldwell	Chas.Riv Park	Sept 1 1903
25 m	28 14 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	100 m.	2.48 11 4-5	H. Caldwell	Revere Mass.	Sept 8,1904

Fastest mile in competition. 1 06 1-5. R A. Walthour. Charles River Park, Mass . May 31. 1904

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME-PACED RECORDS.

¼ m..	0 19	S. H. Wilcox...	Salt Lake City	Aug. 28 1910	4 m	4.18 2-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's Cal	June 27 1909
½ m.	0 27 4-5	J S. Johnson..	Nashville . .	Oct. 29.1896	5 m.	5.23 1-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's. Cal	Jun-27,1909
½ m.	0.38 2-5	Hardy Downing	Salt Lake City	July 29,1910	6 m .	6.28 1-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's Cal	Jun-27 1909
¾ m	0 55	Ray Duer	Salt Lake City	Aug 28,1910	7 m.	7 33 3 5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang s Cal	June 27 1909
1 m	1 05	Ray Duer	Los Ang's. Cal	June 27.1909	8 m..	8.38 1 5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal	Jun-27 1909
2 m .	2 09 4-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's. Cal	June 27.1909	9 m..	9 45 4 5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang s Cal	June 27,1909
3 m	3 14 2-5	Ray Duer.. ..	Los Ang's, Cal	June 27,1909	10 m..	11.06 2 5	Ray Duer . .	Los Ang's, Cal.	Jun- 27 1909

All competition records upward have erased time trials.

On June 3, 1910, George Kreamer paced by an automobile, rode a mile in 58s. on the Los Angeles (Cal.) Motordrome—a 1-mile circular board track

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—UNPACED RECORDS.

1 6m	0 15 4-5	A. J Clarke....	Salt Lake City	June 10,1910	3m .	6 09 1-5	E A Pye . .	Salt Lake City	Aug 28.1910
¼ m..	0 23 4-5	Iver Lawson ..	Salt Lake City	July 4 1908	4 m.	8 34 3-5	Saxon Williams	Salt Lake City	July 20 1909
½ m	0 33 4-5	Iver Lawson...	Salt Lake City	Aug 18.1908	5 m.	10.38	Saxon Williams	Salt Lake City.	July 30 1909
½ m	0 50 2-5	A J Clarke	Saltair . .	Aug 24,1908	10 m .	23 09 2-5	W.W Hamilton	Denver. Col	July 9 1898
¾ m.	1.19	A. J Clarke...	Salt Lake City	July 8.1910	15 m.	35 03	W.W.Hamilton	Denver. Col ..	July 9 1898
1 m.	1.59	A J Clarke ...	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 2,1910	20 m..	47.08 2-5	W W.Hamilton	Denver Col ..	July 9,1898
2 m..	4.01 3-5	E A Pye	Salt Lake City.	Aug.28 1910	25 m.	59.15 2-5	W.W Hamilton	Denver. Col ..	July 9,1898

1 hour, 25 miles. 600 yards. W. W. Hamilton. Denver, July 9, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION—UNPACED RECORDS.

Dist	Time.	Holder.	Place	Date	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date
¼ m	0 28 1-5	F L Kramer....	Vailsburg....	May 4 1902	3 m .	5.35 3-5	Iver Lawson ...	Salt Lake City	July 25 1906
*¼ m	0 37 3-5	P. O Hehir.....	Vailsburg, . .	Oct. 2,1910	4 m.	8.18 2-5	A. J Clarke ...	Salt Lake City	June 2.1910
*½ m	0.51 1-5	A. J. Clarke	Saltair, Utah .	Aug 19,1908	5 m.	9.42 4-5	Iver Lawson.....	Salt Lake City	Aug 24 1908
*¾ m	1 18	W F Sims	Washington	Aug 15,1898	10 m..	20 04 3-5	John B dell . . .	Park Sq. Bos	Feb 15,1908
*¾ m	1.21	F L Kramer.....	Salt Lake City	July 5.1907	15 m..	33.15	Alf ed Goullet...	Vailsburg	Aug 17.1910
*1 m	1.48 3-5	A. J. Clarke.....	Ogden. Utah.	July 17,1903	20 m.	43.39	Walter De Mara.	Vailsburg ...	Aug 24 1910
*2 m	3.38 1-5	A J Clarke	Salt Lake City	Aug. 2,1910	25 m..	54.13	F. L Kramer. ...	New Haven...	July 14,1910

* Made in handicap

A handicap record from scratch is recognized as competition record if the time made is better than has been made in any scratch race of the same distance One hour. 28 miles. 19 yards. W Hedspeth. Dayton. O., July 31, 1902.

AMATEUR COMPETITION—UNPACED.

Dist.	Time	Holder	Place	Date	Dist	Time	Holder	Place.	Date.
1 6 m	20 4-5	P. Lawrence .	Vailsburg . . .	Sept. 5.1909	10 m	21 24	J P Linley . .	New Haven .	May 30.1902
¼ m	28 2-5	M L Hurley...	Vailsburg	July 27 1902	15 m	35 39	G H. Collett...	New York City.	May 30,1900
*¼ m	.38 4-5	W S Fenn	Hartford	Sept. 3.1900	20 m	45 40 2-5	E Stouder ...	New Haven..	Aug 5 1901
*½ m	.56 4-5	W. De Mara ...	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 20 1907	25 m	1 00 39	Ed W Forrest .	Vailsburg. .	July 28,1901
*¾ m	1 18	M. L Hurley...	Providence...	July 1 1901	30 m	1 13 36	J P Jacobson	New York City	Aug 25 1899
*¾ m	1.24 4-5	W De Mara....	Ogden. Utah .	July 21,1907	40 m	1 39 56 3-5	J P Jacobson .	New York City	Aug 25 1899
*1 m	1 55 3-5	J. B Hume	Salt Lake City.	July 28.1906	50 m	2 05.00 4-5	J P Jacobson..	New York City	Aug 25 1899
2 m	3 51	Hal McCormack	Salt Lake City	Aug. 13,1909	75 m.	3 30.36 1-5	W Torrence ...	New York City	Aug 25,1899
3 m	5 52 1-5	A Carter ...	Ogden Utah	Aug 3 1905	100 m	4 57 24 2-5	W. Torrence ..	New York City	Aug 25 1899
5 m	10.11 1-5	Edw Mayer..	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 12,1909					

* Made in handicap

1 hour. 24 miles. 1,479 yards. George H Collett. New York City. May 30 1900

AMATEUR AGAINST TIME—UNPACED.

Dist	Time	Holder	Place	Date	Dist	Time	Holder.	Place	Date
1 6 m	16 4-5	P Lawrence	Vailsburg. .	Aug 25.1909	1 m.	1 55	Parley Giles. .	Saltair, Utah..	July 28 1908
¼ m	24 4-5	A Crebs. . . .	Saltair, Utah .	June 1 1908	2 m.	4 09	Parley Giles . .	Ogden. Utah	July 8 1908
½ m	33 2-5	A B Simons...	Deming	May 26.1899	3 m.	6.25 3-5	Parley Giles. .	Salt Lake City	Aug 4, 1908
½ m.	53 1-5	P Lawrence.. . .	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 8.1908	4 m	8 51 2-5	Parley Giles . .	Ogden Utah .	Aug 20 1908
¾ m	1 21 1-5	J G Heil	Denver	July 31.1897	5 m..	11 00	Parley Giles	Ogden Utah..	Aug 20 1908
¾ m.	1 23 3-5	P Lawrence.....	Saltair, Utah	Aug. 19.1908					

BICYCLING—*Continued.*

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS COMPETITION—AMATEUR.

(Under N. C. A. Rules.)

Dist	Time	Made By	Place.	Date
¼ m	0 38	F. L. Valiant	Daytona, Fla	Mar. 25, 1909
½ m.	0 40 3-5	Courtney Peer	Plainfield, N. J	Sept. 7, 1908
¾ m	1.23	S. R. Morrison	Val. Str. L. I	Oct 6, 1907
1 m	2.02	(Henry Surman.) R. L. Guthridge (S. C. Haberle.)	Wilfield, N.J.	Aug. 8 1908
2 m.	5 07 1 5	J. B. Hawkins	Val Str. L. I.	Nov. 8, 1908
3 m	7.21	Jerome Steinert	Rye Beach, N.Y	Sept. 12, 1909
5 m	12 28 2-5	J. B. Hawkins	Val. Str. L. I.	Nov. 8, 1908

Dist	Time	Made By	Place.	Date
10 m	23 53	Archie Rawlings	Tampa, Fla.	July 4, 1908
15 m	34 47 4-5	I. Lewin	Val Str. L. I	May 19 1907
20 m	53 20	J. M. Eifler	Val Str. L. I	July 26, 1908
		Jerome Steinert	Val. Str. L. I	Oct 3 1909
25 m.	1 03 10	Wm. F. Blum	Chicago, Ill	July 4 1907
50 m	2 21.18	Raymond Nelson	At. City, N.J	May 3, 1908
60 m.	2 46 00	Raymond Nelson	At. City, N.J	May 3 1908
100 m	5.19.23	Joseph Kopsky	Flo l Pk), L.I	Sept 11 1910

An unpaced road record for 15 miles. of 43 29. was established by John Becht, at Valley Stream, L.I., Aug. 29, 1909

N. C. A. PROFESSIONAL SPRINT CHAMPIONSHIPS—NATIONAL CIRCUIT, 1910.

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	Total Points
Frank L. Kramer	9	1	2	0	52
Jos. A. Fogler	3	4	1	1	30
P. O'Sullivan Hebir	1	1	4	2	18
Fred Hill	1	2	1	0	13
E. F. Root	0	2	2	9	12
Floyd Krebs	0	2	1	3	11
John Bedell	0	2	1	1	9
Peter Drobach	1	0	0	1	6
Menus Bedell	0	0	2	0	4
Albert Crebs	0	1	0	0	3
Alfred Goullet	0	0	1	0	2
Charles Stein	0	0	0	2	2
Percy Lawrence	0	0	0	1	1
Fred G. West	0	0	0	1	1
"Jumbo" Wells	0	0	0	1	1

Firsts count 5 points, Seconds, 3 points; Thirds, 2 points, Fourths, 1 point.

N. C. A. PROFESSIONAL PACED CHAMPIONSHIP 1910.

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d	4th.	Total Points.
Elmer L. Collins	95	9	2	0	156
George Wiley	12	13	3	0	105
James F. Moran	5	6	3	0	49
Ray F. Duer	6	2	0	0	36
Carlo Vanoni	2	3	4	2	28
S. H. Wilcox	2	4	0	0	22
Fred Hill	1	3	2	2	20
Walter DeMara	1	2	2	0	15
Menus Bedell	0	3	2	1	14
Hardy Downing	0	4	0	0	12
Peter Drobach	1	1	1	0	10
Emil Agraz	2	0	0	0	10
Joseph A. Fogler	1	1	0	0	8
Clarence Carmen	1	0	1	1	8
P. O'Sullivan Hebir	0	2	1	0	8
John Bedell	0	1	2	0	7
W. L. Mitten	0	1	0	0	3
Frank L. Kramer	0	1	0	0	3
Al. Halstead	0	0	1	0	2
E. F. Root	0	0	1	0	2
Norman Anderson	0	0	1	0	2
Fred G. West	0	0	1	0	2

Firsts count, 5 points. Seconds. 3 points; Thirds. 2 points; Fourths, 1 point.

N. C. A. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1910.

Rider	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Points
Frank Blatz	4	0	0	0	20
Chester A. Smith	0	2	3	0	12
Jerome Steinert	1	1	1	1	11
Herman Kjeldsen	0	1	1	1	6
H. Van den Dries	1	0	0	0	5
Adam Byerman	0	1	0	2	5
Earl Adams	0	1	0	0	3
Carl F. Ericson	0	0	1	0	2
Walter Andrews	0	0	0	1	1
Lewis Cone	0	0	0	1	1

Champions at various distances: ¼ mile, Jerome Steinert, Hicksville L. I., ⅓ mile, Henry Van den Dries, New York City; ½ mile, 1 mile, 2 miles, 5 miles, Frank Blatz, Jersey City, N. J.

IMPORTANT CYCLING EVENTS OF 1909-10.

Georges Parent won the 100-kilometre world's professional paced championship, at Brussels, Belgium, July 25, 1910, in 1h 22m. 33 4-5s. G. Friol, France, won the 1,000-metres world's professional championship. H. Hens won the 100-kilometre world's amateur championship in 1h. 22m. 46 4-5s., and W. J. Bailey won the 1,000-metre world's amateur championship in 1m. 45 2-5s. Paul Guignard holds the record made at Munich September 15, 1909, in the time of 59m. 1s. Guignard also holds the 1-hour professional paced record, made the same time and place, of 63 miles 189 8 yards. At Munich, Guignard on July 23, 1909, rode 31 miles 1,198 yards in the half-hour (a record).

The amateur 1-hour motor-paced record is 56 miles 1,128 yards, and was made by Francois Cuzin at Munich September 30, 1909. Cuzin completed 100-kilometres in 1h. 5m. 45 2-5s. Leon Meredith won the 100-kilometre amateur paced championship, for the fifth consecutive time, at Copenhagen, August 19, 1909 in 1h. 39m. 8 4-5s.

Arthur Van der Stuyft made 2-hour paced record at Leipsic, Germany, October 11, 1908, at 106 miles 1,498 yards.

Joe Noe of the Wheel Club of America, reduced the record from New York to Philadelphia and return to 13h. 58m. on August 22, 1910.

Six-day races held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, December 6 to 12, 1909, two men team race. Final score—1, Rutt, Germany, and Clarke, Australia, 2,660 miles 1 lap ($1,600); 2, Root and Fogler, 2,660 miles ($1,000); 3, Waltbour and Collins, 2,660 miles ($750); 4, Hill and Stein, 2,660 miles ($600); 5, Halstead and Hebir, 2,659 miles, 9 laps ($500); 6, Mitten and West, 2,659 miles, 9 laps ($350); 7, Lawson and De Mara, 2,659 miles, 8 laps ($250); 8, Georger and Georget, 2,659 miles, 6 laps; 9, Anderson and Vanoni, 2,631 miles, 5 laps. Record of 2,737 miles and 1 lap, held by McFarland and Moran, in 1908.

Berlin, Germany, January 2, 1910, 2-men team race—Won by Walter Rutt, Germany, and J. Clarke, Australia, with 2,332½ miles; R. Walthour, United States, and Stoll, Holland; and Berthet and Brocco, France, tied for second place; third, Stabe and Pawke, Germany; fourth, E. Root and J. Fogler, United States. In a special race to decide the tie for second place Stoll beat Brocco.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 5, 1910, 2-men team race, 10 hours daily—Won by P. Drobach and F. Hill, Boston, with 1,353 miles 8 laps; second, W. Demara, Omaha, and Charles Stein, Brooklyn; third, Bedell brothers, Long Island.

Compiled by R. F. Kelsey, Chairman Board of Control, National Cycling Association.

Yachting.

THE most important feature of the season 1910 was the international contest between the American and Spanish sonder boats off Marblehead Mass for the cup offered by President Taft which was won by the C. F Adams s American yacht Harpoon Results of important races follow:

June 25, New York A C. Block Island race from Huckleberry Island to west harbor of Block Island. R I, 100 miles—Won by R B Budd's Wanderer IV.

June 26, Kiel, Germany—Schooner Westward owner A. S. Cochran, New York won the Jubilee prize.

July 2, Brooklyn Yacht Club challenge cup, course. 280 miles, from Huckleberry Island Long Island Sound; finish, Gravesend Bay—Won by Walalua (H L. Stone). Corrected time—62h. 44m. 57s : second Rowdy (H S Duell) Corrected time—66h 37m ; third, Amorita (F G Bragdon) Corrected time—67h 19m.

July 28, Manchester, Mass , Seawanhaka cup for 21-rater yachts. Manchester Y. C , Massachusetts (defender), defeated the Canadian challenger St Lawrence, of the Royal St Lawrence Yacht Club.

July 31, Indian Harbor. Manhasset Bay challenge cup for 30-foot sloops—Won by S Wainwright's (N. Y A. C) Cara-Mia, with 10 points (2 first and 2 second places). George Lee's Mavourneen second with 9 points (1 first, 1 second and 1 third); R A Monk's Windward third, with 8 points (1 first 2 thirds)

August 5. New York Yacht Club's cruise from Huntington L I., to New London, Ct., 65 miles—Commodore's cup for schooners, first division, won by F. F. Brewster s Elmina Time—6h. 30m 34s.; second division, won by J. B. Ford s Katrina Time—6h 15m 34s , for sloops and yawls, first division, won by M F Plant s Shimna. Time—6h 45m 45s.; second division, won by J. P. Morgan, Jr., Phryne. Time—5h 59m 18s

August 6 New York Yacht Club's cruise from New London, Ct., to Newport, R. I., 40 miles The winners of the various classes were: Francis M. Whitehouse s schooner Iris, 3h. 24m. 48s., in the motor class auxiliartes. which beat Vencedor 14s. Windward in 2h. 45m. 41s., in Class P, from Cara-Mia by 7m. 51s. Dorelio in 3h. 2m 40s , in Class N, from Phantom by 1m. 54s. Polaris in 3h 52m. 48s , in Class M. from Eleanora by 7m 35s Elmina, Vagrant and Alera won in their respective classes in 3h. 25m 44s., 3h. 9m 51s. and 4h 46m. 50s respectively, and Winsome won in the 65-foot sloop class from Aurora and Hester in 3h 11m 5s

August 8, New York Yacht Club cruise from Newport to Vineyard Haven, Mass , 37 miles. Cup winners: Aloha cups for auxiliaries—The Intrepid, 9h. 18m. 25s. and the Seneca, 8h. 14m 15s. Rear Commodore's cups—The Elmina, 7h. 44m. 46s , first division of schooners; the Irolita, 7h. 24m 24s., second division of schooners; the Aurora, 7h. 10m 4s., first division of sloops, and the Cara-Mia, 7h. 1m 15s. second division of sloops Class winners are: Motor auxiliaries, the Iris, 8h. 10m. 27s..; N. Y. Y. C. 30-footers, the Alera, 9h 41m. 50s.; Class P sloops, the Cara-Mia. 7h. 3m. 11s.; Class N sloops, the Dorello, 8h. 4m. 31s : Class M sloops, The Adventuress. 7h. 25 m. 4s.; Class L sloops, the Shimna, 7h. 22m. 31s.; Class K sloops, the Aurora, 7h. 10m 1s.; Class 65-footers, one desi n, the Aurora, 7h. 42m 18s : Class F schooners, the Vagrant, 8h 35m. 14s.; Class E schooners, the Dervish; Class D schooners, the Irolita. 7h. 24m. 24s , Class schooners, special, the Ariel beating the Sea Fox only 6s in 7h, 57m. 52s.; Class B schooners, the Elmina, 7h. 44m. 46s.

August 10. Cruise of the New York Yacht Club, fifth squadron run, from Vineyard Haven to New Bedford; distance 30 miles Wind east, east-southeast and southeast; tide, against the yachts through Vineyard Sound The winners were: The Sea Fox in Class B, beating the Elmina 1m 12s on corrected time; the Sea Fox in special class, beating the Ariel 12m. 35s.; the Irolita in Class D, beating the Katrina 2m. 23s ; the Dervish in Class E special, beating the Vagrant 4m 36s.; the Vagrant in Class F, beating the Miladi 8m. 10s.; the Nepsi in the New York Yacht Club 30-footers, beating the Alera 5m. 6s ; the Cara-Mia in Class P, beating the Windward 6m. 59s.; the Dorello in Class N, beating the Phantom 4m 20s : the Adventuress in Class M, beating the Irondequoit 1m 26s.; the Shimna in Class L, beating the Mimosa II 21m. 44s ; the Aurora in Class K, beating the Winsome 2m 3s , the A rora again in the one design 65-foot class, beating the Winsome 1m. 57s., elasped time, and the Vencedor in the auxiliary class, beating the Intrepid 1m. 39s. The Navy challenge cup for schooners was on by the Irolita, and that for sloops and yawls by the Nepsi.

August 11 New York Yacht Club cruise, sixth and last squadron run, from New Bedford to Newport, distance 27 miles Wind, fresh, southeast and east-southeast. The Elmina won the Alumni Association of the United States Navy challenge cup for schooners as well as her class prize and the Banzai, the New York Y C 30-footer, took the association's price for sloops. The Elmina in her class victory defeated the Sea Fox by 38m. 54s in elapsed and 36m 14s corrected time. The other winners were: The Iris in the auxiliary class; the Winsome, in Class K, beating the Istalena 36s., beating the Aurora 2m. 17s., and beating the Hester 5m 52s . the Winsome in the 65-foot one design class; the Vagrant, in Class F, beating the Miladi 5m 8s : the Dervish, in Class E (special), beating the Vagrant 4m 2(s . the Katrina, in Class D, beating the Irolita 4m. 20s . beating the Ariel 4 n. 23s, and beating the Taormina 9m. 5s ; the Banzai in the New York Y C class, beating the Nepsi 14s

August 12 Newport, R I New York Yacht Club race for the late King Edward s cup. Schooners and sloops in one class Course. 35½ miles Wind, southwest by south, 8 knots—Won by Aurora. 4h. 37m 50s ; Winsome, second. 4h 38m 44s ; Elmina, third 4h. 39 n 7s

August 17 Marblehead Mass First international sonder class contest for the President Taft cup; 24 miles, over a 12-mile rrianguiar course. Result. Harpoon, C. F Adams. 2d (American), 2h 3m 34s ; Beaver, C H. W Foster (American). 2h 3m 46s.; Cima Guy Lowell (American), 2h 3m. 48s , Chonta, Luis Arana (Spanish). 2h 11m. 59s ; Pappoose. A Echeguren (Spanish), 2h 16m. 27s.; Mosquito II . V. L. Doriga (Spanish). 2h 21m 54s

August 18 Second contest for President Taft cup. Result: Harpoon, 2h. 25m 33s.; Cima. 2h 26m 39s : Beaver, 2h 27m 8s . Chonta. 2h. 28m. 9s , Pappoose, 2h. 35m. 34s.; Mosquito II., 2h. 46m 10s

August 19 Third contest for President Taft cup Result: Harpoon, 2h. 59m 56s , Beaver, 3h 3m. 21s ; Cima, 3h. 4m 13s. Chonta 3h 8 n 43s.; Mosquito, 3h. 20m. 35s ; Pappoose. 3h 26m 11s

August 20 Fourth contest for President Taft cup. Result: Harpoon, 2h. 14m 30s ; Beaver, 2h 16m 37s. Cima 2h 18m 37s ; Chonta. 2h 36m 47s ; Pappoose, 2h. 38m 26s.; Mosquito, 2h. 41m 14s. The Harpoon won the contest

August 20, Chicago Ill Sir Thomas Lipton cup. The yacht Spray, of the Chicago Yacht Club, sailed by F A Price, won with a percentage of 271.4 The Spray has held the cup for the last year, winning it easily in the 1909 races

August 22 Marblehead, Mass Governor Draper s cup was won by C H W Foster's the Beaver

September 2 Atlantic Yacht Club Sea Gate Massachusetts won the interstate race against New York with 36 points to 27 by winning first place with Amoret second place with Timandra and fifth place with Mavourneen Thompson cup was won by Grayjacket

September 3 Atlantic Yacht Club Sea Gate Boston won the intercity races over a course of 18 miles by taking first, second and fourth places Results. Timandra (J B Fallon, Jr Boston) 3h 26m : Amoret (H. S Wheelock, Boston), 3h. 27m , Cara-Mia (S. Wainwright, New York), 3h 30m ; Mavourneen (George Lee. Boston). 3h 31m ; Windward (R Monks New York). 3h 31m ; Crescent (A. G Hill, New York). 3h 52m

September 14 Sea Gate. N Y Grayjacket won the Childs and Wilson cup over a course of 11½ miles in 2h. 1m 9s

NOTE.—For International Races for the America s Cup see 1910 Almanac page 393.

Cricket.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.
FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS:

Club	P.	W	L.	D	P. C	Club.	P.	W.	L	D	P.C.
Staten Island	10	7	0	3	1.000	Bensonhurst	9	3	5	1	.375
New York Veterans	10	8	1	1	.888	Bellevue	9	1	5	3	.167
Richmond County	10	4	5	1	.444	Crescent A C	10	1	8	1	.111

The individual averages follow:

BATTING AVERAGES.

Name and Club	Ings	T N O	High Score	Runs	Avg
M. R. Cobb, Staten Island	9	5	*101	273	68 25
J. A. Simpson, Crescent	6	1	*63	194	38 80
E. H. L Steinthal, Staten Island	11	2	*111	312	34 66
A. G. Laurie, Staten Island	10	1	119	308	34.22
S. Deane, Veterans	6	0	64	200	33 33
J. H. Briggs, Richmond County	10	0	77	276	27 60
E. B. Reece, Bensonhurst	10	2	*74	209	26.12
W. C. Baber, Staten Island	8	1	*65	173	24 71
F. A W. Ireland, Staten Island	5	1	46	98	24.50
F J. Prendergast, Veterans	10	1	57	202	22 44
A S. Durrant, Veterans	4	0	56	88	22.00
J. N. Escobal, Richmond County	10	0	51	210	21.00
C. E. Marshall, Bensonhurst	10	1	52	175	19 44
F. S. Franklin, Bensonhurst	9	1	63	153	19.12
C H Clarke, Staten Island	5	1	*42	76	19.00
L. W. Stoughton, Richmond County	6	1	*50	89	17.80
H. L. Ross, Richmond County	8	0	38	141	17.63
F. C. Kaye, Veterans	6	4	*23	35	17 50
G. W. Hayman, Veterans	10	0	43	171	17.10
Dr. C. C. Beling, Veterans	9	1	*39	134	16.75
G. H. Ledyard, Staten Island	5	3	*13	32	16.00
J. C M. White, Bensonhurst	1	0	16	16	16.00
J. S. Bretz, Veterans	8	2	44	91	15.17
W. F Jackson, Crescent A. C	9	1	24	114	14.25
F A Sarjeant, Bensonhurst	9	0	34	126	14 00
W. B Ottewill, Bensonhurst	5	2	20	42	14 00
E O Challenger, Richmond County	5	2	31	41	13 67
R. Roughton, Staten Island	6	0	36	81	13 50
O. Turville, Richmond County	8	1	*31	92	13 14
H. J. Loughton, Richmond County	6	4	*9	26	13 00
J. M Christie, Bensonhurst	7	0	46	89	12.71
T H Clarke, Bensonhurst	5	0	42	62	12 40
D. G. Humble, Bellevue	6	1	*22	61	12 20
G. W Barnes, Veterans	3	0	17	36	12.00
K. E. Klegg, Crescent A. C	2	1	*7	11	11.00
H. Manley, Staten Island	1	0	11	11	11 00
G Delvalle, Bensonhurst	6	0	25	65	10.83
H. Denby, Staten Island	2	0	19	21	10 50
C. H E. Griffith, Staten Island	8	1	22	71	10.14

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES

Name and Club	Balls	Mds.	Runs	Wkts	Avg
D. G. Birkett, Bensonhurst	102	5	32	6	5.33
F A. W Ireland, Staten Island	324	11	141	23	6 13
A G Laurie, Staten Island	261	12	135	19	7 11
H J Laughton, Richmond County	157	6	79	10	7 90
M. R Cobb, Staten Island	513	20	218	25	8.72
O Turville, Richmond County	472	11	271	30	9.03
J H Briggs, Richmond County	728	22	417	44	9 48
F. F. Kelly, Veterans	494	14	270	27	10.00
G. W Hayman, Veterans	263	4	159	15	10.60
J. M. Christie, Bensonhurst	314	7	202	19	10 63
W. C Baber, Staten Island	394	11	214	20	10.70
C. H Clarke, Staten Island	246	4	158	14	11 29
F. A Sarjeant, Bensonhurst	334	7	197	17	11 59
W. Bonnar, Crescent	450	8	257	21	12 24
D. G Humble, Bellevue	408	12	235	17	13.82
E. B. Reece, Bensonhurst	145	3	99	7	14.14
F. J. Prendergast, Veterans	411	8	232	15	15.47
T. H Clarke Bensonhurst	102	7	48	3	16.00
F W Mayes, Bellevue	120	2	84	5	16 80
H. C H Hertslet, Crescent A C	201	3	137	8	17.12
J. O P Humphreys Crescent	180	0	140	8	17.50
F. S Franklin, Bensonhurst	327	0	257	14	18.36
C. C Beling Veterans	273	3	167	9	18.55
W. F Keenan, Bellevue	144	5	94	5	18.80
D. Keenan, Bellevue	117	4	96	5	19.20
J. N. Escobal, Richmond County	156	4	105	5	21.00
C. S Powell Bellevue	384	10	248	9	27 55
W. F. Jackson, Crescent	498	9	385	10	38 50

CRICKET—*Continued.*

Some of the more important matches played during the season of 1910 are July 31, at Staten Island, Ottawa Cricket Club drew with Staten Island. Score: Ottawa 176, Staten Island total (5 wickets) 166.

August 20 at West Brighton, S. I.—New York Veterans defeated New Jersey Veterans in a 12-men match. Score: New Jersey 141 for 11 wickets, New York 142 for 8 wickets.

August 20, at Toronto, Canada—Belmont C. C., Philadelphia, beat Toronto Cricket Club. Score: Toronto 218, Belmont 315 for 7 wickets.

August 24, at Ottawa, Canada—Belmont C. C., Philadelphia, drew with Ottawa C. C.

August 25, at Montreal Canada—Montreal C. C. beat Belmont C. C., Philadelphia, by 80 to 65.

August 27, at Livingston, S. I.—Staten Island C. C. defeated Belmont C. C., Philadelphia, by 257 for 6 wickets to 104.

August 27, at Philadelphia—Brooklyn C. C. defeated Philadelphia C. C., by 153 to 117.

September 5, at Livingston, S. I.—New York and New Jersey Cricket Association defeated Philadelphia C. C., by 197 for 7 wickets to 103.

September 25, at Philadelphia—Belmont C. C. defeated Merion C. C. for the Halifax Cup by 383 to 183

BEST SCORES IN CRICKET.

H. Livingstone, of the Pittsburgh Field Club, established a record for the United States by scoring three consecutive centuries in one week in a tournament held in Chicago during August, 1907. A similar feat was performed by H. N. R. Corbett in Canada in a tournament held in Vancouver, British Columbia, in August, 1908.

H. V. Hordern, of the University of Pennsylvania, established a record for the United States and Canada by securing 213 wickets during 1907.

A. C. Maclaren scored 424 for Lancashire vs. Somerset at Taunton, Eng., July, 1895, the record in a first-class match. A. E. J. Collins, playing at Clifton, June, 1899, for Clarke's House vs. North Town, scored 628 not out, the record in any match. Melbourne University scored 1,094 against Essendon at Melbourne 1898, the highest authenticated record. In a match between A. E. Stoddart's English team and New South Wales 1,739 runs were scored, a record in first-class cricket. The largest partnership on record was 624 by Captain Oates and Private Fitzgerald, First Royal Munster Fusiliers vs. Army Service Corps at Cunagh, 1895.

Best records in the United States and Canada are: G. S. Patterson's eleven, playing against A. M. Wood's eleven at Philadelphia, scored 689. J. B. King scored 344 not out for Belmont vs. Merion Team B in 1903. W. Robertson, 296 not out, and A. G. Sheath, 118 not out, scored 340 runs in partnership without the loss of a wicket at San Francisco in 1894. Smallest score was Americans, 0, vs. Roseville at Guttenburg, N. J., in 1897. Largest score in the Metropolitan District Cricket League Championship New Jersey Athletic Club, 385 for five wickets, vs. Manhattan, at Bayonne, N. J., 1897. Smallest score in the same series, Crescent Athletic Club, 4, against the New Jersey Athletic Club, 1896. J. Wisden, bowling for George Parr's English eleven vs. United States and Canada's twenty-two, in 1859, at Rochester, secured six wickets in six consecutive balls.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SECTION A.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	P. C.
Brooklyn	12	8	0	4	1.000
Kings County	12	6	2	4	.750
Bensonhurst	11	4	3	4	.571
Prospect Park	12	2	7	3	.222
Manhattan	11	1	9	1	.100

SECTION B.

Club.	P	W.	L.	D	P. C.
Brooklyn	12	8	2	2	.800
Bensonhurst	12	6	5	1	.545
Prospect Park	12	4	6	2	.400
Kings County	11	3	6	2	.353
Manhattan	11	2	4	5	.200

BATTING AVERAGES.

SECTION A.

	Ings.	T. N. O.	High Score.	Runs	Avg.
J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn	11	3	*116	488	61.00
E. B. Reece, Bensonhurst	10	4	*61	259	43.16
H. Meyer, Kings County	12	0	77	361	30.08
R. Macpherson, Brooklyn	8	2	45	168	28.00
F. Gantier, Kings County	10	1	*55	247	27.44
F. A. Sargeant, Bensonhurst	9	3	43	150	26.05
C. E. Marshall, Bensonhurst	8	0	40	199	23.75
A. Lovell, Brooklyn	9	1	*40	186	23.12
J. S. Parks, Prospect Park	9	2	68	146	20.85
C. A. Worm, Brooklyn	11	0	60	188	17.09

SECTION B.

	Ings	T. N. O.	High Score.	Runs	Avg.
C. E. White, Brooklyn	10	2	100	242	30.25
T. E. Walter, Brooklyn	9	2	66	201	28.71
A. Evelyn, Bensonhurst	8	1	108	194	27.71
W. B. Ockewell, Bensonhurst	8	2	*55	165	27.50
W. B. King, Brooklyn	10	2	68	176	22.00
W. P. Charles, Prospect Park	11	1	50	219	21.90
F. A. Carlin, Brooklyn	11	1	*72	212	21.20
J. L. Laidlaw, Bensonhurst	7	0	62	115	16.42
J. M. McGuilk, Manhattan	7	2	30	76	15.20
W. Massiah, Brooklyn	10	1	35	123	13.67
J. L. Williams, Kings County	9	2	*31	95	13.57

BOWLING.

SECTION A.

	Balls.	Mdn	Runs.	Wkts	Avg
C. A. Worm, Brooklyn	493	27	215	27	7.96
F. S. Hall, Manhattan	504	15	228	27	8.44
H. Meyer, Kings County	796	28	316	32	9.87
J. M. Christie, Bensonhurst	524	9	348	29	12.00
J. S. Parks, Prospect Park	504	9	327	23	14.22

CRICKET—*Continued.*

SECTION B

	Balls	Mdn	Runs.	Wkts.	Avg
A. L. Gresham, Bensonhurst	449	8	243	33	7.36
W. Masslah, Brooklyn	477	13	241	25	9.64
F. A. Corbin, Brooklyn	521	7	368	30	12.27
W. B. Ellis, Prospect Park	422	16	238	18	13.22

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

COUNTY CHAMPIONS (1880-1910).

Year.	Champion County	W.	L.	D.	Total	Year	Champion County.	W.	L.	D.	Total.
1880	Nottinghamshire	6	1	3	10	1894	Surrey	13	2	1*	16
1881	Lancashire	10	0	3	13	1895	Surrey	17	4	5	26
1882	Nottinghamshire	8	1	3	12	1896	Yorkshire	16	3	7	26
1882	Lancashire	10	1	3	14	1897	Lancashire	16	3	7	26
1883	Nottinghamshire	4	1	7	12	1898	Yorkshire	16	3	7	26
1884	Nottinghamshire	9	0	1	10	1899	Surrey	10	2	14	26
1885	Nottinghamshire	6	1	5	12	1900	Yorkshire	16	0	12	28
1886	Nottinghamshire	7	0	7	14	1901	Yorkshire	20	1	6	27
1887	Surrey	12	2	2	16	1902	Yorkshire	13	1	11	25
1888	Surrey	12	1	1	14	1903	Middlesex	8	1	7	16
1889	Surrey	10	3	1	14	1904	Lancashire	16	0	10	26
1889	Nottinghamshire	9	2	3	14	1905	Yorkshire	18	3	7	28
1889	Lancashire	10	3	1	14	1906	Kent	16	2	4	22
1890	Surrey	9	3	2	14	1907	Nottinghamshire	15	0	4	19
1891	Surrey	12	2	2	16	1908	Yorkshire	16	0	12	28
1892	Surrey	13	2	1	16	1909	Kent	16	2	8	26
1893	Yorkshire	12	3	1	16	1910	Kent	19	3	3†	25

*Includes a tie match †Exclusive of match curtailed by King Edward's funeral

Wrestling.

PROFESSIONALS

January 7, at Cleveland, Ohio—Zbyszko defeated Tom Jenkins in two straight falls. Time—18m. and 4m

January 11, at Chicago Ill —Zbyszko defeated Charles Cutler, Chicago in two straight falls Time—51m. 57s and 15m 59s

January 18, at Buffalo, N. Y.—Zbyszko defeated Raoul de Rouen, France in two straight falls, winning the first on a foul Time—26m and 28m Lemm, Switzerland, threw three local wrestlers, Welchman, De Sautell and Specht Time—5m., 3m and 8m

January 22 at Toledo Ohio—Zbyszko defeated James Parr, England, in two straight falls. Time—26½m and 12m

January 25, at Richmond Ind.—Yussif Mahmout, Turkey, defeated Stanley Fitzsimmons Australia, in two straight falls Time not given Raoul de Rouen, France, defeated Charles Olsen, Indianapolis, in 24m.

February 1 at Columbus Ohio—Zbyszko defeated J Rodgers, Buffalo, in two straight falls Time—36½m and 21m

February 10, at Omaha, Neb.—J Westergaard defeated Raoul de Rouen, France, winning the first fall on a foul and the second in 32m.

February 11, at Seattle, Wash.—Dr. B. F Roller defeated Henry Ordemann, Minneapolis. Time of the first fall 1h 6m.; second bout decided on a foul in favor of Dr. Roller. Time—34m.

February 14. Zbyszko won a handicap match from Yussif Mahmout, Turkey Mahmout agreed to throw Zbyszko twice in 60 minutes, but failed to get a fall.

February 22 at Buffalo, N. Y —Zbyszko defeated J Lemm, Switzerland, after 1h 42m. The latter, being thrown through the ropes, was unable to continue.

February 27, at Grand Rapids, Mich.—Zbyszko defeated Karl Alberg in two straight falls. Time—24m 35s and 8m 24s.

March 5 at Denver Col —Dr B F. Roller, Seattle, defeated Raoul de Rouen in two straight falls, winning second fall on a foul Time—36m 32s Sioux City, Iowa, Frank Gotch defeated Patrick Conolly, Ireland in two straight falls Time—19m 8s and 5m 45s.

March 9 at Detroit, Mich —Zbyszko defeated Ernest Fenby in two straight falls Time—6m 52s and 10m At Kansas City, Mo.—Dr B. F Roller, Seattle, defeated Carl Becker, Australia, in two straight falls Time—16m 20s and 7m 20s.

March 16, at Cleveland, Ohio—Henry Gehring, Cleveland, defeated Chris. Jordan, Boston, for the middleweight championship in two straight falls Time—1h. 43m and 5m.

March 17, Yussif Mahmout Turkey, defeated Patrick Conolly, Ireland in two straight falls. Time—16m 56s. and 15m 8s.

March 22, at Kansas City, Mo —Dr B F Roller, Seattle, drew with Zbyszko after wrestling 2h. 17m.; bout stopped by police Yussif Mahmout defeated Raoul de Rouen in two straight falls. Time—18m 55s and 22m

March 24 at St. Joseph, Mo —Dr B F. Roller, Seattle, defeated Raoul de Rouen in two straight falls, winning the first on a foul. Time—5m 30s and 29m 30s.

March 26, at Chicago, Ill.—Yussif Mahmout defeated Raoul de Rouen in 23m 45s. and Leo Pardello lost to J Galvin in a handicap match Pardello agreed to throw Galvin three times in 45 minutes, but got only one fall in 32m 45s

March 30, at Chicago, Ill.—Zbyszko defeated Yussif Mahmout in two straight falls. Time—1h. 4m. 51s and 45m 43s

April 1, at Cleveland, Ohio—Zbyszko defeated Raoul de Rouen in two straight falls, winning the first on a foul Time—5m and 28m

April 2, at Baltimore, Md.—Decision was awarded to Yussif Mahmout against "Americus" (Gus Schoenlein). After wrestling 58 minutes the bout was stopped by the police.

WRESTLING—*Continued.*

April 5 at Buffalo, N Y.—Zbyszko defeated Charles Cutler, Chicago, in two straight falls. Time—1h. 9m. 40s and 23m 10s.

April 6, at St Joseph, Mo.—Dr. B. F. Roller, Seattle, defeated Humid Kala Pasha, Turkey, in two straight falls. Time—21m. 52s. and 14m. 4s.

April 8, at Kansas City, Mo —Yussif Mahmout defeated Dr. B. F. Roller in two straight falls. Time—35m 30s. and 2m. 30s.

April 9, at Chicago Ill —Zbyszko defeated Raoul de Rouen in two straight falls. Time—29m and 16m.

April 30, at Chicago, Ill —Zbyszko and J. Westergaard wrestled 51 minutes without a fall. Westergaard sprained a ligament in his ankle and the bout was stopped. "Americus" defeated Olsen. First fall in 24s; match was awarded to "Americus" because Olsen refused to continue.

May 5, at Detroit, Mich.—Zbyszko defeated Raoul de Rouen in two straight falls. Time—20m. and 9m. 30s.

May 12, at Trenton, N. J.—Zbyszko defeated C. Pons, Canada, in two straight falls. Time—14m. and 5m.

May 17, at Buffalo, N Y.—Zbyszko defeated Dr. B. F. Roller in two straight falls. In the second bout Dr Roller quit owing to an injury to his left arm. Time—1h. 5m 40s. and 1m. 40s.

June 2, at Chicago, Ill.—Frank Gotch defeated Zbyszko in two straight falls. Time—6 2-5s. and 27m. 36s

June 10 at Seattle, Wash.—Zbyszko defeated Dr. B. F. Roller in two straight falls. Time—1h 52m. and 19m

August 8, at London, Eng —Gama India, defeated Dr B F. Roller in two straight falls. Dr. Roller retired in the second bout owing to an injury to his ribs. Time—9m. 9s and 1m. 40s.

September 10 at London, Eng —Zbyszko and Gama wrestled to a draw. Time—2h. 35m. Zbyszko did not appear on September 17 to continue and the match was awarded to Gama.

September 19, at New York—George Bothner defeated Sandelli. Bothner winning the first bout in 15m and the third in 13m. in catch-as-catch-can style and Sandelli won the second bout in Graeco-Roman style in 3m

September 20, at Vienna, Aus.—Zbyszko defeated Dr. B. F. Roller in two straight falls. Time—47m and 30m

September 21, at Boston, Mass —Sam Anderson, Norwood, defeated Jim Barnes for the middleweight championship of New England, winning the first and third fall in 24m. and 14m. Barnes won the second fall in 4m.

October 24, at Boston, Mass.—Dr. B. F. Roller defeated John Perelli, Italy, in two straight falls Time—25m and 13m.

October 26, at Minneapolis, Minn.—Henry Ordemann defeated Kid Cutler in two straight falls Time—40 m. 50s. and 4m. 10s.

October 28, at Chicago, Ill.—Dr. B. F. Roller defeated "Mysterious Waffles" in two straight falls.

AMATEURS.

A. A. U. Wrestling Championships, held by Illinois A. C., Chicago, Ill., February 26. Results: 105-pound class—George Taylor, National Turn Verein, Newark, N. J., defeated Samuel Agnew, Davis Square-Chicago, arm roll. Time—2m. 7s. 115-pound class—John Hein, Boys' Club, New York defeated Edward Hoch, Cornell Square, Chicago. Time—10m. 13s. 125-pound class—Max Himmelhoch, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Detroit, defeated Frank Lusk, I. A. C., Chicago, decision. Time—15m. 135-pound class—G. S. Kennedy, Lincoln Turners, Chicago, defeated Sverre Johnson, Scipper Athletic Club, Chicago, arm lock and body hold. Time—3m. 55s. 145-pound class—Carl Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., Brooklyn, defeated William Milchewski, Davis Square, Chicago, arm lock and half-Nelson. Time—4m. 38s. 158-pound class—Frederick Nargances, New York A. C., New York, defeated Emil Scholk, Davis Square, Chicago, decision. Time—15m. Heavyweight class—Frank Motis, Cornell Square, Chicago, defeated V. Suhaydar, North Side A. C., Chicago, decision. Time—15m.

Metropolitan Association Championships, held by Boys' Club, New York City, March 12. Results: 105-pound class—G. Taylor, National Turn Verein, threw D. Brounstein in the extra bout of six minutes. Time—7m. 10 2-5s. 115-pound class—V. Vosen, Bronx Church House Club, threw John Hein. Time—1m. 34s. 125-pound class—L. Ruggerio, Grace A. C., threw M. Solomon in an extra bout of six minutes. Time—10m. 17s. 135-pound class—G Petersen, Harlem Y. M. C. A., defeated S. Fleicher on work, extra bouts of six and three minutes being ordered. Time—15m. 145-pound class—D. Worthman, German-American A. C., threw A. Haggis with a crotch hold. Time—4m. 9 3-5s. 158-pound class—Fred Nargances, N. Y. A. C., defeated M. Ludecke on work; extra bouts of six and three minutes respectively.

COLLEGE WRESTLING.

Intercollegiate Championships were held at Philadelphia Pa., March 19 Results: 115-pound class—Johnson of Cornell received the decision over Brady of Columbia in 15m. 125-pound class—Ward of Princeton received the decision over Phillips of Cornell in 15m. 135-pound class—Stewart of Pennsylvania threw Swarts of Columbia in 5m. and 33s. 145-pound class—Peake, Cornell, threw Patchell, Pennsylvania, in 4m. 19s. 158-pound class—Nicholls, Cornell, received the decision over A. H. Ormond in 15m. 175-pound class—Garrett, Princeton, threw Graham, Pennsylvania, in 4m. 42s. Heavyweight class—Saunders, Columbia, defeated Goff, Cornell, in 15m. 40s. Point score: Cornell, 11 points; Princeton, 7 points; Pennsylvania and Columbia, 5 points each.

Dual Meets—January 22—Pennsylvania State College defeated Pennsylvania, 7 bouts to 0.

February 5—Annapolis defeated Pennsylvania, 6 bouts to 1.

February 12—Pennsylvania defeated Columbia, 7 bouts to 0. Cornell defeated Lehigh University, 5 bouts to 2.

February 16—Princeton defeated Pennsylvania, 5 bouts to 2.

February 18—Pennsylvania defeated Columbia, 5 bouts to 2.

February 19—Annapolis defeated Pennsylvania State College, 4 bouts to 2. Cornell defeated Yale, 5 bouts to 2.

February 22—Princeton defeated Columbia, 6 bouts to 1.

February 26—Cornell defeated Pennsylvania, 6 bouts to 1. Yale defeated Princeton, 4 bouts to 3. Annapolis defeated Lehigh University, 5 bouts to 2.

February 28—Harvard defeated Swedish Gymnasium, Boston, 3 bouts to 2.

March 1—Princeton defeated Pennsylvania, 5½ bouts to 1½.

March 4—Pennsylvania defeated Yale, 4 bouts to 3.

March 5—Cornell defeated Columbia, 6 bouts to 1. Princeton defeated Annapolis, 4 bouts to 3.

March 11—Yale defeated Columbia, 5 bouts to 2.

March 12—Princeton defeated Cornell, 4 bouts to 3.

Pugilism.

JOHNSON-JEFFRIES FIGHT

THE feature of 1910 in pugilism was the Jack Johnson-Jim Jeffries battle fought at Reno, Nevada, on July 4. In many respects it was the most remarkable bout ever held, establishing new records in gate receipts and purse. Johnson, the champion, won in the fifteenth round after a one-sided fight which failed to enthuse the 18,000 spectators who came from all parts of the world to witness what was generally expected to be the greatest heavyweight contest in the history of modern pugilism.

Immediately following Johnson's acquisition of the championship through his defeat of Tommy Burns at Sydney, Australia, on December 26, 1908, there arose a demand that he meet Jeffries. The latter had voluntarily retired from the ring on July 3, 1905, when he passed the heavyweight title to Marvin Hart, who defeated Jack Root at Reno on that date.

For almost a year talk of a match between the undefeated and retired champion and Johnson, the present champion, continued. It was not until Jeffries' return from a conditioning trip abroad on October 22, 1909, that he publicly expressed his determination to meet Johnson, who repeatedly reiterated his willingness to fight Jeffries for the title. On October 29 the present and retired champions met in New York City and signed tentative articles to fight forty-five rounds or more on or about July 4, 1910. At that time it was agreed to award the bout to the club offering the largest purse, the same to be divided seventy-five per cent. to the winner and twenty-five per cent. to the loser. Bids for the match were to be opened on December 1, 1909.

On that date the representatives of the two pugilists met and decided to defer the opening of bids twenty-four hours. On December 2, 1909, bids were opened at a Hoboken, N. J., hotel. A number of bids were listed and then it was announced that G. L. "Tex" Rickard had secured the match with his offer of a $101,000 purse and the entire moving picture profits, one-third of which net profits was to be returned to him by the pugilists. He agreed to hold the fight in either California, Nevada or Utah on July 4, 1910, which date fell on Monday. It later developed that the opening of bids was a mere formality since Rickard, according to his own statement, had signed the men to fight for him two days before.

Following the award of the match to Rickard he took Jack Gleason, a resident of San Francisco, into partnership with him and plans were made to stage the match in the inclosure of the California Jockey Club at Emeryville, a small township just outside of Oakland, California, across the bay from San Francisco. In the meantime both Johnson and Jeffries toured the country with troupes of boxers and wrestlers, giving exhibitions at various cities. Jeffries was first to close his tour and entered upon active training on April 5 at Rowardennan Park, near Ben Lomond, California, about seventy miles south of San Francisco. Johnson opened training quarters at Seal Rock Pavilion on the ocean front of San Francisco on May 1. Opposition, both political and religious, developed against holding the fight at Emeryville, and late in May promoters Rickard and Gleason decided to stage the fight in the city of San Francisco.

Offices were opened in the Flannery Building and a permit secured from the Board of Supervisors for the holding of a forty-five-round boxing exhibition under the name of the Marathon A. C. The arena site was selected at the corner of Eighth and Market Streets and the building of a series of stands to accommodate 30,200 spectators began. There was great rivalry for the position of referee and so much bitterness and political wire pulling that eventually Rickard was named as referee in order to settle the controversy. Opposition from the San Francisco Church Federation and certain political factions developed as had previously occurred in Oakland.

The matter finally reached the stage where Governor Gillett of California interfered. He ordered U. S. District-Attorney Webb to stop all boxing bouts in the State of California. The Sam Langford-Al Kaufman bout set for June 17 was abandoned after several companies of militia were ordered out to suppress the contest. Rickard and Gleason immediately prepared to move to Nevada, where prize fights were permitted under the State statutes. Rickard left for Reno on June 19. Reno, Goldfield, and Ely all bid for the fight, but the bout was finally awarded to the Reno A. C. of Reno on June 21. The following day Jeffries arrived from Rowardennan Park and resumed training at Moana Springs, on the outskirts of Reno. Johnson arrived on June 24 and secured quarters at Rick's resort. There was no further interference and by Saturday, July 2, Reno's population of 15,000 had been doubled by the arrival of prospective spectators from all parts of the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, France, England and other portions of the globe.

The day of the fight was fair and warm and the spectators began to gather about the arena, which was a fac-simile of the San Francisco structure, but considerably smaller, as early as 10 o'clock in the morning. The gates were opened at 12 o'clock noon and by 1 o'clock the stands were well filled. There were few vacant seats when the pugilists entered the ring at 2.45 o'clock. Johnson was seconded by Billy Delaney, Barney Furey, George Cotton, Dave Mills, Sig Hart and Tom Flanagan. In Jeffries' corner were Jim Corbett, Sam Berger, Farmer Burns, Roger Corneil and Bob Armstrong. Before the fight was started more than thirty famous pugilists and wrestlers were introduced and the gathering contained the greatest number of prominent pugilists and sporting men ever assembled about one ring.

Previous to the opening round Rickard announced that the principals had decided to divide the purse on a sixty and forty per cent. basis instead of the original seventy-five and twenty-five as called for by the fight agreement. Both pugilists sold their moving picture rights before the fight. Jeffries received $66,666.67 for his share, and Johnson $50,000. In addition each received a bonus of $10,000 for signing for the fight. Rickard received $33,333.33 for his picture rights, but Gleason refused to sell outright and received a percentage of the receipts. It was estimated that Jeffries cleared $75,000 as a result of his exhibition tour previous to the fight, and Johnson one-third of that sum.

The following paragraphs have been divided and indexed in order to afford quick reference facilities:

FIGHT OFFICIALS.—Referee, "Tex" Rickard, Ely, Nev.; Alternate Referee, Charley White, New York; Timekeeper, George F. Harting, San Francisco; Announcer, Billy Jordon, San Francisco; Betting Commissioner, Tom Corbett, San Francisco; Stakeholder, Timothy D. Sullivan, New York City.

PUGILISTS' RECEIPTS.—all sources—Johnson, winner, purse, $50,000; bonus, $10,000; sale of picture rights, $33,333; exhibition tour previous to fight, $25,000; total, $118,333. Jeffries, loser, purse, $50,000; bonus, $10,000; picture rights, $66,666; exhibition tour receipts, $75,000; total, $192,666.

GATE RECEIPTS, $270,775. Ticket sale, 1,258 fifty-dollar seats; 150 forty-dollar seats; 643 thirty-dollar seats; 1,595 twenty-five-dollar seats; 1,457 twenty-dollar seats; 1,705 fifteen-dollar seats and 9,050 ten-dollar seats. In addition there were 760 complimentary tickets distributed. Paid attendance, 15,763. Some 2,500 extra gained admission by climbing fences.

BETTING.—Jeffries was the favorite from signing of articles. Betting opened with the retired champion at 10 to 7 choice. The odds fluctuated but little until the day of the fight, when Jeffries was 2 to 1 favorite. Johnson rose to even money in the fourteenth round. Estimates placed the total amount wagered on the fight all over the world between three and five million dollars.

BETTING DECISIONS.—Tom Corbett, official betting commissioner, decided that Johnson won inside of fifteen rounds but that Jeffries did not last fifteen rounds. Jeffries was not counted out by Timekeeper Harting and was not unconscious at the finish. Bets that Johnson would knock out Jeffries were paid on Rickard's statement that it was a virtual knockout.

PUGILISM—*Continued*

FIGHTERS' MEASUREMENTS:

JOHNSON		JEFFRIES	
Age	32 years.	Age	35 years
Height	6 ft ¼ in.	Height	6 ft 1¼ in.
Reach	72 in.	Reach	75 in.
Neck	17¼ in.	Neck	18½ in.
Chest (normal)	39½ in.	Chest (normal)	46 in.
Chest (expanded)	42¾ in.	Chest (expanded)	51 in.
Waist	30 in.	Waist	35¼ in.
Thigh	23 in.	Thigh	25 in.
Calf	15 in.	Calf	16¾ in.
Ankle	9½ in.	Ankle	10 in.
Biceps	16 in.	Biceps	15½ in.
Forearm	14½ in.	Forearm	13¼ in.
Wrist	7⅜ in.	Wrist	8½
Weight	209 lbs.	Weight	(estimated) 230 lbs.

UNDER the law it was impossible to give a decision in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. However the respective merits of the participants have been indicated herein.

November 1, 1909.—"Kid" Broad defeated Sammy Smith, six rounds, New Philadelphia A. C. Philadelphia. Matty Baldwin defeated Willie Riley, 12 rounds, National A. C., Boston.

November 2—"Kid" Broad defeated Billy Donovan, six rounds, Douglas A. C., Philadelphia. Sam Langford knocked out "Klondyke" second round, Armory A. A., Boston. Tom McMahon and Billy Berger, draw six rounds, National Sporting Club, Pittsburgh.

November 4—Joe Thomas defeated Jack Fitzgerald, six rounds, Broadway A. C., Philadelphia. Young Britt defeated Willie Gibbs, nine rounds, Eureka A. C., Baltimore.

November 6—Jim Stewart knocked out "Jewey" Smith, sixth round, Paris, France.

November 8—Tom Lancaster defeated Bart Connelly, twenty rounds, New Castle, England.

November 9—Tommy O'Toole and Jimmy Walsh, draw, twelve rounds, Armory A. A., Boston.

November 10—"Happy" Davis and Tommy Houck, draw, six rounds, Wayne A. C., Philadelphia.

November 11—Frank Klauss and Billy Papke, draw six rounds, National Sporting Club, Pittsburgh. Leo Houck defeated Joe Sieger, six rounds, Lancaster A. C., Lancaster, Pa.

November 13—Ad Wolgast knocked out Henri Piet, second round, Royal A. C., New Orleans.

November 15—Jack Britton and Tommy O'Keefe, draw, six rounds, New Philadelphia A. C., Philadelphia. "Kid" Beebe and Jimmy Dunn, draw, six rounds, Johnstown, Pa.

November 16—Joe Sieger defeated "Kid" Broad, six rounds, Douglas A. C., Philadelphia. Jack (Twin) Sullivan defeated "Porky" Flynn, twelve rounds, Armory A. A., Boston. Terry Martin defeated Bill Hurley, twelve rounds, National A. C., Boston.

November 17—Matty Baldwin defeated Bert Keyes, six rounds, New York.

November 20—"Young" Dann defeated Tommy Murphy, six rounds, National A. C., Philadelphia. Jim Stewart and Sidney Russell, draw, fifteen rounds, Paris, France.

November 21—Frank Mantell defeated Al Neil, eleven rounds, Sacramento, Cal.

November 22—Johnny Coulon and Patsy Brannigan draw, six rounds, Johnstown, Pa. Abe Attell defeated Jimmy Morgan, eight rounds, Phoenix A. C., Memphis, Tenn.

November 23—Jim Barry knocked out Ralph Calloway, tenth round, Armory A. A., Boston. Sam Langford defeated Mike Schreck, one round, Pittsburgh, Pa.

November 24—Danny Webster defeated Monte Attell, ten rounds, Pacific A. C., Los Angeles, Cal.

November 25—Young Loughrey defeated Billy Donovan, six rounds, Nonpareil A. C., Philadelphia. Matinee Willis Houck defeated "Happy" Davis, six rounds, Wayne A. C., Philadelphia. "Honey" Mellody defeated Billy Rolfe, twelve rounds, Armory A. A., Boston.

November 27—Frank Klauss and Harry Lewis, draw, six rounds, National A. C., Philadelphia.

November 29—Ad Wolgast defeated Lew Powell, twenty rounds, San Francisco. Jack O'Brien defeated Charley Stevenson, six rounds, West End A. C., Philadelphia. Jimmy Gardner and Mike Sullivan, draw, twelve rounds, Armory A. A., Boston. "Dixie Kid" knocked out Bert Whirlwind, third round, Phoenix A. C., Memphis, Tenn. "Young" Loughrey defeated Eddie Murphy, twelve rounds, National A. C., Boston.

November 30—Joe Thomas defeated Bill McKinnon, twelve rounds, Armory A. A., Boston.

December 2—"Kid" Broad and Leo Houck, draw, six rounds, Lancaster A. C., Lancaster, Pa.

December 3—Jack Britton fouled Kid Farmer, third round, Savannah, Ga.

December 6—"Kid" Broad defeated Fred Corbett, six rounds, New Philadelphia A. C., Philadelphia. "Pal" Moore defeated "Knockout" Brown, ten rounds, Olympic A. C., New York. Johnny Cavill and Kid McDonald draw, eight rounds, Salem, Mass. Abe Attell defeated Charley White, eight rounds, Phoenix A. C., Memphis, Tenn.

December 7—Jack (Twin) Sullivan defeated Bill McKinnon, twelve rounds, Armory A. A., Boston.

December 11—Sam McVey and Joe Jeanette, draw, thirty rounds, Paris, France. Tom Lancaster and Eddie McGoorty, draw, twenty rounds, Dublin, Ireland.

December 13—"Pal" Moore and Eddie Carr, draw, ten rounds, National A. C., Boston.

December 14—"Battling" Hurley and Cy Smith, draw, ten rounds, New York.

December 16—Jack Fitzgerald knocked out Jack Heinau, second round, Broadway A. C., Philadelphia. Joe Sieger knocked out "Kid" Sullivan, tenth round, Eureka A. C., Baltimore. Leo Houck defeated "Kid" Locke, six rounds, Lancaster A. C., Lancaster, Pa.

December 17—Young Loughrey and "Fighting Dick" Nelson, draw, six rounds, Nonpareil A. C., Philadelphia. Phil McGovern and Young Zeruger, draw, six rounds, National Sporting Club, Pittsburgh. "Cyclone Johnny" Thompson defeated Dick Hyland, ten rounds, Kansas City, Mo.

December 18—Joe Thomas and Frank Klauss, draw, six rounds, National A. C., Philadelphia. Danny Webster and Monte Attell, draw, twenty rounds, San Francisco, Cal.

December 20—"Young" Nitchie and Leo Houck, draw, six rounds, Reading, Pa. "Pal" Moore defeated "Knockout" Brown, ten rounds, Olympic A. C., New York. Willie Lewis defeated Sid Russell, fifteen rounds, Paris, France. Frank Klauss defeated "Porky" Flynn, twelve rounds, Armory A. A., Boston.

December 22—Ad Wolgast beat Frank Picato, ten rounds, Los Angeles, Cal.

December 24—Jimmy Walsh vs. Alf Lynch, no decision, bantamweight championship of Canada, Quebec, Can.

December 26—Ray Bronson vs. Matty Baldwin, twenty rounds, draw, West Side A. C., New Orleans.

December 27—Bill Lang knocked out Bob Fitzsimmons, twelve rounds, championship of Australia, Sydney, N. S. W.

January 1, 1910—Jim Flynn knocked out Joe Willis, six rounds, Los Angeles, Cal.

January 1—Abe Attell knocked out Eddie Kelly, two rounds, Savannah, Ga.

January 8—Ad Wolgast defeated George Memsic, ten rounds, decision, Los Angeles, Cal.

January 11—Sam Langford knocked out "Dixie Kid," eight rounds, Memphis, Tenn.

January 16—Willie Lewis knocked out "Jewey" Smith, four rounds, Paris, France.

PUGILISM—*Continued.*

January 17—Bill Lang knocked out W. Squires in seventh round, Sydney, N. S. W.
January 18—Frank Klauss defeated Jack (Twin) Sullivan, twelve rounds, Boston, Mass
January 19—Al Kaufman vs. Jack O'Brien, six rounds, no decision (bout in Kaufman's favor), Philadelphia, Pa.
January 26—Johnny Summers vs. Rud Unholz, twenty rounds, draw, Sydney, N. S. W.
January 29—Johnny Coulon knocked out Earl Denning, nine rounds, New Orleans, La.
January 29—Johnny Thompson vs. Tommy McCarthy, draw, twenty rounds, San Francisco, Cal.
January 31—Phil Brock vs. Dick Hyland, draw, eight rounds, Memphis, Tenn.
February 8—Owen Moran defeated Matty Baldwin, twelve rounds, decision, Boston, Mass.
February 9—Jim Flynn defeated Sam Langford, ten rounds, decision, Los Angeles, Cal.
February 11—J. Curran knocked out Ian Hague, heavyweight champion of England; fifteen rounds, Plymouth Eng.
February 14—Jem Driscoll defeated "Seaman" Hayes for featherweight championship of England, six rounds stopped, London, Eng.
February 14—"Digger" Stanley vs. Young Pierce, draw, twenty rounds, London, Eng.
February 16—Lew Powell defeated George Memsic, ten rounds, decision, Los Angeles, Cal.
February 19—Harry Lewis vs. Willie Lewis, draw, twenty-five rounds, Paris, France.
February 21—Johnny Coulon, bantam champion, defeated Jem Kenrick of England, 10 rounds decision, New Orleans, La.
February 22—Frank Conley knocked out Monte Attell, forty-two rounds, Los Angeles, Cal.
February 22—Ad Wolgast defeated Battling Nelson, forty rounds, stopped, San Francisco, Cal.
February 22—Sam Langford knocked out Mat Dewey, one round, Cheyenne, Wyo.
February 23—Cy Smith vs. Bobby Wilson, draw, ten rounds, Schenectady, N. Y.
February 23—Grover Hayes defeated Dick Hyland, ten rounds, decision, New Orleans, La.
March 1—Abe Attell defeated Harry Forbes, six rounds, stopped, Troy, N. Y.
March 4—Leach Cross vs. Jack Goodman, ten rounds, no decision, New York City.
March 5—Jim Stewart defeated Sid Russell, twenty rounds, decision, Paris, France.
March 6—Johnny Coulon knocked out Jem Kendrick, nineteen rounds, New Orleans, La.
March 10—Jim Barry knocked out "Gunboat" Smith, nine rounds, San Francisco, Cal.
March 12—Harry Lewis lost to Charlie Hitte on foul, four rounds, Paris, France.
March 15—Dick Hyland vs. Matty Baldwin, draw, ten rounds, Kansas City, Mo.
March 18—Sam Langford knocked out Jim Flynn, eight rounds, Los Angeles, Cal.
March 19—Billy Papke knocked out Willie Lewis, three rounds, Paris, France.
March 23—Stanley Ketchel vs. Frank Klauss, draw, six rounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.
March 30—Jim Barry defeated Jack Burns, twenty rounds, decision, San Francisco, Cal.
March 30—Frank Klauss knocked out Frank Mantell, nine rounds, Boston, Mass.
April 1—Abe Attell defeated Owen Moran, ten rounds, decision, Pittsburgh, Pa.
April 4—Jack (Twin) Sullivan defeated "Sailor" Burke, four rounds, Marathon A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
April 6—Johnny Summers knocked out H. Meehegan, nineteen rounds, for lightweight championship of Australia, Sydney, N. S. W.
April 7—Lew Powell defeated George Memsic, fifteen rounds, decision, San Francisco, Cal.
April 11—Tommy Burns defeated Bill Lang, twenty rounds, for heavyweight championship of Australia, Sydney, N. S. W.
April 14—Sam Langford knocked out Jim Barry, sixteen rounds, Los Angeles, Cal.
April 16—Sam McVey defeated Jim Stewart, six rounds, stopped, Paris, France.
April 18—Jem Driscoll knocked out "Spike" Robson, fifteen rounds, National Sporting Club, London.
April 21—"Pal" Moore vs. Jimmy Walsh, ten rounds, no decision, Empire A. C., Harlem, New York City.
April 21—Al Kaufman defeated Jack O'Brien, six rounds, DuQuesne Garden, Pittsburgh, Pa.
April 21—Leach Cross defeated Dick Hyland, ten rounds, National Sporting Club, New York City.
April 23—Harry Lewis vs. Willie Lewis, draw, twenty-five rounds, Paris, France.
April 28—Sam Langford vs. Stanley Ketchel, draw, six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 28—Tommy Murphy vs. Abe Attell, ten rounds, no decision, New York City.
May 2—Jack (Twin) Sullivan defeated Al Benedict, five rounds, stopped, Brooklyn, N. Y.
May 2—Jack O'Brien vs. Mike Schreck, ten rounds, no decision, Lexington, Ky.
May 7—Monte Attell vs. "Young" O'Leary, ten rounds, no decision, Brooklyn, N. Y.
May 12—Johnny Coulon outpointed Phil McGovern, ten rounds, New York City.
May 17—Stanley Ketchel knocked out James Flynn, three rounds, Boston, Mass.
May 17—Sam Langford defeated Al Kubiak, two rounds, stopped, New York City.
May 21—Abe Attell outpointed Tommy Murphy, ten rounds, no decision, New York City.
May 21—Lew Powell defeated George Memsic, Memsic broke his arm in the fourth round, Los Angeles.
May 25—Joe Jeanette defeated Andrew Morris, three rounds, stopped, Boston, Mass.
May 26—Tommy Murphy outpointed Leach Cross, ten rounds, no decision, New York City.
May 26—"Pal" Moore outpointed Jem Driscoll, England; six rounds, no decision, Philadelphia, Pa.
May 27—Stanley Ketchel knocked out Willie Lewis, two rounds, New York City.
June 6—Willie Beecher outpointed B. Driscoll, England; ten rounds, no decision, New York City.
June 6—Monte Attell vs. Patsy Brannigan, draw, six rounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.
June 7—Owen Moran defeated Frankie Conley, ten rounds, decision, Los Angeles, Cal.
June 7—Jack (Twin) Sullivan defeated Jim Stewart, ten rounds, New York City.
June 8—Johnny Coulon outpointed Frankie Burns, ten rounds, New York City.
June 10—Stanley Ketchel knocked out Jim Smith, five rounds, New York City.
June 11—Ad Wolgast vs. Jack Redmond, bout stopped in seventh round, Wolgast tore a ligament in his left arm; Milwaukee, Wis.
June 14—Johnnie O'Keefe vs. Jack Tippets, draw, twenty rounds, Sacramento, Cal.
June 14—Billy Papke defeated Al Goodale, two rounds, stopped, Kansas City, Mo.
June 18—"Packey" McFarland knocked out Jack Goldswain, three rounds, London, Eng.
July 4—Jack Johnson defeated James J. Jeffries for the heavyweight championship of the world, fifteen rounds, stopped, Reno, Nev.
July 21—"Dixie Kid" knocked out George Cole, four rounds, New York City.
July 22—Sam McVey knocked out Peter Rice, five rounds, Paris, France.
July 27—"Battling" Hurley outpointed Leach Cross, ten rounds, New York City.
August 19—"Dixie Kid" vs. "Fighting" Kennedy, ten rounds, no decision, New York City.
August 23—Leo Houck defeated Harry Lewis, twelve rounds, decision, Boston, Mass.
August 23—Abe Attell defeated Eddie Merino, three rounds, stopped, Calgary, Alberta.
August 26—Johnny O'Keefe defeated Dick Gilbert, twenty rounds, decision, Cheyenne, Wyo.
August 29—"Knockout" Brown vs. Willie Beecher, ten rounds, no decision, New York City.
August 30—Young Loughrey vs. Tommy Quill, draw, twelve rounds, Boston, Mass.
August 31—Owen Moran defeated Frankie Burns, ten rounds, decision, San Francisco, Cal.
August 31—"Honey" Mellody knocked out Maurice Lemoine, ten rounds, Webster, Mass.
September 1—Johnny Marto outpointed Joe Hyland, ten rounds, New York City.
September 2—Harry Lewis outpointed Harry Mansfield, England, ten rounds, New York City.

PUGILISM—*Continued.*

September 2—Joe Grim vs. Jack Fitzgerald, six rounds, no decision, Philadelphia, Pa.
September 5—Abe Attell knocked out Billie Lauder, seven rounds, Calgary, Alberta
September 5—Al Kaufman outpointed Bill Lang, Australia, six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.
September 6—Sam Langford defeated Joe Jeanette, fifteen rounds, decision, Boston, Mass.
September 10—Dixie Kid defeated Willie Lewis, ten rounds New York. "Knockout" Brown vs. Tommy Langdon, six rounds, draw, Philadelphia, Pa.
September 13—Jim Howard outpointed Matt Wells, England. Wells quit in the ninth round, New York City.
September 16—Jack Goodman outpointed Dick Hyland, ten rounds New York. Abe Attell defeated Charlie White, ten rounds, decision, Milwaukee, Wis.
September 18—Leo Houck outpointed Harry Lewis, six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.
September 19—"Dixie Kid" vs. Dick Nelson, ten rounds, draw, New York City.
September 20—Jimmy Walsh defeated "Young" Britt, ten rounds, decision, Boston, Mass. Sammy Smith defeated Eddie Murphy, six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Joe Coster outpointed Phil McGovern, ten rounds, New York.
September 22—Battling" Hurley outpointed Willie Beecher, ten rounds, New York City.
September 26—Leach Cross outpointed Cy Smith, ten rounds, New York. Al Kaufman outpointed Al Kubiak, six rounds, Baltimore, Md.
September 26—"Kid" Sullivan vs. Bert Keyes, draw, ten rounds, Albany, N. Y.
September 27—"Packy" McFarland outpointed Dick Hyland, ten rounds, New York City.
September 28—Owen Moran outpointed "Pal" Moore, six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.
September 30—Joe Jeanette defeated Morris Harris, ten rounds, New York City.
October 1—Tommy Murphy vs. Johnny Frayne, ten rounds, draw, New Orleans, La.
October 3—"Knockout" Brown outpointed Joe Hyland, ten rounds, New York.
October 4—Owen Moran vs. "Pal" Moore, twelve rounds, draw, Boston, Mass.
October 5—Harry Brewer, America, knocked out J. Webster, England, three rounds, Paris, France
October 7—"Young" Sammy Smith outpointed Willie Beecher, ten rounds, New York. Abe Attell outpointed Charlie White, ten rounds, no decision, Milwaukee, Wis.
October 8—Frank Conley defeated Johnny Lynch, two rounds, stopped, New Orleans, La. Al Kaufman outpointed Tony Ross, six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.
October 10—Abe Attell defeated Jack White, fifteen rounds, Winnipeg, Man. Jack Nelson defeated Paddy Sullivan, ten rounds, New York. Phil McGovern outpointed "Young" O'Leary, ten rounds, no decision, New York City.
October 11—Battling Nelson defeated Monte Dale, three rounds, stopped, Kansas City, Mo Leach Cross outpointed Jack Dorman, ten rounds, New York. Leo Houck knocked out Tommy Quill, eight rounds, Boston, Mass.
October 14—Jim Stewart defeated Jack Burns, ten rounds, New York.
October 15—Willie Beecher outpointed Dick Hyland, ten rounds, New York.
October 16—Jim Barry knocked out Sandy Ferguson, fourteen rounds, New Orleans, La.
October 17—"Digger" Stanley knocked out Joe Bowker, eight rounds, London, England. Leo Houck vs. Jimmy Gardner, six rounds, draw, Philadelphia, Pa. Frankie Burns outpointed Joe Coster, ten rounds, New York.
October 18—"Knockout" Brown knocked out "Kid" Goodman, four rounds, Boston, Mass. Lew Powell outpointed Johnny Marto, ten rounds, New York.
October 20—"Knockout" Brown defeated Joe Bedell, ten rounds, New York. Willie Beecher defeated "Young" Corbett, four rounds, stopped, New York. Harry Lewis defeated Billy Glover, five rounds, stopped New York. Joe Thomas defeated Harry Ramsey, six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.
October 21—Willie Lewis outpointed "Sailor" Burke, ten rounds, New York.
October 22—Frankie Conley defeated Joe Mandel, ten rounds, decision, New Orleans, La. Sam McVey, America, knocked out Sergeant Sunshine, England, one round, Paris, France.
October 24—Abe Attell defeated Johnny Kilbane, ten rounds, decision, Kansas City, Mo.
October 25—Willie Beecher vs. Grover Hayes, ten rounds, draw, Boston, Mass. Frank Mantell defeated Jim Smith, seven rounds, stopped, New York.
October 26—Billy Papke knocked out J. Williams, six rounds, Sydney, N. S. W.
October 27—Leo Houck defeated Fred Corbett, three rounds, stopped, Lancaster, Pa. Abe Attell knocked out "Big" Mackey, six rounds, New York. "Honey" Mellody vs. Frank Perrot, twelve rounds, draw, Boston, Mass.
October 28—"Young" Loughrey vs. Harry Lewis, six rounds, draw, Philadelphia, Pa. "Young" Sammy Smith outpointed Jack Goodman, ten rounds, New York.
October 31—Battling Nelson vs. Antone La Grave, fifteen rounds, draw, San Francisco, Cal. Frankie Burns outpointed Tommy Houck, ten rounds, New York. "Hank" Griffin outpointed Con O'Kelly, ten rounds, Utica, N. Y.

AMATEURS.

A. A. U. Championships, held at Boston, Mass., April 12. Result of final bouts:

105-pound Class—James Rothwell, Boston, defeated Charles O'Leary, New West Side A. C., New York, in three rounds. 115-pound Class—John Gallant, Boston, defeated H. McEwen, Irish-Canadian A. C., Toronto, Ont., in two rounds. 125-pound Class—Frank Smith, New West Side A. C., New York, defeated C. Christie, Irish-Canadian A. C., Toronto, Ont., in three rounds. 135-pound Class—William Volk, Quincy, defeated William Hopkins, New West Side A. C., New York, in two rounds. 145-pound Class—Hillard Lang, Irish-Canadian A. C., Toronto, Ont., defeated Thomas Conklin, New West Side A. C., New York, in one round. 158-pound Class—William Beekman, New West Side A. C., New York, defeated William Kenney, Mohegan A. C., New York, in three rounds. Heavyweight Class—W. W. Barbour, New York, 205 pounds, defeated Joseph Burke, Boston, 179 pounds, in three rounds.

Metropolitan Championships, held at New York, September 17. Result of final bouts:

115-pound Class—F. Huffnagel, National A. C., defeated J. Jordan, South Paterson A. C., three rounds, on points. 125-pound Class—Herbert Atkins, West Side Y. M. C. A., defeated Walter McGirr, Pastime A. C., on points, three rounds. 105-pound Class—Barry Hill, Knights of St. Anthony, defeated Joseph Ricks, I. A. A. C., three rounds, bout stopped. 145-pound Class—Oscar Anderson, Swedish-American A. C., defeated L. Weidlein, National A. C., on points, three rounds. 155-pound Class—W. Adams, Northern A. C., defeated D. A. Barker, Loughlin Lyceum, three rounds, on points. 158-pound Class—W. Beckman, New West Side A. C., defeated L. Killian, National A. C., three rounds, on points. Heavyweight Class—John J. Garretson, I. A. A. C., defeated Charles Speck, New West Side A. C., two rounds, bout stopped.

New England Championships. Result of final bouts:

Heavyweight Class—Kendall Salisbury. 145-pound Class—David Powers. 135-pound Class—A. J. Duffy. 125-pound Class—John Gallant. 115-pound Class—Joseph Gorman. 105-pound Class—Michael Brown, Boston. 158-pound Class went by default, the winner and second being disqualified.

PUGILISM—*Continued.*

IMPORTANT CHAMPIONSHIP CONTESTS.

John L. Sullivan—Defeated Paddy Ryan at Mississippi City, February 7, 1882, 9 rounds. Draw with Charlie Mitchell at Chantilly, France, March 10, 1888, 39 rounds. Defeated Jake Kilrain at Richburg, Miss., July 8, 1889, 75 rounds. All the above with bare knuckles.

James J. Corbett—Defeated Jake Kilrain at New Orleans, February 18, 1890, 6 rounds. Draw with Peter Jackson, San Francisco, May 21, 1891, 61 rounds. Defeated John L. Sullivan, New Orleans, September 7, 1892, 21 rounds. Defeated Charlie Mitchell, Jacksonville, January 25, 1894, 3 rounds.

Bob Fitzsimmons—Defeated Jack Dempsey, New Orleans, January 14, 1891, 13 rounds. Defeated Jim Corbett, Carson City, Nev., March 17, 1897, 14 rounds.

James J Jeffries—Defeated Bob Fitzsimmons, Coney Island, N. Y., June 9, 1899, 11 rounds, and at San Francisco, July 25, 1902, 8 rounds. Defeated Tom Sharkey at Coney Island, November 3, 1899, 25 rounds. Defeated James J Corbett at Coney Island, May 11, 1900, 23 rounds, and at San Francisco, August 14, 1903, 10 rounds. Retired and presented title to Marvin Hart at Reno, Nev., July 3, 1905, on the occasion of Hart's victory over Jack Root in 12 rounds.

Tommy Burns—Defeated Marvin Hart at Los Angeles, February 23, 1906, 20 rounds. Draw with "Philadelphia" Jack O'Brien, 20 rounds, at Los Angeles, November 28, 1906. Defeated O'Brien, 20 rounds, at Los Angeles, May 8, 1906. Knocked out Bill Squires, 1 round, Colma, Cal., July 4, 1907, and "Gunner" Moir in London, December 2, 1907, in 10 rounds.

Jack Johnson (negro)—Defeated Tommy Burns at Sydney, Australia, December 26, 1908, 14 rounds. Defeated Bob Fitzsimmons, July 17, 1907, at Philadelphia, 2 rounds. Knocked out Peter Felix, February 19, 1907, at Sydney, Australia, 1 round. Knocked out Jim Flynn, November 2, 1907, at San Francisco, 11 rounds. Knocked out Stanley Ketchel, October 16, 1909, at San Francisco, 12 rounds. Defeated James J. Jeffries, July 4, 1910, at Reno, Nev., 15 rounds.

LARGEST GATE RECEIPTS OF PUGILISM.

Date.	Winner.	Loser	Place.	Gate Receipts	Date.	Winner	Loser.	Place	Gate Receipts
July 4, 1910	Johnson	Jeffries	Reno, Nev	$270,755	Oct 16, 1909	Johnson	Ketchel	San Fran.	$39 200
Sept. 3 1906	Gans	Nelson	G'd'd Nev	69 715	Mar 25, 1904	Britt	Corbett	San Fran.	32 245
Dec 26 1908	Johnson	Burns	Sy'y, Aus.	107 500	July 25, 1902	Jeffries	Fitzsimmons	San Fran.	31 800
Nov 3 1899	Jeffries	Sharkey	New York.	68,300	Mar 17, 1897	Fitzsimmons	Corbett	Carson.	29 000
Aug. 14 1903	Jeffries	Corbett	San Fran	63 339	Nov 15, 1901	Jeffries	Ruhlin	San Fran.	30,800
Aug 30 1900	Corbett	McCoy	New York	58,350	Sept. 9 1905	Nelson	Britt	San Fran.	27 770
Dec 90, 1904	Nelson	Britt	Colma, Cal	48,319	Oct 31 1901	Britt	Gans	San Fran.	21 765
Sept 7 1892	Corbett	Sullivan	N Orleans	$45 000	Aug 26, 1904	Jeffries	Munroe	San Fran.	21 761
Mar 8 1893	Fitzsimmons	Hall	N Orleans	40,000	Dec 2 1896	Sharkey	Fitzsimmons	San Fran	21 000
Feb. 22, 1910	Wolgast	Nelson	San Fran	37,750*	Mar 31, 1903	Corbett	M Govern	San Fran.	20,889

*Purse $25,000 and $10,000 a side. †Estimated.

Polo.

The feature of the year was a visit of the English champions the Ranelagh Club and Hurlingham Club, which gave polo in the United States a big impetus. The most important matches were

March 21—At Coronado Cal. Hurlingham Club England defeated Burlingame Club by 8 to 4 for the Championship of California and Spreckel's Cup.

March 26—At Lakewood N J. Harry Payne Whitney's team defeated L E Stoddart's team by 6¾ to 0

March 28—At San Diego, Cal. Hurlingham Club, England defeated Burlingame Club for American Cup by 9 to 1. Hermosillo defeated Coronado by 3 to 2.

April 9—At Lakewood, N J. Hurlingham Club, England (Captain Belleville Captain de Crespigny W Buckmaster and Captain Miller), defeated Meadow Brook Club (R J Collier, J M Waterbury, Jr., H P Whitney and Devereaux Milburn) by 5¾ to 4

At Narragansett Pier July 30—Myopia 2d beat Bryn Mawr for National Junior Championship.

August 6—Bryn Mawr defeated New Haven by 8 to 6½. Meadow Brook defeated Rockaway by 15 to 8¾.

August 8—Meadow Brook defeated City Troop, Philadelphia by 11 to 10.

August 10—Meadow Brook defeated Bryn Mawr by 13½ to 3 for National Senior Championship. Wanderers defeated Point Judith by 9 to 7¾.

August 11—New Haven defeated Perroquets by 6¼ to 3¼. A picked American team called Freebooters, defeated Ranelagh Club England in a five period handicap game by 6½ to 4. The Freebooters received 4 goals by handicap.

August 15—Special match—Point Judith (R La Montague J M Waterbury, D Milburn, W G Loew) defeated Ranelagh Club, England. (Lord H Grosvenor, R Grenfell F A Gill Earl Rocksavage) by 11 to 8.

August 20—Final Point Judith Cup—Meadow Brook Club defeated Ranelagh Club, England, by 10¾ to 4½.

August 22—Handicap game—Ranelagh Club England conceding 17 to New Haven 2d team, won by 18 to 16½.

August 24—Gladstone defeated New Haven 2nd team for Gladstone Cup by 13¼ by 12½. Ranelagh Club, England defeated Point Judith by 8 to 1.

August 25—Bryn Mawr, with a handicap of 10 defeated Ranelagh Club, England, by 14¾ to 12½ for the Narragansett Cup. Perroquets defeated Meadow Brook in an exhibition game by 6 to 5½.

August 27—Ranelagh Club England defeated Perroquet Club in the final for the National Championship by 7¾ to 3¾.

August 29—At Newport, R I. Ranelagh Club England defeated a picked team composed of W. Balding J M Waterbury Jr L E Stoddart and D Milburn, by 9½ to 3½.

September 3—At Newport R I, Ranelagh Club, England, defeated Meadow Brook Club in a match by 12 to 8¾.

September 10—At Westbury L I. Meadow Brook Club defeated Ranelagh Club, England, by 9¼ to 7½.

September 12—At Westbury L I. Ranelagh Club, England, defeated Meadow Brook Club by 6 to 5.

September 14—At Cedarhurst L I. Ranelagh Club England defeated Rockaway Club by 10 to 8.

A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP. Final game played at Chicago, March 19, won by Company F, Portage, Wis. vs. Premier Lodge, St. Louis, Mo.; score, 36-14. Metropolitan Championships were not held.

HIGH SCHOOLS TOURNAMENT, PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETIC LEAGUE, GREATER NEW YORK.

FINAL STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

School.	Games	W.	L.	P.C.
Stuyvesant	9	9	0	1.000
Newtown	9	7	2	.778
Commerce	9	6	3	.667
DeWitt Clinton	8	5	3	.625
Eastern District	9	5	4	.556
Boys' High	9	4	5	.444
Flushing	9	4	5	.444
Erasmus Hall	9	3	6	.333
Far Rockaway	8	1	7	.111
Morris	9	0	9	.000

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS OF HIGH SCHOOL PLAYERS IN P. S. A. L. CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES ONLY.

FORWARD PLAYERS.

	Field G.	Gls.	Pts.	Fls.
Johnson, Newtown	8	35	70	10
Friedland, Stuyvesant	9	35	70	32
Jacobson, Stuyvesant	9	28	56	7
Goldberg, Commerce	9	27	54	32
Grossman, Clinton	7	22	44	6
White, Commerce	8	19	38	16
Klemper, Clinton	8	16	32	21
Rosenson, Eastern District	7	15	30	12
Veilbracht, Morris	9	14	28	34
Hemley, Eastern District	7	13	26	24
Smith, Flushing	7	12	24	9
McKenna, Flushing	8	11	22	16
Kuble, Far Rockaway	8	10	20	14
Bisson, Boys'	5	8	16	13
Benjamin, Morris	7	8	16	20
Ferguson, Boys'	2	4	8	4
McTigue, Far Rockaway	3	7	14	8
Masteroth, Newtown	5	5	10	17
Gavin, Boys'	3	5	10	6
Caldwell, Far Rockaway	4	5	10	14
Renne, Far Rockaway	4	2	4	4

GUARD PLAYERS.

	Field G.	Gls.	Pts.	Fls.
Dowling, Stuyvesant	8	32	64	3
Baer, Boys'	7	9	18	11
Hoops, Stuyvesant	9	8	16	20
Runge, Flushing	7	7	14	6
Archibald, Commerce	8	7	14	19
Ballin, Eastern District	7	7	14	37
Gollubier, Clinton	8	6	12	19
Logan, Morris	8	6	12	15
Castine, Far Rockaway	7	6	12	21
Cohen, Eastern District	6	5	10	24
Thompson, Boys'	6	5	10	15
Batterson, Newtown	4	4	8	9
Levy, Newtown	4	1	2	7
Reubert, Morris	7	4	8	19
Hermanson, Morris	4	3	6	8
Barry, Far Rockaway	5	4	8	15
Johnson, Flushing	5	3	6	8
Schulman, Commerce	9	2	4	17
Harber, Clinton	6	2	4	14
Wolff, Clinton	6	1	2	12

CENTRE PLAYERS.

	Field G.	Gls.	Pts.	Fls.
Long, Stuyvesant	9	39	78	14
Lesne, Commerce	9	33	66	20
Franzedek, Eastern District	5	19	38	10
Levy, Clinton	8	24	48	23
Simonson, Newtown	7	15	30	21
Herrschatt, Boys'	3	5	10	6
Hauft, Flushing	4	8	16	7
Paraisch, Morris	8	8	16	7
Austin, Erasmus Hall	9	3	6	11

HUDSON RIVER BASKET BALL LEAGUE. STANDING OF THE CLUBS FOLLOW:

	W.	L.	P. C.
Troy	24	4	.857
Paterson	23	5	.821
Kingston	14	13	.519
Catskill	14	14	.500
Yonkers	13	14	.481
Hudson	12	14	.462
Poughkeepsie	6	19	.250
Newburgh	2	26	.072

NEW JERSEY Y. M. C. A. BASKET BALL LEAGUE. FINAL STANDING.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Asbury Park	7	1	.875
Montclair	5	5	.625
Passaic	4	4	.500
Elizabeth	2	6	.250
Orange	2	6	.250

COLLEGE BASKET BALL.

Owing to the fact that a college league has not been in existence this season, a legitimate championship was not decided. Columbia, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale came to an agreement, and the complete records of games played follow:

Columbia did the best work among these four in scoring, making 165 points and having only 80 made against it. The others were: Princeton scored 30, opponents 176; Yale scored 127, opponents 155; Pennsylvania scored 126, opponents 137.

The scores of all the games played during the season follow: Dec. 16—Pennsylvania, 33; Princeton, 15 at Philadelphia. Jan. 7—Columbia, 40; Princeton, 9, at New York. Jan. 15—Columbia, 27; Princeton, 15, at Princeton. Jan. 19—Yale, 32; Princeton, 22, at New York. Jan. 23—Pennsylvania, 31; Yale, 20, at Philadelphia. Feb. 8—Columbia, 20; Yale, 21, at New York. Feb. 12—Columbia, 33; Pennsylvania, 11, at New York. Feb. 15—Princeton, 31; Pennsylvania, 20, at Princeton. Feb. 15—Columbia, 17; Yale, 11, at New Haven. Feb. 18—Yale, 19; Pennsylvania, 18, at New Haven. Feb. 22—Princeton, 38; Yale, 24, at Princeton. Feb. 26—Columbia, 19; Pennsylvania, 13, at Philadelphia.

RESULTS OF GAMES PLAYED BY THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

1909—December 3, New York University 66; Crescent A. C. 23. December 11, New York University 31; Georgetown 14. December 17, New York University 22; Trinity 13. December 22, New York University 46; Princeton 23.

1910—January 8, New York University 24; Pratt 18. January 14, New York University 22; Swarthmore 13. January 22, New York University 21; St. John's 12. January 26, New York University 18; Yale 16. February 5, New York University 16; Fordham 12. February 10, New York University 34; Rochester 30. February 12, New York University 34; Princeton 18. February 16, New York University 20; Colgate 25. February 18, New York University 16; Syracuse 9. February 19, New York University 17; Rochester 25. February 24, New York University 19; Colgate 18. March 2, New York University 28; Wesleyan 33. March 5, New York University 15; Army 26. Total points: New York University 463; opponents 332.

New England championship claimed by Williams.

Motorcycle Racing.

ACCORDING to the competition rules of the Federation of American Motorcyclists as adopted September 14, 1909, no record shall be accepted or recognized which is made on any motorcycle having an engine of greater piston displacement than 61 cubic inches (1.000 cubic centimetres). The distances officially recognized for speed records are one kilometre and one mile, and afterward by miles up to and including a distance of 25 miles. Above 25 miles and including 100 miles the official distances recognized for speed records will be those which are multiples of five, thus, 30, 35, 40, 45, etc. Above 100 miles the distances officially recognized for speed records will be the distances covered by hundreds of miles and by the hour. Only the following records made with a standing start will be recorded—the standing kilometre and the standing mile. All other record distances shall be negotiated from a flying start.

TRACK RECORDS.

DISTANCE.	Style of Start.	Character of Record.	Holder.	Where Made.	Date.	Time.
1 kilometre	S. S.	Against time.	C. Gustavson	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 23 1909	:39
1 kilometre	F. S.	Against time.	C. Spencer	Springfield, Mass.	Oct 23, 1909	.28 2 5
1 mile	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield, Mass.	July 31, 1909	423 5
1 mile	S. S.	Against time.	C. Spencer	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 23 1909	55 4-5
2 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield Mass.	July 31 1909	1 272-5
3 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield, Mass	July 31 1909	2 12
4 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield, Mass	July 31 1908	2 554-5
5 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield, Mass.	July 31 1909	3 40 1 5
6 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield, Mass.	July 31 1909	4.38 3 5
7 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield Mass	July 31. 1909	5 24 2-5
8 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield. Mass.	July 31. 1909	6 09 3 5
9 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield, Mass.	July 31 1909	6 55 3-5
10 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield, Mass	July 31. 1909	7.42 3-5
15 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield, Mass	July 31. 1909	11.36 2-5
20 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield, Mass	July 31. 1909	15.31 1-5
25 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield, Mass.	July 31. 1909	20.54
30 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield, Mass.	July 31, 1909	25.14 2-5
35 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield, Mass.	July 31. 1909	29 20 2-5
40 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield, Mass.	July 31. 1909	33 22 3-5
45 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield, Mass.	July 31. 1909	37.39
50 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield. Mass.	July 31 1909	41 49 3-5
60 miles	F. S.	Against time.	Fred Huyck	Springfield, Mass.	July 31 1909	50 24 3-5
100 miles	F. S.	Against time.	M. J. Graves	Los Angeles, Cal.	Apr. 18, 1909	1 27.49
1000 miles	F. S.	Competition.	C. S. Spencer.	Springfield, Mass.	Oct 1 2, 1909	22.20.59
24 hour	F. S.	Competition.	C. S. Spencer.	Springfield, Mass.	Oct. 1 2, 1909	1,093 m., 1,511 yds.

PROFESSIONAL AMERICAN RECORDS.

1 mile	F. S.	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier	Springfield, Mass.	July 31, 1909	.43 1-5
1 mile	S. S.	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier	Clifton, N. J.	July 26, 1908	1.02
2 miles	F. S.	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier	Springfield, Mass.	July 31, 1909	1 32
3 miles	F. S.	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier.	Springfield, Mass.	July 31, 1909	2.20
4 miles	F. S.	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier.	Springfield, Mass.	July 31. 1909	3 07 2-5
5 miles	F. S.	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier.	Springfield, Mass.	July 31. 1909	3 55 3-5
6 miles	F. S.	Against time.	J. B De Rosier.	Springfield, Mass.	July 31. 1909	4 45
7 miles	F. S.	Against time.	J. B De Rosier.	Springfield, Mass.	July 31. 1909	5.34 1-5
8 miles	F. S.	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier.	Springfield, Mass.	July 31, 1909	6 20 2-5
9 miles	F. S.	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier.	Springfield, Mass.	July 31, 1909	7.08 3 5
10 miles	F. S.	Against time.	J. B. De Rosier.	Springfield, Mass	July 31. 1909	7 56 3-5

WORLD'S STRAIGHTAWAY RECORD.

1 kilometre.	F. S.	Against time.	W. Goerke	Daytona, Fla.	Mar. 25, 1909	.27 4-5
1 mile	F. S.	Against time.	Glenn H Curtiss	Ormond Beach, Fla.	Jan. 23, 1907	.46 2-5

F. A. M. NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1910.

One Mile—Won by Ray Seymour in 1m. 6s. Point Breeze Track, Philadelphia, Pa., August 12.
Two Mile—Won by Freddy Huyck, Louisville, Ky., September 5; time 2m. 4 3-5s
Five Mile—Won by W. G. Graves, April 3, Ascot Park track, Los Angeles, Cal.; time 6m 47s
Ten Mile—Won by W. J. Teubner, Point Breeze track, Philadelphia, Pa., August 13; time 16m. 46s.
One Hour—Won by J. B. Anderson, Point Breeze track, Philadelphia, Pa., August 13. Distance, 51½ miles.

(Compiled by Dr. J. P. Thornley, chairman Competition Committee F. A. M.)

In an attempt to break the 100 mile professional record at Los Angeles, Cal., October 29, J. B. De Rosier rode 1 mile in 42s.; 2 miles, 1m. 26s.; 3 miles, 2m. 9 2-5s; 4 miles, 2m. 53 3-5s.; 5 miles, 3m. 37 4-5s.; 6 miles, 4m. 22 2-5s; 7 miles, 5m. 6 4-5s.; 8 miles, 5m. 51 3-5s; 9 miles, 6m. 36 1-5s.; 10 miles, 7m. 20 3-5s., 15 miles, 11m. 5 3-5s.; 20 miles, 14m. 50 4-5s.; 25 miles, 18m. 36 2-5s; 30 miles, 22m. 21 2-5s.; 35 miles, 26m. 5-2-5s. 40 miles, 29m. 49 3-5s.; 45 miles, 33m. 33 3-5s.; 50 miles, 37m. 16 1-5s; 60 miles, 44m. 45 4-5s.; 70 miles, 52m. 22 3-5s; 80 miles, 1h. 3 2-5s.; 90 miles, 1h. 7m. 44 1-5s.; 100 miles, 1h. 15m. 24 2-5s. This performance is being investigated by the Competition Committee and if found correct above mentioned times will be acknowledged as records.

Hockey.

AMERICAN AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE.

THE New York Athletic Club hockey team won the championship for the second successive year, winning seven out of eight games played in the tournament. It was defeated once by the Crescent Athletic Club. The tournament was closely contested and interest was kept up to the last game. The standing of the teams at the end was:

CLUB.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	CLUB	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
New York A. C.	7	1	.875	St. Nicholas A. C.	3	5	.375
Wanderers H. C.	6	2	.750	Hockey Club.	1	7	.125
Crescent A. C.	3	5	.375				

The Phœnix team of St. Paul won the Twin City Hockey League championship.
The Crescent Hockey Club won the championship of the Boston Hockey Association.
Princeton won the the Intercollegiate Hockey championship.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE.

Final Standing of Teams:

CLUB.	Won	Lost	Drawn	GOALS.		CLUB.	Won.	Lost	Drawn.	GOALS.	
				F.	A.					F.	A.
Wanderer.	11	1	..	91	41	Cobalt	4	8	..	79	104
Ottawa	9	3	..	89	66	Shamrock	3	8	1	51	94
Renfrew.	8	3	1	95	63	Canadian.	2	10	..	59	100
Haileybrury.	4	8	..	77	83						

IMPORTANT CANADIAN GAMES.

January 6, at Ottawa, Ont.—Ottawa defeated Galt for the Stanley Cup by 12 to 3.
January 8, at Ottawa, Ont.—Ottawa defeated Galt for the Stanley Cup by 3 to 1.
January 19, at Ottawa, Ont.—Ottawa defeated Edmonton for the Stanley Cup by 8 to 4.
January 21, at Ottawa, Ont.—Ottawa defeated Edmonton for the Stanley Cup by 13 to 7.
March 5, at Ottawa, Ont.—Wanderers Montreal, defeated Ottawa for the Stanley Cup by 3 to 1.
March 6, at New York—All New York defeated Victoria, Montreal, by 5 to 4.
March 12, at Ottawa, Ont.—Wanderers Montreal defeated Berlin, Ont., for the Stanley Cup by 7 to 3.
March 16, at Kingston, Ont.—St. Michaels defeated Queen's for the Allan trophy by 5 to 4.
March 16-17, at New York—Wanderers of Montreal, defeated Ottawa in a two game match by a total of 8 to 6.
March 19, at New York—Renfrew, Canada, defeated Wanderers, Montreal, by 9 to 4.

Motor Boat Racing, 1910.

BRITISH International Trophy Race for Harmsworth Trophy, August 20. American defenders—Dixie II., owner F. K. Burnham; Nameless, owners Messrs. Melville and Hecksher; Restless, owners Messrs. Chesebrough. British challengers—Pioneer, owner the Duke of Westminster; Zigorella, owner Daniel Hanbury; Maple Leaf III., owner Mackey Edgar—Won by Dixie II.; time, 59m. 44s. Course 30 nautical miles. Average speed, 34.7 statute miles an hour. Second, Pioneer; time, 1h. 13m. 21s.

New York to Bermuda Race, June 25. Distance 650 nautical miles—Won by Eronel, owner Samuel Cochrane; time, 87h. 29m. Second, Yo Ho, owner F. Page Bacon; time, 90h. 44m. 28s.

Philadelphia to Havana, start May 21. Distance 1,300 miles—Won by Berneyo, owner S. W. Granbery; time, 5d. 18h. 43m. 53s.; second, Caliph, owner Mr. Brigham; time 5d. 21h. 28m. 11s.; third, Ilys, owner J. G. N. Whitaker; time, 6d. 2h. 44m. 8s.; fourth, Caroline, owner M. F. Dennis; time, 6d. 11h. 27m. 20s.

Race from Havana to Atlantic City, start June 4—Won by Caliph.

National Motor Boat Carnival, Hudson River, September 21-24—International Championship Trophy.—Won by Restless, owners, Messrs. Chesebrough. National Trophy—Won by Tartar, owner R. E. Stevens. Interstate Trophy—Won by Edith II., owner A. E. Smith. Motor Yacht Trophy—Won by Avis, owner F. C. Havens. Cabin Launch Trophy—Won by Spindrift, owner C. R. Butler. Open Boat Trophy—Won by Bunk III., owners John Meckin and Clement Firth. Race to Poughkeepsie and return for speed boats—Distance 115 nautical miles—Won by Edith II.; second, Peter Pan III.; time prize Peter Pan III. Race to Peekskill and return, cruisers in two classes. Distance, 60 nautical miles. Race for cruisers under 40 feet—Won by Elmo II., owner F. D. Gilles, Jr.; second, Gracelda, owner Dr. D. Brinsmade. Race for cruisers over 40 feet—Won by Caroline, owner M. Frank Dennis; second Spendrift, owner C. R. Butler.

Marblehead to New York Race, start July 16. Distance 285 nautical miles—Won by Elmo II., owner F. D. Gilles, Jr.; second, Blue Peter V. On corrected time established record for this race; time 27h. 34m. 45s.

American P. B. Association Gold Challenge Cup Races, Alexandria Bay, N. Y., August 4-5-6—course 32 2-3 miles. Winner Dixie II., owner F. K. Burnham, won all three races and the trophy; times were 57m. 14s., 57m. 7s., 59m. 20s.

Regatta Western P. B. Association, Peoria, Ill. August 30-31. 20-foot class—Won by Comet, owners Hilsinger and Kilso. 32-foot class—Won by Emerson, owner A. H. Travers. 26 foot class—Won by Emerson. Free-for-all—Won by Emerson. Best time for 5 miles, 10m. 4 4-5s.

Regatta Mississippi Valley P. B. Association, July 4-6. 32 foot class—Winner Cero II., owner Robert Deming; 15 miles; time 35m. 17s. 20-foot class, 10 miles—Winner Comet, owners Hilsinger and Kelso. Championship Free-for-all, 20 miles—Won by Red Top II., owner W. E. Hughey; time 43m. 40s.; second, Hoosier Boy, owner J. W. Whitlock.

Race from New York to Albany and return, July 2-4. Distance 270 miles—Won by Elmo II., owner F. D. Gilles, Jr.; second, Nantucket; third, Consort; time, 30h. 19m. 53s.

New York to Block Island Race, June 25. Distance 100 nautical miles—Won by Elmo II.; time, 10h. 27m. 25s.

Race from Holly Beach to Camden, N. J., July 26. Distance 108 miles—Won by Zip II., owner Thomas Hutchinson; time 4h. 49m. 32s.

Race from Ketchikan, Alaska to Vancouver, B. C., August 16. Distance 618 miles—Won by Limit, owners Messrs. Marriott, Fellows and LePage; time, 57h. 58m.

(Compiled by W. B. Rogers, Jr., Editor *Motor Boat*.)

Football.

In the Spring the rules were thoroughly revised and changed in a way which promised to minimize the danger of receiving injuries or causing death. The result in this respect did not come up to expectations as the record of the season showed a total of 14 killed and 40 badly injured.

Following are the scores made this season by the leading college football teams and by their opponents:

AMHERST.	
Norwich Univ.	17— 0
Springfield Tech.	0— 0
Wesleyan	3— 0
Harvard	0—17
Bowdoin	0— 3
Rochester Tech.	23— 0
Dartmouth	3—15
Williams	9— 6
Totals	55—35

ANNAPOLIS. NAVY.	
St Johns	16— 0
Rutgers	0— 0
Wash & J.	15— 0
Virginia Pol	3— 0
Western Reserve	17— 0
Lehigh	30— 0
Carlisle	6— 0
N Y University	9— 0
West Point	3— 0
Totals	99— 0

BROWN.	
Norwich	31— 0
Rhode Island State	5— 0
Colgate	0— 0
Pennsylvania	0—20
Harvard	0—12
Tufts	27— 9
Yale	21— 0
Vermont	50— 0
Mass Aggies	49— 0
Totals	183—41

CARLISLE.	
Lebanon Valley	53— 0
Villa Nova	6— 0
Muhlenberg	30— 0
Dickinson	24— 0
Bucknell	29— 0
Gettysburg	29— 6
Syracuse	0—14
Princeton	0— 6
Pennsylvania	5—17
Virginia	22— 6
Navy	6— 6
Harvard L. S.	0— 3
Johns Hopkins	12— 0
Totals	229—58

CHICAGO	
Indiana	0— 6
Illinois	0— 2
Northwestern	10— 0
Minnesota	0—24
Purdue	14— 5
Cornell	0—18
Wisconsin	0—10
Totals	24—66

CORNELL	
Hobart	50— 0
Rensselaer	24— 0
Oberlin	0— 0
St. Bona	47— 0
Vermont	15— 5
Harvard	5—27
Chicago	18— 0
Pennsylvania	6—12
Totals	165—44

DARTMOUTH.	
Mass. Aggies	6— 0
Colby	18— 0
Vermont	53— 6
Williams	39— 0
Princeton	0— 6
Amherst	15— 8
Harvard	6—18
Totals	111—27

HARVARD.	
Bates	22— 0
Bowdoin	32— 0
Williams	21— 6
Amherst	17— 0
Brown	12— 0
West Point	6— 0
Cornell	27— 5
Dartmouth	18— 0
Yale	0— 0
Totals	155— 5

HAVERFORD.	
Temple	22— 0
Delaware	5— 5
Lehigh	5— 0
Rutgers	0— 0
F & M	0— 0
Johns Hopkins	5—15
Ursinus	0—24
Totals	37—44

LAFAYETTE	
Bloomsburg	31— 0
Ursinus	10— 0
Swarthmore	6— 0
Princeton	0— 3
Gettysburg	21— 0
Bucknell	12— 0
Pennsylvania	0—18
Lehigh	14— 0
Totals	94—21

MICHIGAN	
Case	3— 3
Michigan Aggies	6— 3
Ohio State	3— 3
Syracuse	11— 0
Pennsylvania	0— 0
Minnesota	6— 0
Totals	29— 9

N. Y. UNIVERSITY.	
Princeton	0—12
Williams	3— 3
Stevens	17— 6
Rutgers	15— 8
Wesleyan	6— 9
Navy	0— 9
Totals	41—47

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Ursinus	5— 0
Dickinson	18— 6
Gettysburg	29— 0
F. & M.	17— 0
West Virginia	38— 0
Brown	20— 0
Penn State	10— 0
Indiana	17— 5
Lafayette	18— 0
Michigan	0— 0
Cornell	12— 6
Totals	184—19

PRINCETON.	
Stevens	18— 0
Villa Nova	36— 0
N. Y. University	12— 0
Lafayette	3— 0
Carlisle	6— 0
Dartmouth	6— 0
Holy Cross	17— 0
Yale	3— 5
Totals	101— 5

SWARTHMORE	
Lebanon Valley	47— 0
Lafayette	0— 6
Rutgers	6—21
Delaware	27— 0
Lehigh	6— 8
Ursinus	0— 6
Stevens	28— 6
Bucknell	22—18
Totals	143—58

SYRACUSE	
St. Bonaventure	0— 0
Yale	6—12
[illegible]ster	6— 0
Carlisle	14— 0
Hobart	12— 5
Michigan	0—11
Vermont	3— 3
Colgate	11— 0
Illinois	0— 3
Totals	47—12

TRINITY.	
Worcester Tech	21— 0
Mass. State	15— 0
Colgate	23— 0
Norwich	9— 0
Wesleyan	5— 0
N. Y. University	12— 6
Haverford	37— 0
Army	0—17
Totals	122—23

VILLA NOVA.	
Indiana	0— 6
Princeton	0—36
A & M	6— 6
State	0— 0
Army	0—13
Totals	6—61

WESLEYAN	
Yale	0—22
C. A. C.	30— 0
Amherst	0— 3
Norwich	17— 0
Union	6— 0
Tribley	0— 6
Williams	0— 0
N. Y. University	9— 5
Bowdoin	0— 5
Totals	62—42

WEST POINT. ARMY.	
Tufts	24— 0
Yale	9— 3
Lehigh	28— 0
Harvard	0— 6
Springfield Tech	5— 0
Villa Nova	13— 0
Trinity	17— 0
Annapolis	6— 3
Totals	90—12

WILLIAMS.	
Rensselaer	0— 0
Union	29— 0
Harvard	0—21
N. Y. University	3— 3
Dartmouth	0—39
Wesleyan	0— 0
Amherst	0— 9
Totals	32—72

YALE.	
Wesleyan	22— 0
Syracuse	12— 6
Tufts	17— 0
Holy Cross	12— 0
West Point	3— 9
Vanderbilt	6— 0
Colgate	19— 0
Brown	0—21
Princeton	5— 5
Harvard	0— 0
Totals	90—39

FOOTBALL CASUALTIES. 1907-1910.

Statistics of casualties due to football in the last four years as follows:

DEATHS	'07	'08	'09	'10
High S players	6	4	9	5
College players	2	6	12	5
Other players	6	3	11	4
Total deaths	14	13	32	14

CAUSE OF DEATHS.	'07	'08	'09.	'10
Body blows	5	2	5	1
Injuries to spine	2	4	6	1
Concussion of brain	2	3	7	7
Blood poisoning	0	1	2	2
Other causes	5	3	12	3

SERIOUSLY INJURED	07	08	09	10.
College players	67	14	40	17
High S players	25	51	24	12
Grade schools	9	0	0	1
Athletic clubs	9	16	5	10
All others	12	3	4	0
Totals	122	84	73	40

Rifle and Revolver Shooting.

Scores in all military matches for the year 1910 were universally higher and all previous records were broken owing to the increased interest among the militia and to improvements in the ammunition turned out by the Government and private makers. The winners and scores in the principal matches follow:

NATIONAL MATCHES, 1910.

The team match and the National Trophy were won by the U S. Infantry team, score, 3,186 The winner of Class B and the Hilton Trophy was U. S. Naval Academy, with a score of 3 107; Class C and the Soldier of Marathon, Kansas with a score of 2,981.

National Individual Match—Won by Sergt. Scott Clark, Company D, Second Indiana Infantry, score, 274

National Pistol Match—Won by Capt. Charles P. Hopkins C. A. C., U S A.; score, 419.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA MATCHES.

Individual Military Championship of United States for 1910—Won by Corporal George W. Farnham, U. S. M. C.; score, 517.

President's Match—Won by Sergt. W. A. Fragner, U. S M. C.; score, 283.

Wimbledon Cup Match (1,000 yards championship)—Won by Capt. G. H. Emerson, Ohio N G.; score, 99.

United States Marine Corps Match—Won by Corpl. O. A. Schofield, M. V. M.; score, 102.

Leech Cup Match (seven shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards)—Won by Lieut. C. L. Sturdevant, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.; score, 35, 35, 35, 105 (the possible and a record)

Long Range Type Match (1,000 yards)—Won by Sergt. Scott Clark, Indiana N. G.; score 50 (the possible)

Press Match (Press Championship of U. S.)—Won by A. E. Caartz, of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, score, 50

Life Member's Match—Won by Major C. G. Townsend, Greeley, Col.; score, 31, 33, 64.

Annual Member's Match—Won by Lieut. D. C. Brant, U S. A.; score, 34, 34, 68.

State Secretaries' Match—Won by Major S. J. Fort, Maryland; score, 48.

Individual Rapid Fire Match—Won by D. A. Dixon, U. S. A.; score, 50.

Regimental Team Championship of U. S.—Won by Sixth Massachusetts Infantry; score, 531.

Company Team Championship of U. S.—Won by Fourth Company, U. S. Naval Academy; score, 444.

Revolver Team Championship of U S.—Won by First Squadron Cavalry, Colorado N. G.; score, 1,082.

Evans Skirmish Match—Won by Seventy-fourth Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

INTERCOLLEGIATE AND INTERSCHOLASTIC MATCHES.

Intercollegiate Team Championship for 1910 (outdoor)—Won by Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass., at the D. C. N. G. range at Washington, D. C., range score, 782.

Intercollegiate Team Championship for 1910 (gallery)—Won by Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.; score, 1,848. Telegraph match.

Interscholastic Team Championship for 1910 (gallery)—Won by De Witt Clinton High School, New York City; score, 1,821. Telegraph match.

RESULTS OF LEAGUE MATCHES (GALLERY SHOOTING).

Interclub League—Won by Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, Butte Mont.

Intercollegiate League—Won by Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.

INTERNATIONAL SMALL BORE MATCH.

The gallery (cable) match between Great Britain, United States and Australia, 50 men on a side, resulted in a victory for the American team. Score: United States, 24,539; Great Britain, 24,439; Australia, 23,883.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL U. S. R. A. TOURNAMENT.

The annual outdoor championship matches of the United States Revolver Association were held September 18-25, 1910, inclusive, under the auspices and jurisdiction of the association in twenty-two cities throughout the country, as follows: Culebra, Panama; Fort Sill, Okla.; St. Louis, Mo.; Red Bank, N. J.; Portland, Ore.; Providence, R. I.; Washington, D. C.; San Francisco, Cal.; Fort Douglas, Utah; Duluth, Minn.; Globe, Ariz.; Pottsville, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Boston, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; Spokane, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; New York, N. Y.; Sacramento, Cal.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Chicago, Ill.; Philippine Islands.

Match A, National Championships—Revolver Championship—Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; 50 shots on the Standard American target, 8-in. bull's-eye, 10-ring 3.30 in.; arm, any revolver within the rules; ammunition, any; the score must be completed in one hour or less from the time of firing the first shot; entrance fee, $3; no re-entries. First, J. R. Hicks, New York; award, championship silver cup and gold medal, 458; second, A. P. Lane, New York, N. Y., 454; third P. Hanford, New York, N. Y., 453; fourth J. E. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal., 453; fifth, John A. Dietz, New York N. Y. 452.

Match B, Pistol Championship—Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; 50 shots on same target as Match A; arm, any pistol within the rules; ammunition, any; the scores must be completed in one hour or less from the time of firing the first shot; entrance fee, $3; no re-entries. First, J. A. Dietz, New York, N. Y.; award, championship silver cup and gold medal, 462; second, A. P. Lane, New York City, 461; third, George Armstrong, San Francisco, Cal., 455; fourth, E. A. Taylor, Boston, Mass., 451; fifth, J. R. Hicks, New York City, 451.

Match C, Military Championship—Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; 15 consecutive strings of 5 shots on the same target as Match A; each string must be shot within the time limit of 15 seconds, taking time from the command "Fire!" Misfires and shots lost on account of the arm becoming disabled while firing any string will be scored zero; if a shot is fired after the time limit has elapsed the shot of highest count will be deducted from the score; no cleaning allowed; arm, any military revolver, or any military magazine pistol within the rules; ammunition, the full charge service cartridge, or equivalent factory loaded ammunition approved by the Executive Committee; the score must be completed on the same day; no sighting shots will be allowed after beginning the score; entrance fee, $3; no re-entries. First, W. H. Whigam, Chicago, Ill.; award, championship silver bowl and gold medal, 591; second, H. Norman Hoyt, Red Bank, N. J., 584; third, A. M. Poindexter, Red Bank, N. J., 580; fourth, Lieut. R. H. Sayre, New York City, 579; fifth, Thomas LeBoutillier, 2d, New York City, 555.

Match D, Military Record Match—Open to everybody; distance, 50 yards; five consecutive strings of 5 shots under the same conditions as Match C; entrance fee $1; entries unlimited. This match was instituted in 1902. Being a re-entry match, it affords good practice under the same conditions as Match C. First, Samuel Peterson, Chicago, Ill.; award, a gold trophy, 215; second, W. H. Whigam, Chicago, Ill., 204; third, C. E. Orr, Alton, Ill., 201.

Match E, Military Revolver Team Match—Open to one team of four men from any regularly organized rifle or revolver club, the police of any city, or any regiment battalion, or separate organization from any of the organized military or naval forces of any civilized country; distance, 50 yards; five consecutive strings of 5 shots each under the same conditions as Match C; arm, any military revolver or magazine pistol under the rules; ammunition, full charge factory loaded, brought to the firing point in unbroken boxes; entrance fee, $10; no re-entries. First—First Cavalry, Illinois N. G.; award, the Winans trophy and medal (Sergt. S. Peterson, 180; W. H. Whigam, 204; J. W. Mattes, 175; A. Sorensen, 149), 708; second, Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association (T. LeBoutillier, 2d, 176; A. P. Lane, 195; Dr. H. E. Williams, 142; J. A. Dietz, 144), 656; third, Colonial Revolver Club, St. Louis (W. C. Ayer, 156; C. E. Orr, 199; G. C. Olcott, 161; F. G. Ingalls, 138), 654; fourth, Squadron A, Cavalry, N. G., N. Y. (William MacNaughton,

RIFLE AND REVOLVER SHOOTING.—*Continued.*

140; L. B. Smith, 146; Lieut. R. H. Sayre, 187; P. Hanford, 172), 645; fifth, Boston Revolver Club (G F. Hoffman, 168; C. C Batchelor, 155; R. J Thanisch, 151; A. M. Summers, 101), 575.

Match F, Pocket Revolver Championship Match—Open to everybody; 25 shots in strings of 5 shots; each string to be fired within 30 seconds after the command "Fire!" Arm, any pocket revolver of .32 or larger calibre within the rules; distance, ammunition, target and all other conditions the same as Match C, entrance fee, $2; no re-entries. First, C. E. Orr, Alton, Ill.; award, gold medal, 202; second, C S. Axtell, Springfield, Mass., 201; third, Dr. I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass., 199; fourth, Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d New York, N. Y., 196; fifth, C. W. Klett, Sacramento, Cal., 194.

Grand Aggregate Medals—Grand aggregate medals are awarded to the contestant making the highest aggregate scores in championship matches A, B, C and F. The grand aggregate is computed by adding the total score in Matches A, B and F and one-fifth of the total score in Match C. First, A. P. Lane, New York City, 1215.8; second, I. R. Calkins, Springfield, Mass., 1192; third, R. H. Sayre New York City, 1189.8; fourth, J. A. Dietz, New York City, 1185; fifth, T. Le Boutillier, IL, New York City, 1181; sixth, C. E. Orr Alton, Ill., 1168.8; seventh, H. N. Hoyt, Red Bank, N. J., 1162.8; eighth, G. Olcott, St. Louis, Mo., 1162.2; ninth, W. C. Ayer, St. Louis Mo., 1156.4; tenth, A. M. Poindexter, Red Bank, N J., 1155; eleventh. J. R. Hicks, New York, 1136; twelfth, Hoffman, 1115; thirteenth, W. H. Whigam, 1111.2.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Match A—Arizona, A. M. Isbell, 433; California, J. E. Gorman, 453; District of Columbia, J. C. Bunn, 425; Illinois, C. E. Orr, 425; Massachusetts, Dr. I. R. Calkins, 439; Minnesota Oscar Olson 447; Missouri, C. C. Crossman, 447; New Jersey, H. N. Hoyt, 438; New York, J. R. Hicks, 458; Oklahoma, William M. Britton, 401; Oregon, George W. Wilson, 445; Panama, L. D. Cornish, 412; Pennsylvania, Nathan Sparing, 403; Philippines, Lieut. J. S. Upham, 404; Rhode Island, William Almy, 390; Utah, Lieut.-Major Sidorowicz, 403; Washington, C. Bartholomew, 413.

Match B—Arizona, G. L. Davis, 382; District of Columbia, J. C. Bunn, 425; California, George Armstrong, 455; Illinois, C. E. Orr, 432; Massachusetts, E. A. Taylor, 454; New York, J. A. Dietz, 462; Minnesota, Oscar Olson, 449; Missouri, C. C. Crossman, 441; New Jersey, A. M. Poindexter, 436; Oklahoma, William Britton, 446; Oregon, W. Hansen, 435; Panama, L. D. Cornish, 426; Pennsylvania, G. H. Smith, 443; Philippines, Lieut. J. S. Upham, 405; Rhode Island, H. C. Miller, 420; Utah, Sergt. John Dittmer, 390; Washington, Frank Fromm, 437.

Match C—Arizona, A. G. Paul Palen, 387; Illinois, W. H. Whigam, 591; Massachusetts, G. F. Hoffman, 540; Missouri, Charles Dominic, 543; New Jersey, H. N. Hoyt, 584; New York, Dr. R. H. Sayre, 579; Oklahoma, William Britton, 300; Panama, L. D. Cornish, 491; Pennsylvania, Herman Thomas, 503; Philippines, Lieut J. S. Upham, 435.

Match D—Arizona, A. G. P. Palen, 117; California, C. F. Armstrong, 198; Illinois Samuel Peterson, 215; Massachusetts, Dr. I. R. Calkins, 188; Missouri, Charles Dominic, 187; New Jersey, H. E. Williams, 161; New York, Dr. R. H. Sayre, 161; Oklahoma, Dr. E. E. Roberts, 122; Panama, L. D. Cornish, 171; Pennsylvania, Herman Thomas, 162; Utah, B. P. Wire, 148.

Match F—Arizona, Elmer Long, 155; California, C. W. Klett, 194; District of Columbia, J. C. Bunn, 176; Illinois, C. E. Orr, 202; Massachusetts, C. S. Axtell, 201; Missouri, W. C. Ayer, 192; New Jersey, H. N. Hoyt, 193; New York, T. Le Boutillier, 196; Oregon, John T. Moore, 177; Oklahoma, William Britton, 124; Philippines, Lieut. J. S. Upham, 168; Washington, V. A. Rapp, 115.

Trap Shooting.

THE high standard of the season 1909 was maintained in 1910. A number of records and remarkable performances were made. The most important are the following: Jay R. Graham, 417 straight (full score 426, nine of which were not on the programme) at Chicago, September 1; an amateur world's record. Graham's total record was 536 out of 600. Harry S. Walles, 138 straight from the 20 yard-mark at Betterton, Md., July 29. W. R. Crosby, 390 out of 400 at Nashville, Tenn., September 10. The principal events of 1910 follow:

INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENTS FOR 1910.

The six tournaments given by the Interstate Association resulted as follows:

The Interstate Association's Fifth Southern Handicap Tournament, at Columbus, Ga., May 3, 4 and 5. Preliminary Handicap—Won by C. M. Powers; score, 97 ex 100. Southern Handicap—Won by J. S. Young; score, 96 ex 100.

The Interstate Association's Fifth Western Handicap Tournament, Des Moines, Ia., May 24, 25 and 26. Preliminary Handicap—Won by M. Thompson; score, 94 ex 100 and 20 ex 20. Western Handicap—Won by J. E. Dickey; score, 96 ex 100.

The Interstate Association's Eleventh Grand American Handicap Tournament, Chicago, Ill., June 21, 22, 23 and 24. Preliminary Handicap—Won by W. J. Raup; score, 99 ex 100 and 20 ex 20. Grand American Handicap—Won by Riley Thompson; score, 100 ex 100. Amateur Championship—Won by Guy V. Dering; score, 189 ex 200. Professional Championship—Won by Charles G. Spencer; score, 190 ex 200 and 39 ex 40 in shoot-off.

The Interstate Association's Fifth Eastern Handicap Tournament, at Edge Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 20 and 21. Preliminary Handicap—Won by George E. Dimock; score, 97 ex 100. Eastern Handicap—Won by Charles H. Newcomb; score, 97 ex 100 and 19 ex 20 in shoot-off.

The Interstate Association's Fifth Pacific Coast Handicap Tournament, at Seattle, Wash., August 2, 3 and 4. Preliminary Handicap—Won by E. J. Chingren; score, 92 ex 100. Pacific Coast Handicap—Won by John J. Law; score, 97 ex 100.

The Interstate Association's First Post Series Tournament at Indianapolis, Ind., October 18, 19, 20 and 21. High Amateur Average—Won by J. R. Graham; score, 779 ex 800 single targets; 172 ex 200 double targets; total, 951 ex 1,000. High Professional Average—Won by Fred G. Bills; score, 748 ex 800 single targets; 182 ex 200 double targets; total, 966 ex 1,000.

STATE CHAMPIONS.

Arkansas—W. Wells. Illinois—Jesse Young. Iowa—William Wetleaf. Idaho—A S. Garber. Indiana—Dr. C. C. Hickman. Kentucky—J. D. Cay. Kansas—P. W. Cairns. Maryland—L. F. Towner. Montana—Thomas Rowe. Nebraska—Fred Southard. New Jersey—Charles T. Day, Jr. North Dakota—O. C. Bottger New York—F. S. Wright. Ohio—William Webster. Oklahoma—George Schwake Pennsylvania—Howard C. Schlicher, Texas—R. L Connelly. Vermont—H. B. Moulton. Wisconsin—Fred J. Dreyfuss. West Virginia—T. J. Phillips.

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Post Series Championships—Amateur—J. R. Graham Illinois: Professional—Fred Bills, Chicago Metropolitan Championships—Individual, A. Lindley; team Smith Gun Club, Newark, N. J. Interstate Championships at Chicago, Ill —Individual, Guy V. Dering, Milwaukee; team, Chicago No. 1. Long Island Championship—J. H. Hendricksen. Tristate Championship (Ohio New York and Pennsylvania) Charles Doolittle, Cleveland. Tristate Championship (Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri)—George Walker. Cosmopolitan Championship—A. Ivans, Jersey City. Tristate Championships—Pennsylvania defeated New Jersey and Maryland; individual event won by Harry Buckwalter. New York A. C. defeated Crescent A. C and Larchmont A. C. Buffalo defeated Cleveland. America defeated Canada at Winnepeg, Man., July 15, by 212 to 193; individual event won by O C. Bottger, Ray, N. D.

CANADIAN EVENTS.

Amateur Championship—W. H. Ewing, Montreal Two Five and Eight Men Team Championships were won by Montreal Grey Cup—J. E. Jennings. Grand Canadian Handicap—George Robbins, Alberta Championship—W. B. McLaren. Montreal defeated St. Hubert Club. Ottawa. at Ottawa

COLLEGE EVENTS

Harvard defeated Princeton after a tie, at Princeton N. J Yale defeated Princeton at Princeton, N. J. Princeton defeated Dartmouth at Fort Lee, N. J Princeton defeated Pennsylvania at Princeton, N. J. Pennsylvania defeated Harvard (each team shot on its own range and targets were exchanged). Larchmont Yacht Club defeated Yale at Larchmont N. Y. New York A. C. defeated Yale at Travers Island, N. Y.

Lacrosse.

UNITED STATES INTERCOLLEGIATE LACROSSE LEAGUE. Final standing of teams for season of 1910:

NORTHERN DIVISION.

CLUB.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Swarthmore	3	0	1.000
Johns Hopkins	2	1	.666
Lehigh	1	2	.333
Stevens	0	3	.000

SOUTHERN DIVISION

CLUB.	Won	Lost	Per Cent.
Harvard	3	0	1.000
Cornell	2	1	.666
Hobart	1	2	.333
Columbia	0	3	.000

Winners in former years since formation: Northern—Harvard, 1905; Cornell, 1906-7, Harvard, 1908; Columbia and Harvard tied, 1909. Southern—Swarthmore, 1905; Johns Hopkins, 1905-6-7-8-9.

OTHER IMPORTANT GAMES

March 26, at New York—C. C. N. Y and Columbia played a tie 1 each.
April 9, at Annapolis, Md.—Annapolis defeated Mount Washington A C., by 6 to 1
April 16, at New York—Crescent A. C. defeated N. Y. Lacrosse Club by 5 to 0 At Ithaca, N Y—Cornell defeated Rochester Lacrosse Club by 3 to 0 , At Baltimore, Md.—Johns Hopkins defeated Harvard by 6 to 3.
May 21, at West Point, N. Y.—West Point defeated N. Y. Lacrosse Club by 5 to 3.
June 25, at New York City—Crescent A. C. defeated Tecumseh A A., of Toronto, Can., by 10 to 4.

Chess.

THE year 1910 was made notable by a match for the world's chess championship between Dr E. Lasker, title holder, and Carl Schlechter of Vienna, the first of the kind in which Dr. Lasker failed to carry off the honors. The champion came within an ace of being defeated, but by winning the tenth and last game, tied Schlecter's score and saved his title. Schlechter won the fifth game, all of the rest being drawn. The play was at Vienna and Berlin In a series at Paris, Dr Lasker defeated D Janowski by 7 to 1 and 2 drawn. In the international cable matches, Great Britain defeated America for the second time in succession, but in the subsequent match against Oxford and Cambridge the American collegians repeated their success of 1910. Among the notables who died in 1910 was Sir George Newnes Bart donor of the Anglo-American cable match trophy. Frank J. Marshall, United States chess champion, who toured the country under the management of the *American Chess Bulletin*, of New York defeated J W Showalter of Georgetown, Ky., in a championship match at Lexington by the score of 7 to 2 and 3 drawn. The championship of the Manhattan Chess Club, too, was won by Marshall Marshall also attended the international congress at Hamburg in August, which was won by Schlechter and the American was bracketed with R. Teichmann for fifth place. A tie between Harvard and Yale was the outcome of the annual tournament with Columbia and Princeton in New York and, although two matches were arranged to break the tie, this result was not accomplished, both being drawn. The University of Pennsylvania won the annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League in New York from Cornell and Brown A new departure was made by the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which included in its programme of lectures a series of four on the subject of chess by Albert B. Hodges, ex-United States champion, and later a similar series by Hermann Helms, former New York State champion.

C. H. Y. P Tournament—The eighteenth of this annual series ended in a tie between Harvard and Yale, each team scoring 7 points out of 12. Columbia 6½ to 5½, was third, and Princeton 3½ to 8½, last. The winning scores: Yale—J. R. Chandler, 3 to 0; G. Burgess, 1½ to 1½; C F Jefferson, 1 to 2; G. F. Parsons, 1½ to 1½. Harvard—C. S. Hadley, ½ to 2½; W. M P Mitchell 1 to 2; F P. Byerly, 3 to 0; D. B. Priest, 2½ to ½.

Triangular College Chess League—Won by Pennsylvania, 6½ to 1½; Cornell, 5½ to 2½; Brown, 0 to 8. Winning scores: N. T. Whitaker, 4 to 0; H. L Bauder 2½ to 1½.

New York State Meeting—February 22. State championship won by J R Capablanca; C Jaffe, second. Summer meeting at Rochester—Masters tournament won by J L. Clark, Harvard

ANGLO-AMERICAN CABLE MATCH

B'DS	America		Great Britain.	
1.	F. J. Marshall	1	J. H. Blackburne	0
2.	J. F. Barry	0	H. E. Atkins	1
3.	A. B. Hodges	½	T. F Lawrence	½
4.	H. G. Voigt	0	V. L. Wahltuch	1
5.	G. H. Wolbrecht	0	F. D. Yates	1
6.	S. L. Studelman	0	G. E. Wainwright	1
7.	G. J. Schwietzer	½	W. Ward	½
8.	R. T. Black	1	J. H. Blake	0
9.	H. Rosenfeld	0	G. A. Thomas	1
10.	L. B. Meyer	½	R. P. Michell	½
	Total	3½	Total	6½

INTERCOLLEGIATE CABLE MATCH

B'DS.	America.		England.	
1.	N. T. Whitaker	½	R. Loh	½
2.	J. R. Chandler	1	J. M Bee	0
3.	L. W. Stephens	½	A P. Waterfield	½
4.	L. Tolins	1	G H. Stevens	0
5.	G. Burgess	1	H M. Bewley	0
6.	H. L. Bauder	½	E Southwell	½
	Total	4½	Total	1½

New York vs. Philadelphia—Manhattan C. C., 9½; Franklin C. C., 6½. Interborough League, 6; Philadelphia League, 6. Manhattan C. C., 20½; All New Jersey, 11½

Interstate College League—New York University, 10½ to 1½; City College, 9 to 3; followed by Rutgers and Stevens Institute.

Club Championships Manhattan C. C., F. J. Marshall; Rice C. C., I. Tenenwurzel; Brooklyn C. C., R. T. Black.

Interborough League—First, Dyker Heights Country Club, 6 to 3; Lyceum C. C., 4½ to 4½; New York C. C., 4 to 5; Pillsbury C. C., 3½ to 5½.

(Compiled by Hermann Helms.)

Chronology of Aviation.

BY HUDSON MAXIM AND WILLIAM J. HAMMER.

THE rapidity of the development and utilization of the power-driven, man-carrying, heavier-than-air machine or aeroplane since the memorable flight of the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk, N. C., on December 17, 1903, has been most extraordinary.

The development of the aeroplane has exceeded even that of the automobile in a similar period of time, and with the greatest scientific and engineering talent of the civilized world turning its attention to this field a great future for the aeroplane is assured. Of its manifold influences upon civilization we can have but a faint conception to-day, for the world is but beginning to realize that the conquest of the air is an accomplished fact.

There are five hundred men flying to-day in heavier-than-air machines, whereas until the latter part of 1906 there were but two men who could fly, Messrs. Wilbur and Orville Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, who during the period from 1903 to 1906, made 160 flights, totalling almost exactly 100 miles; one flight, that of October 5, 1905, being of 24.2 miles in length and lasting 38 minutes and 3 seconds in duration.

As in the development of all arts, many men have left their impress upon the art of flying and contributed in no small degree to our knowledge of the subject and the ultimate success achieved. We must not, however, confound the experiments with gliders (aeroplanes without power) nor the straightaway jumps or glides of a few hundred feet in length, of power driven man-carrying aeroplanes with the actual flights (now so common) under abnormal weather conditions. Whereas the early experimenters never actually flew in disturbed air nor demonstrated their ability to control the fore and aft and lateral stability of their machines in flight the aviators of the present day successfully deal, not alone with strong, steady winds, but powerful gusts, cross winds, cyclonic swirls, ascending and descending currents, etc.

The name of Prof. Samuel P. Langley, former secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, occupies a position of paramount importance in the art of flying. He it was who first dignified an art which had been relegated to the cranks and charlatans by lending to it his name and support as a scientist and engineer of great distinction. For upward of twenty years he studied, experimented, evolved and demonstrated his theories. He built a model aeroplane, weighing 27 pounds, driven by a steam engine of one and a quarter horse power, weighing but 25 ounces, which flew many times, in distances from half to three-quarters of a mile, or until the fuel gave out, and maintaining its equilibrium automatically in winds of four to five miles an hour. Langley subsequently built another model driven by gasoline power and also built a large man-carrying aeroplane upon similar lines, and four times as large as his models which was twice tried out on the Potomac River in 1903, being operated by his assistant, Charles M. Manly, who designed and built the 52.4 horse power engine which Langley employed. Accidents due to the aeroplane catching in the launching mechanism damaged the machine and precipitated it into the water before its ability to fly could be demonstrated.

Sir Hiram Maxim's aeroplane weighed 7,800 pounds, was 126 feet in length and 104 feet in width, had a surface area of 4,000 square feet and was driven by two compound steam engines weighing 640 pounds and developing 363 horse power at a steam pressure of 320 pounds. Maxim employed a remarkably efficient modification of the Thornycroft water-tube boiler using oil fuel and weighing 1,060 pounds; the thrust of his two propellers, which were 17 feet 10 inches in diameter, was 2,300 pounds. In testing his aeroplane, which was mounted upon wheels and ran on a rail track, four supplementary wheels arranged to bear upon the under side of holding-down rails, were provided in order that the machine, when rising from the ground, might be held within a short distance of the ground during the test. Unfortunately the strain upon the axles and the guard rail was too great and the giant aeroplane was wrecked July 31, 1894, without any actual flight having been made.

M. Clement Ader, in 1872, built a flapping wing machine or ornithopter, to be operated by his own power. It had a wing spread of 26 feet and weighed 33 pounds. This proved a complete failure. He subsequently built a huge bat-shaped aeroplane, weighing 1,100 pounds and carrying a steam engine of from 20 to 30 horse power, which drove two four-bladed propellers attached to the front of the aeroplane. On October 14, 1897, while endeavoring to make a flight and after a short run on the grounds the machine was wrecked due to deficient equilibration.

Prof. Samuel P. Langley, M. Clement Ader, who was backed by the French Government, and Sir Hiram S. Maxim in England, each spent upward of $160,000 in endeavoring to make a successful flying machine, and they one and all gave it up, having made nothing which could be considered as an actual flight or as a demonstration of stability or equilibration. The work of these three men was of the greatest magnitude and importance and they hold an assured place among the great pioneers in the art of flying. There are many others to whom the world owes a debt of gratitude for their pioneer efforts. Among these are Otto Lilienthal, the German mechanical engineer, who lost his life in a glider in 1896 after making over 2,000 successful glides, Octave Chanute, the American civil engineer, whose experiments with gliding machines and those of his assistant, Herrn Augustus M. Herring, covering some 2,000 glides, and whose various contributions to the technical press, both here and abroad, were of great value; Percy Pilcher of England, who lost his life in a glider in 1899; Prof. J. Jay J. Montgomery of California, whose assistant, Malloney, was killed in a glider in 1905, and Messrs. Cayley, Wenham, Moulliard, Stringfellow, Phillips, Pilcin, Henson, Le Bris, Penaud and Hargrave, whose experiments with gliders and kites were of great interest and value. The more recent work of Santos Dumont, Voisin brothers, Farman, Bleriot, Levassour, Curtiss and other aeroplane builders and operators will be exemplified in the accompanying tables which have been prepared especially for THE WORLD ALMANAC.

QUICK STARTING RECORDS FOR AEROPLANES.
Distance Covered Before Leaving the Ground With Motor Running.

AVIATOR.	Aeroplane.	Date.	Place.	Distance.
Glenn H. Curtiss	Curtiss biplane	Sep., 1909	Brescia, Italy	90 feet.
Dr. William Greene	Greene biplane	Nov., 1909	Morris Park, N. Y.	30 feet.
Glenn H. Curtiss	Greene biplane	Jan. 11, 1910	Los Angeles, Cal.	98 feet.
Lieut. L. B. Foulois	Wright biplane	Mar., 1910	Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	65 feet
Efimoff	H. Farman biplane	Apr. 15-24, 1910	Nice, France, Meet	3 4 4 feet, aviator alone.
Efimoff	H. Farman biplane	Apr. 15-24, 1910	Nice, France, Meet	88 feet, with passenger.
Chas. K. Hamilton	Curtiss biplane	Apr. 24, 1910	San Antonio, Tex.	70 feet.
Glenn H. Curtiss	Curtiss biplane	June 18, 1910	Louisville, Ky.	87 feet.
Louis Paulhan	H. Farman biplane	July, 1910	Budapest, Hungary	36.28 feet.
Efimoff	H. Farman biplane	July, 1910	Budapest, Hungary	48.37 feet
Warchalowski	H. Farman biplane	July, 1910	Budapest, Hungary	141.75 feet.
J. C. Mars	Curtiss biplane	July 25, 1910	Omaha, Neb.	53 feet.
J. C. Mars	Curtiss biplane	Aug. 5, 1910	Pittsburgh, Pa.	35 feet.
James Radley	Bleriot monoplane	Aug. 6-13, 1910	Lanark, Scotland	57 feet
McArdle	Bleriot monoplane	Aug. 6-13, 1910	Lanark, Scotland	59 feet.
Gilmour	Bleriot monoplane	Aug. 6-13, 1910	Lanark, Scotland	101 feet.
Bertram Dickson	H. Farman biplane	Aug. 6-13, 1910	Lanark, Scotland	102 feet.
C. Grahame-White	H. Farman biplane	Aug. 15, 1910	Blackpool, England	20 feet 9 inches.*
C. Grahame-White	H. Farman biplane	Sep. 3-10, 1910	Atlantic Mass.	26 feet 11 inches from standing start.

*World's record.

CHRONOLOGY OF AVIATION—*Continued.*

QUICK STARTING RECORDS—TIME FROM FIRST EXPLOSION TO TIME OF LEAVING GROUND.

Aviator.	Aeroplane.	Date.	Place.	Time.
Glenn H. Curtiss	Curtiss biplane	Jan. 11, 1910	Los Angeles, Cal.	5 2-5s.
Glenn H. Curtiss	Curtiss biplane	Apr. 5, 1910	Memphis, Tenn.	5 4-5s.
Glenn H. Curtiss	Curtiss biplane	Apr. 23, 1910	San Antonio, Tex.	5 1-5s.
Chas. K. Hamilton	Curtiss biplane	Apr. 24, 1910	San Antonio, Tex.	3 4-5s.
Glenn H. Curtiss	Curtiss biplane	June 18, 1910	Louisville, Ky.	4s.

SLOW SPEED RECORD FOR AEROPLANES.

Aviator.	Aeroplane.	Date.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M. S.
Louis Paulhan	H. Farman biplane	Oct. 12, 1909	Pont Aviation, France	3.6 miles	0 6 11
Chas. K. Hamilton	Curtiss biplane	Jan. 14, 1910	Los Angeles, Cal.	1.6 miles	0 3 36 2-5
A. Frey	H. Farman biplane	July 5-11, 1910	Budapest, Hungary	6.21 miles (10 kilometres)	0 11 10
Amerigo	Sommer biplane	July 5-11, 1910	Budapest, Hungary	6.21 miles (10 kilometres)	0 11 28
Warchalowski	H. Farman biplane	July 5-11, 1910	Budapest, Hungary	6.21 miles (10 kilometres)	0 11 27
Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls	Wright biplane	July 11, 1910.	Bournemouth, England	25.33 miles an hour.	
Bertram Dickson	H. Farman biplane	Aug., 1910	Lanark, Scotland	21.29 miles an hour.	
Alec Ogilvie	Wright biplane	Aug., 1910	Lanark, Scotland	21.4 miles an hour.	
Cockburn	H. Farman biplane	Aug., 1910	Lanark, Scotland	26.32 miles an hour.	
Walter Brookins	Wright biplane	Sep. 3-15, 1910	Atlantic, Mass.	5¼ miles	0 13 48

QUICK TURN RECORDS FOR AEROPLANES—COMPLETE CIRCLE IN THE AIR.

Aviator.	Aeroplane.	Date.	Place.	Time.
Walter Brookins	Wright biplane	June 16, 1910	Indianapolis, Ind.	6 2-5s.
Walter Brookins	Wright biplane	Aug. 23, 1910	Asbury Park, N. J.	5 1-5s.*
Walter Brookins	Wright biplane	Sept. 14, 1910	Atlantic, Mass.	6s.

* World's Record.

ENGLISH CHANNEL AEROPLANE FLIGHTS.

Aviator.	Aeroplane.	Date.	Distance.	Time. H. M. S.	No. Carried.	Remarks.
Hubert Latham	Antoinette mono.	July 19, 1909	11 miles over Channel, fell in water	.....	1	First attempt to cross Channel in aeroplane.
Louis Bleriot	Bleriot monoplane	July 25, 1909	25 miles	0 37 00	1	First cross-Channel passage. Flew from Sangatte to Dover. Employed an Anzani motor.
Hubert Latham	Antoinette mono.	July 27, 1909	20 miles, fell in sea near Dover.	.....	1	This was Latham's second unsuccessful attempt.
Count Jacques de Lesseps	Bleriot monoplane	May 21, 1910	26 miles	0 45 00	1	Flew from Calais to Dover, aeroplane equipped with Gnome motor. Won Prix Ruinart which had been lost by Bleriot the previous year through a technicality.
Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls	Wright biplane	June 2, 1910	55 miles in all of which 50 miles was over water.	1 30 00	1	First round trip Channel passage from Dover, England, to Sangatte, France, and return. This was also the record trip for over water at the time. He dropped three messages at Sangatte without stopping. Large air bags were attached to lower planes. This was first biplane Channel flight.
John B. Moisant	Bleriot monoplane	Aug. 7, 1910	About 25 miles	0 32 00	2	First Channel crossing with passenger. Carried his mechanician, Albert Fileux, entire distance from Paris to London. Moisant weighed 135 lbs. and Fileux 175 lbs. Crossed from Calais to Tilmanstone, England. After many accidents and delays he reached London September 6, 1910, three weeks after leaving Paris. This was first Paris to London flight.

CHRONOLOGY OF AVIATION—*Continued*

OTHER IMPORTANT OVER-WATER AEROPLANE FLIGHTS

AVIATOR	Aeroplane	Date.	Distance	Time H. M S.	No Carried	Remarks.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Oct. 4. 1909	21 miles	0 33 33	1	Flew from Governor's Island, New York Harbor up the Hudson River above Grant's Tomb and back during Hudson-Fulton Celebration Oct 4 1909 Carried canoe under aeroplane He made three other flights, Sept 29, 1909 one around the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor in 7 minutes.
Glenn H. Curtiss	Curtiss biplane	May 29. 1910	From Albany 71 25 miles to Camelot	1 23 00	1	Flew from Albany to New York for New York World's $10,000 prize Flight was almost entirely over the Hudson River and included one stop at Camelot, 71 25 miles. Average speed, 54 4-5 miles per hour in flight was made in one day Landed finally on Governor's Island, 142 5 miles Carried pontoons and air bags.
			128 miles to Spuyten Duyvil	1 9 00		
			142 5 miles to Governor's Island	0 18 00		
				2 50 00 Total time in the air Elapsed time was 4 h 58 m		
Chas. K. Hamilton	Curtiss biplane	June 13. 1910	149 54 miles in all	3 27 00	1	Flew from Governor's Island New York Harbor, to Philadelphia Pa and back in one day, making two stops one at North Philadelphia and one at South Amboy He flew over densely populated centres and many water courses Carried only life-preserver
Glenn H. Curtiss	Curtiss biplane	July 11. 1910	50 miles	1 14 59	1	World's record continuous flight over water made at Atlantic City meet Carried pontoons and air bags
Leon Morane	Bleriot monoplane	July 15. 1910	18 miles	0 25 12 2-5	1	Flew at Bournemouth, England meet to the Needles Light and return, a distance of 21 miles, 18 of which was over water Won prize of $4 000 (50 miles per hour)
J. Armstrong Drexel	Bleriot monoplane	July 15 1910		0 35 28	1	2d Prize
Claude Grahame-White	H Farman biplane	July 15. 1910		0 45 47	1	3d Prize
Robert Loraine	H. Farman biplane	Aug 10. 1910	60 miles in all 50 over sea	1 33 00	1	Flew over (not across) Irish Sea and along west coast of England from Blackpool to Rhos-on-Sea, near Llandudno, Wales Arose at times 3 000 feet Carried only a life belt Lost bearings in fog for a time
Clifford B. Harmon	H. Farman biplane	Aug. 20. 1910	25 miles	0 29 00	1	Flew from Garden City L I to Greenwich Ct. Won "Country Life in America" trophy for first cross Long Island Sound flight.

CHRONOLOGY OF AVIATION—*Continued*

Aviator.	Aeroplane.	Date.	Distance.	Time. H. M. S.	No Carried	Remarks
M. Dufaux.....	Dufaux biplane ...	Aug. 28, 1910	50 miles....	0 56 00		Flew over Lake Geneva from Noville to Cologne-Bellerive, Switzerland
Glenn H. Curtiss..	Curtiss biplane....	Aug. 31, 1910	64¾ miles...	1 18 00	1	Flew from Cleveland, O to Cedar Point O over Lake Erie Average speed 46 miles per hour Was within sight of shore whole distance Carried pontoons and air bag
Glenn H. Curtiss..	Curtiss biplane....	Sep. 1, 1910	64¾ miles...	1 42 00	1	Return trip from Cedar Point to Cleveland More wind, slower time.
Roland Garros.....	"Demoiselle" monoplane	Sep. 10, 1910	8 miles.....	.....		Flew from Dinard to Cezembre I d
Robert Loraine....	H. Farman biplane	Sep. 11, 1910	nearly 55 miles.....	.....	1	Tried to fly 55 miles across Irish Sea from Holyhead, but fell into water near Irish coast. Engine stopped several times during trip: his second attempt.
Claude Grahame-White.....	H. Farman biplane	Sep. 12, 1910	33 miles.....	0 34 1-5	1	Flew from Atlantic Moors around Boston Light and return, winning $10 000 prize.
Eugene B. Ely ...	Curtiss biplane...	Nov 14 1910 Hampton Roads.	4 miles.....	0 5 00	1	Flew from deck U S Cruiser Birmingham to Virginia shore opposite Fortress Monroe

NOTE—Many of the cross-country flights given elsewhere included flying over water courses to a considerable extent, and at Nice Cannes Monte Carlo, Toronto, Los Angeles and Atlantic City aviation meets considerable flying was done over water (See also English channel flights)

WORLD'S AEROPLANE SPEED RECORDS (AVIATOR ALONE)

Distance.	Aviator.	Place.	Date.	Time	Previous Records
2½ kilometres	Grahame-White.	Belmont Park, L I	Oct. 31, 1910	0 1 23.50	Last lap of 25 kilometre race
5 kilometres	Alfred Le Blanc	Belmont Park L I	Oct 29 1910	0 2 44. 78	Leon Morane Rheims France July 10 1910 0h 2m 48 4s
10 kilometres	Alfred Le Blanc	Belmont Park, L I	Oct 29, 1910	0 5 30 90	Leon Morane Rheims France July 10 1910, 0h 5m. 42 4s
20 kilometres	Alfred Le Blanc	Belmont Park L I	Oct 29 1910	0 11 4 96	Leon Morane Rheims, France Sept 15 1910, 0h 12m 38 4s
30 kilometres	Alfred Le Blanc	Belmont Park L I	Oct 29 1910	0 16 38 31	Leon Morane Bordeaux, France Sept 18 1910, 0h 19m. 32s
40 kilometres	Alfred Le Blanc	Belmont Park, L I	Oct 29 1910	0 22 12 58	Leon Morane Bordeaux, France Sept 18 1910, 0h 26m 12s
50 kilometres	Alfred Le Blanc	Belmont Park L I	Oct 29 1910	0 27 51 2	Leon Morane Bordeaux, France Sept 18 1910, 0h 32m 48 2s
60 kilometres	Alfred Le Blanc	Belmont Park L I	Oct 29, 1910	0 33 22 80	Leon Morane Bordeaux France Sept 18 1910 0h 39m 32 4s
70 kilometres	Alfred Le Blanc	Belmont Park, L I	Oct 29 1910	0 38 55 80	Leon Morane Bordeaux France Sept 18 1910 0h 46m 19 2s
80 kilometres	Alfred Le Blanc	Belmont Park L I	Oct. 29, 1910	0 44 29.14	Leon Morane Bordeaux, France Sept 18 1910, 0h 53m 5s
90 kilometres	Alfred Le Blanc	Belmont Park, L I	Oct 29, 1910	0 50 4 38	Leon Morane, Bordeaux France Sept 18 1910, 0h 59m 52 4s

One Kilometre equals 0 621 miles.

OTHER NOTABLE AEROPLANE SPEED RECORDS. (AVIATOR ALONE.)

Aviator	Aeroplane	Date	Place.	Time. H. M. S.	Distance	Remarks.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Nov. 9 1904	Dayton Ohio	0 4 30	3 miles	Wright Brothers made 105 flights in 1904
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Oct 5 1905	Dayton Ohio	0 38 00	24 miles	Wright Brothers made 49 flights in 1905.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Aug 10 1908	LeMans, France	0 1 43	1m 440 yds	
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Aug 11 1908	LeMans, France	0 3 41	2m 880 yds	
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Aug. 12, 1908	LeMans, France	0 6 56	4 miles	
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Sep. 5, 1908	LeMans France	0 19 54	16m. 440 yds	
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	Sep. 8, 1908	Fort Myer, Va	1 2 00	40 miles	
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	Sep. 12, 1908	Fort Myer, Va	1 15 00	50 miles	His longest flight in 1908.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Sep 21 1908	Le Mans France	1 31 25 4-5	41 miles	Made over 100 flights here.
Henry Farman	Voisin biplane	Oct 30, 1908	Bouy, France	0 17 00	16 78 miles	Flew from Bouy to Rheims at 55 miles per hour with the wind (speed record)
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Dec 18, 1908	Le Mans, France	1 54 53 2-5	62 miles	Rose to 360 feet.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Dec. 31, 1908	Le Mans, France	2 20 23 1-5	77 miles	Speed about 34 miles per hour. Won Michelin prize World's record.
Capt. Ferber	Voisin biplane	1909	Juvisy, France	0 1 15	0 62 miles	
Roger Sommer	H. Farman biplane	Aug 21 1909	Chalons France	0 12 00	9 miles	At rate of 45 miles an hour.
Hubert Latham	Antoinette monoplane	Aug. 26 1909	Rheims France	2 13 09 2-3	96 miles	At 42 miles an hour
Hubert Latham	Antoinette monoplane	Sep 27, 1909	Germany			Berlin to Johannisthal with the wind said to have reached a speed of 74½ miles per hour.
Louis Bleriot	Bleriot monoplane	Aug 28, 1909	Rheims, France	0 7 47	62 2 miles	
Hubert Latham	Antoinette monoplane	Aug 1909	Rheims, France	1 28 17	62 2 miles (100 km.)	
Louis Bleriot	Bleriot monoplane	Aug 28, 1909	Rheims, France	0 7 47 4-5	6 2 miles	
Glenn H. Curtiss	Curtiss biplane	Aug. 28, 1909	Rheims France	0 15 50 3-5	12 4 miles (20 km.)	
Glenn H Curtiss	Curtiss biplane	Aug 29, 1909	Rheims, France	0 23 29	18 6 miles (30 km.)	Wins Gordon Bennett cup.
Leon Delagrange	Bleriot monoplane	Dec 30, 1909	Juvisy France	2 32 00	124 miles (200 km.)	Wins first prize (speed) Flew 49 02 miles per hour with 50 H. P. Gnome motor; had 14-mile wind behind him.
Leon Delagrange	Bleriot monoplane	Oct. 26 1909	Doncaster, England	0 7 36	6 miles	At speed of 49.9 miles per hour.
Louis Paulhan	H. Farman biplane	Nov 1 1909	Brooklands, England	2 49 20	96 miles	
Henry Farman	H. Farman biplane	Nov. 3 1909	Mourmelon France	2 0 00	67 64 miles	
Henry Farman	H. Farman biplane	Nov. 3 1909	Mourmelon, France	3 0 00	77 miles	
Henry Farman	H. Farman biplane	Nov 3 1909	Mourmelon, France	3 42 34	124 miles (200 km.)	
Henry Farman	H. Farman biplane	Nov. 3 1909	Mourmelon, France	4 0 00	133 9 miles	
Henry Farman	H. Farman biplane	Nov 3, 1909	Mourmelon France	4 6 25	144 miles	
C. Grahame-White	Bleriot monoplane	Nov 28 1909	Pau France			Flew at rate of 70 miles per hour.
Jacques Balsan		Feb 13, 1910	Heliopolis Egypt	0 3 57	6 2 miles (5 km.)	
Marconnet	H. Farman biplane	May 23 1910	Mourmelon France	1 30 00	89 miles	
Alfred Le Blanc	Bleriot monoplane	July 5, 1910	Rheims, France	1 16 11	62 miles (100 km.)	
Alfred Le Blanc	Bleriot monoplane	July 5, 1910	Rheims, France	2 13 09 2-5	93 miles (150 km.)	
Leon Morane	Bleriot monoplane	July 7-10, 1910	Rheims, France	0 12 45 2-5	12 4 miles	
Leon Morane	Bleriot monoplane	July 10, 1910	Rheims, France	0 2 48 2-5	3 107 miles (km.)	At 66 417 miles an hour. World's record. At Bournemouth was first in speed contest and was fastest lap event and received first prize and $2,500 for general merit
René Labouchere	Antoinette monoplane	July 9, 1910	Rheims, France	4 37 00 2-5	211.14 miles	
Jan Olieslaegers	Bleriot monoplane	July 9, 1910	Rheims France	1 8 01	62 miles (100 km.)	Established new record for 100 km (62 13 miles).
Jan Olieslaegers	Bleriot monoplane	July 10, 1910	Rheims, France	5 3 05 1-5	244 04 miles	
James Radley	Bleriot monoplane	Aug. 6, 1910	Lanark, Scotland			Flew at rate of 58 32 miles per hour

Aviator	Aeroplane.	Date.	Place.	Time H. M. S.	Distance.	Remarks.
M. Cattaneo	Bleriot monoplane	Aug. 6, 1910	Lanark, Scotland			Flew at rate of 55 27 miles per hour
James Radley	Bleriot monoplane	Aug. 10, 1910	Lanark, Scotland	0 0 47 2-5	1 mile	Flew at rate of 77 6 miles per hour. World's straight-away record for monoplane and for any form of aeroplane with help of wind.
Jan Olieslaegers	Bleriot monoplane	Aug 27-Sep 10	Rheims, France	3 47 33 2-5	186 miles (300 km.)	
C Grahame-White	Bleriot monoplane	Sep. 3-15, 1910	Atlantic Mass	0 6 01	5¼ miles	
Leon Morane	Bleriot monoplane	Sep 18, 1910	Bordeaux France	1 6 39 4-5	62 13 miles (100 km.)	
Hubert Latham	Latham monoplane	Oct. 1, 1910	Bouy France	0 35 00	41 miles	
John B Moisant	Bleriot monoplane	Oct. 30, 1910	Belmont Park, L. I.	0 34 38 .84	35 miles (about)	Around Statue of Liberty and return to Belmont Park, for T. F. Ryan $10,000 prize.
C Grahame-White	Bleriot monoplane	Oct. 30, 1910	Belmont Park, L. I.	0 35 30		
Count Jacques de Lesseps	Bleriot monoplane	Oct. 30, 1910	Belmont Park, L. I.	0 39 50		
Chas K Hamilton	Hamilton biplane	Dec. 2, 1910	Memphis, Tenn	0 3 1	4 miles	Claims speed 79 2 an hour. (Not official)

NOTABLE AEROPLANE DURATION AND DISTANCE FLIGHTS. (CONTINUOUS FLIGHTS.)

NOTE—Prior to 1908 no one had made a flight of one hour; in 1908 there were 11; in 1909, 56, and since then they have been quite common.

WILBUR WRIGHT.

December 17, 1903, at Kitty Hawk, N. C., U. S. A.; time, 12s. (this was second trial in 27-mile wind and did not demonstrate that they had power or control). December 17, 1903, Kitty Hawk, N. C., U. S. A.; time 59s; flew 852 feet; this was the fourth trial and made in a 20-mile wind (this was the first actual flight by man in an aeroplane and demonstrated they had power and control). August, 1904, at Dayton, Ohio; time, 1m. November 9, 1904, Dayton, Ohio, time, 5m 4s, flew 3 miles (with second motor flier). Wright brothers made 105 flights in 1904. September 26, 1905, time, 18m 9s.; flew 11 125 miles. October 5, 1905 Dayton, Ohio; time 38m. 3s.; flew 24 2 miles (world's record). During 1905 Wright brothers made 49 flights, that of October 5, 1905, was longer than all of the flights of 1904 together. No flights were made during 1906 and 1907. May 11, 1908, Kitty Hawk, N. C., U. S. A.; time, 2m. 28s.; flew 1.855 miles. May 14, 1908, Kitty Hawk, N. C., U. S. A.; time, 7m 20s. August 8 1908, Le Mans, France; time, 1m. 47s. August 10, 1908 Le Mans, France, time, 1m 48s. August 11 1908, Le Mans, France; time 3m 41s. August 12, 1908, Le Mans, France; time, 6m 56s; flew 4 miles. August 13, 1908, flew 8m. 13.4s. September 3, 1908, flew 10m 40s. September 5, 1908 LeMans, France; time, 19m. 48 4s. September 10, 1908, flew 21m. 43 4s. September 16 1908 flew 39m. 18 4s. September 21, 1908, Le Mans, France; time, 1h. 31m 21 4-5s; flew 41 miles (made 100 flights at Le Mans and took up 36 people as passengers). September 24, 1908 Le Mans France; time, 54m. 3 1-5s. October 10, 1908 Le Mans, France, time, 1h 9m 45 3-5s.; flew 46 miles. December 18, 1908, Le Mans, France; time 1h. 54 53 2-5s.; flew 62 miles. December 31 1908 Le Mans, France; time, 2h 20m 23 1-5s; flew 77 miles (first man to fly for 2 hours continuously). March 20 1909, Pau, France, time, 6m (no previous propulsion). April 16, 1909, Rome, Italy (made many flights here and took up passengers). October 4, 1909 New York City; time 33m 33s; flew 21 miles (from Governor's Island, New York Bay, up the Hudson River above Grant's Tomb and back during the Hudson-Fulton celebration). On September 29, 1909, made 3 flights, 2 over Governor's Island and 1 around the Statue of Liberty and back to Governor's Island. Also has since made many flights at College Park Md., Dayton, Ohio, and elsewhere.

ORVILLE WRIGHT.

December 17, 1903 at Kitty Hawk, N. C., U. S. A.; time 12s (this was the first attempt and was made in a 27-mile wind and did not demonstrate that they had power or control). December 17, 1903, Kitty Hawk, N. C., U. S. A.; time 15s (this was the third attempt). September 15, 1904 Dayton, Ohio, made first turn ever made with an aeroplane. September 20, 1904, made first complete circle with an aeroplane. December 1, 1904 Dayton, Ohio, time, 5m. 4s; flew 3 miles (with second motor flier). September 29, 1905, Dayton, Ohio; time 19m 55s; flew 12 miles. September 30, 1905, Dayton Ohio, time 17m 15s. October 3, 1905, Dayton Ohio; time 25m 5s, flew 15 25 miles. October 4, 1905, Dayton Ohio; time, 33m. 17s.; flew 20 75 miles. (No flights were made during 1906 and 1907.) May 11 1908, Kitty Hawk, N. C., U. S. A.; time, 2m 11s.; flew 1 205 miles. May 13, 1908, Kitty Hawk, N. C., U. S. A.; time 3m 20s, flew 2 440 miles. On May 13, 1908, also made two flights, one of 1 701 miles in 2m. and 44s and one of 2m. and 39s (see also passenger records). September 3, 1908, Fort Myer, Va., U. S. A.; time, 1m. 10s. September 4, 1908, Fort Myer, Va., U. S. A.; time, 4m. 30s. September 5 1908, Fort Myer, Va. U. S. A.; time 4m 11⅘s. September 7, 1908, Fort Myer, Va., U. S. A.; time, 1m 28s. September 8, 1908, Fort Myer, Va., U. S. A., time 11m. 10s. September 9, 1908, Fort Myer, Va., U. S. A., time 57m 31s. September 9 1908 Fort Myer, Va. U. S. A.; time, 7m. 34s (flew at altitude of 150 feet, a world's record). September 9, 1908, Fort Myer Va., U. S. A.; time, 1h 2m 15s; flew 40 miles (world's record first man to fly continuously for 1 hour, see also passenger records). September 10, 1908, Fort Myer, Va., U. S. A.; time, 1h. 5m 42s (world's record). September 11 1908 Fort Myer Va. U. S. A.; time, 1h 10m 24s (world's record). September 12 1908, Fort Myer, Va., U. S. A.; time 1h 14m 24s; flew 50 miles (longest flight made in 1908, flew at 250 feet altitude new world's record). September 17, 1908, Fort Myer, Va., U. S. A. (accident to Wright biplane, resulting in death of Lieutenant Selridge and injury to Mr Wright). July 20, 1909, Fort Myer Va. U. S. A.; time 1h 20m 45s. July 21 1909, Fort Myer Va., U. S. A.; time, 1h 12m. 40s (for official United States Government flights see speed and passenger records). August 29, 1909, Berlin, Germany, time, 15m. September 4, 1909, Berlin Germany; time, 55m. September 17 1909 Berlin, Germany, time 54m 26s. September 18 1909 1h 35m 47s, world's passenger record. October 4, 1909 Berlin, Germany ascended 1,600 feet, world's record. (Made many flights at Berlin, Germany, during August, September and October, 1909.) Has since made many flights at Dayton Ohio, and elsewhere.

OTHER NOTABLE DISTANCE AND DURATION FLIGHTS PRIOR TO 1910.

Aviator.	Aeroplane.	Date	Place.	Time. H. M. S.	Distance.	Remarks.
Alberto Santos-Dumont	Santos-Dumont biplane	Nov 13, 1906	Bagatelle, France	0 00 21½	722 feet	His best record for 1906.
Leon Delagrange	Voisin biplane	May 30, 1907	Bagatelle, France		656 feet	His best record for 1907.
Henry Farman	Voisin biplane	Oct. 26, 1907	Issy, France		2,530 feet	His best record for 1907.
Louis Bleriot	Bleriot monoplane	Dec. 6, 1907	Issy, France		1 978 feet	His best record for 1907.
Robert Esnault Pelterie	R. E. P. monoplane	Jan 8 1908	Buc, France		3,960 feet	His best record for 1908.
Henry Farman	Voisin biplane	Jan 13, 1908	Issy, France	0 1 28	4,921 feet	
Henry Farman	Voisin biplane	Mar 21 1908	Issy France		1.25 miles	
Leon Delagrange	Voisin biplane	May 30, 1908	Rome, Italy		7.776 miles	
Leon Delagrange	Voisin biplane	June 22, 1908	Milan, Italy		10.563 miles	
Glenn H. Curtiss	"June Bug" biplane	July 4, 1908	Hammondsport, N. Y.		3,420 feet	Scientific American Cup.
Louis Bleriot	Bleriot monoplane	July 4, 1908	Issy, France	0 5 47	3,728 feet	
Henry Farman	Voisin biplane	July 6, 1908	Ghent, France		12.24 miles	
Gastambide Mengin	G. M. monoplane	Aug 21, 1908	Issy France	0 1 30	1 mile	His best record for 1908.
Leon Delagrange	Voisin biplane	Sept. 6, 1908	Issy, France	0 29 53 4-5	15 364 miles	His best record for 1908.
Henry Farman	Voisin biplane	Oct 2. 1908	Chalons, France	0 44 32	24 854 miles	His best record for 1908.
Louis Bleriot	Bleriot monoplane	Oct 21, 1908	Toury, France		4.34 miles	
Louis Bleriot	Bleriot monoplane	Oct. 31, 1908	Toury France		8.69 miles	
Louis Bleriot	Bleriot monoplane	Oct. 31, 1908	Toury, France		17.317 miles	With 3 stops, cross country. His best flight, 1908.
M. Zipfel	Voisin biplane	Dec 9, 1908	Germany		4,921 feet	His best record in 1908.
J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon	Voisin biplane	Feb. 27. 1909	Issy, France		3 1 miles	
J. A. D. McCurdy	"Silver Dart" biplane	Mar. 18, 1909	Baddeck, Nova Scotia		16 miles	His best record in 1908.
Hubert Latham	Antoinette monoplane	June 5, 1909	Chalons, France	1 7 37		1st hour flight by monoplane
Henry Farman	H. Farman biplane	July 19, 1909	Chalons, France	1 23 00	40 miles	
Glenn H. Curtiss	Curtiss biplane	July 24, 1909	Garden City, L. I.	0 52 30	25 miles	Won second contest for Scientific American cup.
Pellot Gaudart	Voisin biplane	July 27, 1909	Juvisy, France		4.35 miles	
Roger Sommer	H. Farman biplane	July 27, 1909	Chalons, France	1 23 30	50 miles	
Roger Sommer	H. Farman biplane	Aug 1, 1909	Chalons, France	1 50 30		
Folmer Hansen	Voisin biplane	Aug. 3, 1909	Stockholm, Sweden		3 miles	
Roger Sommer	H. Farman biplane	Aug 4, 1909	Chalons, France	2 00 10		
Louis Paulhan	H. Farman biplane	Aug 7, 1909	Dunkirk, France	1 32 45	23 miles	
Lieutenant Savoia	Wright biplane	Aug. 7, 1909	Rome, Italy	0 15 00	12 miles	His best record in 1909.
Roger Sommer	Sommer biplane	Aug. 7, 1909	Mourmelon, France	2 27 15		World's record.
Chas Foster Willard	Curtiss biplane	Aug. 14, 1909	Garden City L. I.	0 19 00	12 miles	Cross country flight.
Louis Paulhan	H. Farman biplane	Aug 25, 1909	Rheims, France	243 24 4-5	81 miles	World's record.
Count De Lambert	Wright biplane	Aug 26, 1909	Rheims France	1 50 59	68 34 miles	His best record in 1909.
Hubert Latham	Antoinette monoplane	Aug 26, 1909	Rheims, France	2 13 9 3-5	96 miles	His best record in 1909.
Paul Tissandier	Wright biplane	Aug 27, 1909	Rheims France	1 46 52	68.34 miles	His best record in 1909.
Henry Farman	H. Farman biplane	Aug. 27, 1909	Rheims, France	3 15 00	112 miles	First man to fly for three hours continuously.*
Eugene Lefebvre	Wright biplane	Aug 28, 1909	Rheims, France		13.4 miles	His best record in 1909.
Glenn H. Curtiss	Curtiss biplane	Aug. 29, 1909	Rheims France	0 24 15 1-5	18.6 miles	
S. F. Cody	Cody biplane	Sept. 8, 1909	Aldershot, England	1 3 00	40 miles	His best record in 1909
Glenn H. Curtiss	Curtiss biplane	Sept. 11 1909	Brescia, Italy	0 15 00	12 miles	Round trip cross country.
Henri Rougier	Voisin biplane	Sept 12, 1909	Brescia, Italy	1 22 12		With a stop.
Henry Farman	H. Farman biplane	Oct. 1. 1909	Berlin Germany	1 31 34		
Henri Rougier	Voisin biplane	Oct. 1. 1909	Berlin, Germany	2 38 18	86 miles	
Baron de Caters	Voisin biplane	Oct 10, 1909	Fraakfort, Germany	1 17 00		
Captain Englehardt	Wright biplane	Oct. 29, 1909	Berlin, Germany	1 6 30		
Lieut F E Humphrey	Wright biplane	Oct. 30, 1909	College Park, Md.	1 1 20		His best record in 1909.
Louis Paulhan	H. Farman biplane	Nov. 1, 1909	Brooklands, England	2 49 20	96 miles	His best record in 1909.
Henry Farman	H. Farman biplane	Nov 3, 1909	Mourmelon France	4 17 53 2-5	144.29 miles	First man to fly for four hours continuously.*
Captain Englehardt	Wright biplane	Nov 5, 1909	Berlin, Germany	1 53 00		His best record in 1909.
Maurice Farman	M. Farman biplane	Dec 9 1909	Buc, France	0 53 00	43 47 miles	His best record in 1909.
E Chateau	Voisin biplane	Dec 12, 1909	Chalons France	1 1 15		His best record in 1909.
Count J De Lesseps	Bleriot monoplane	Dec 16, 1909	Issy France	1 30 28		His best record in 1909.
Mortimer Singer	Farman biplane	Dec. 21, 1909	Chalons, France	1 1 23		His best record in 1909.
Leon Delagrange	Bleriot monoplane	Dec 30, 1909	Juvisy, France	2 32 00		His best record in 1909.

* World's record.

AVIATORS WHO HAVE FLOWN OVER 2 HOURS IN 1910.

(NOTE—On account of the large number of flights less than 2 hours they have been omitted here.)

AVIATOR.	Aeroplane.	Date.	Place.	Time. H M. S.	Distance.	Remarks.
Louis Paulhan	H. Farman biplane	Apr. 18, 1910	Chevilly, France	2 3 00	108 miles in all	Chevilly-Areis-sur-Aube to Chalons in two stages. Record duration and distance flight to date
Claude Grahame-White	H Farman biplane	Apr. 23, 1910	London, England	2 50 00*	117.2 miles	Port Royal, London, to Hodemore with stop at Rugby. On April 24 went on to Hardemore. Abandoned flight, which was won by Paulhan April 27-28.
Louis Paulhan	H. Farman biplane	Apr. 28, 1910	London, England	4 12 00*	193 miles in all	Flew from London to Manchester, 117 miles, in first stage, Litchfield, 66 miles; second stage, Manchester Total average speed 44.34 miles an hour.
Prince Popoff	Wright biplane	May 11, 1910	St Petersburg Russia	2 8 00		
Captain Englehardt	Wright biplane	May 13, 1910	Berlin, Germany	2 21 45		
M. Jeannin	H Farman biplane	May 13, 1910	Berlin, Germany	2 39 25		
Van den Born	H. Farman biplane	May 13, 1910	Lyons, France	2 15 00		
Wachter	Antoinette monoplane	May 15, 1910	Mourmelon, France	2 2 00		
Van den Born	H. Farman biplane	May 15, 1910	Mourmelon, France	2 23 00		
Louis Wagner	Hanriot monoplane	June 11, 1910	Budapest, Hungary	2 3 46	84.947 miles	
Bertram Dickson	H Farman biplane	June 25, 1910	Rouen, France	2 27 44	87.421 miles	
Clifford B Harmon	H. Farman biplane	July 3, 1910	Garden City, L. I.	2 3 30		
Jan Olieslaegers	Bleriot monoplane	July 7, 1910	Rheims, France	3 39 29	158.45 miles	
Maurice Tabuteau	M Farman biplane	July 9, 1910	Buc, France	2 45 00	143.68 miles	
Réné Labouchere	Antoinette monoplane	July 9, 1910	Rheims, France	4 37 00 2-5	211.27 miles	First man to fly 200 miles continuously. World's record.
Jan Olieslaegers	Bleriot monoplane	July 10, 1910	Rheims, France	5 3 5 1-5	244.043 miles	First man to fly for five hours continuously. World's record.
Claude Grahame-White	H. Farman biplane	July 11, 1910	Bournemouth, England	2 34 56	90.5 miles	Made without stop.
J. Christiaens	H. Farman biplane	July 11, 1910	Bournemouth, England	2 20 52		
Alfred Leblanc	Bleriot monoplane	Aug. 7-17, 10	France	10 days 11 hrs. 55m.	485 miles	Flew over circular course, Paris, Troyes, Nancy, Mesziers, Douai, Amiens and back. Made 75 miles in one stage, no stop. Won first prize.
Emile Aubrun	Bleriot monoplane	Aug. 7-17, '10	France	10 days 12 hrs. 15m	485 miles	Won second prize. Arrived only 20 minutes later than Le Blanc.
M. Cattaneo	Bleriot monoplane	Aug. 13, 1910	Lanark, Scotland	3 18 9 1-5	141 miles 188 yds. in all	British record
Ralph Johnstone	Wright biplane	Sept. 3, 1910	Atlantic Mass	3 5 40	101 miles 389 feet	American record.
Emile Aubrun	Bleriot monoplane	Sept. 14, 1910	Bordeaux, France	2 0 00	105.6 miles	
Emile Aubrun	Bleriot monoplane	Sept. 16, 1910	Bordeaux, France	3 45 30	197 miles	
Walter Brookins	Wright biplane	Sept. 29, 1910	Chicago, Ill	5 49 00*	192.5 miles in all	Flew from Chicago to Springfield, Ill., making two stops. Made 88 miles in one stage; no stop.
Archie Hoxsey	Wright biplane	Oct. 8, 1910	Springfield, Ill	3 33 00*	109 miles	Springfield, Ill., to St Louis, Mo. Made 104 miles with no stop. American record.
A. L. Welsh	Wright biplane	Oct 11, 1910	St Louis, Mo	3 11 55		
August Euler	Euler biplane	Oct. 25, 1910	Darmsradt, Germany	3 6 11		German record.
M. Mathieu	H. Farman biplane	Oct. 28, 1910	Paris, France		141 miles	Flew within 20 miles of Brussels.
Maurice Tabuteau	M Farman biplane	Oct. 28, 1910	Buc, France	6 1 35	289 39 miles	First man to fly for six hours continuously. World's record.

* Not in continuous flight.

Aviator.	Aeroplane.	Date.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M. S.	No. Carried.	Remarks.
Leon Delagrange	Voisin biplane	Mar. 22, 1908	Issy-les-Moulineaux, near Paris, France		A second or two.	2	Carried Henry Farman as passenger.
Henry Farman	Voisin biplane	Apr. 30, 1908	Issy-les-Moulineaux		A second or two.	2	Carried Gabriel Voisin as passenger.
Henry Farman	Voisin biplane	May 8, 1908	Issy-les-Moulineaux		A few seconds	2	Carried Mr. Farman, Sr., as passenger.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	May 14, 1908	Kitty Hawk, N. C.	1,968 feet	0 0 28 3-5	2	Carried C. W. Furness as passenger.
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	May 14, 1908	Kitty Hawk, N. C.	2.54 miles	0 3 40	2	Carried C. W. Furness as passenger.
Leon Delagrange	Voisin biplane	July 8, 1908	Turin, Italy	500 feet		2	Carried Mme. Therese Peltier (first woman) as passenger.
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	Sep. 9, 1908	Fort Myer, Va		0 6 26	2	Carried Lieutenant Lahm as passenger.
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	Sep. 12, 1908	Fort Myer, Va		0 9 6 1-5	2	Carried Major Squier as passenger.
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	Sep. 17, 1908	Fort Myer, Va	3 miles	0 4 0	2	Lieutenant Selfridge killed, Wright injured.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Sep. 28, 1908	Le Mans, France		0 11 25 2-5	2	Carried P. Tissandier as passenger.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Oct. 3, 1908	Le Mans, France		0 55 17 3-5	2	Carried F. Roichel as passenger.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Oct. 5, 1908	Le Mans, France		0 4 00	2	Carried Leon Bollee as passenger (he weighed 238 lbs.)
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Oct. 6, 1908	Le Mans, France		1 4 26 1-5	2	Carried A. Fordyce as passenger.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Oct. 7, 1908	Le Mans, France		0 2 3	2	Carried Mrs. Hart O. Berg as passenger.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Oct. 10, 1908	Le Mans, France		1 9 45 3-5	2	Carried M. Palmievé as passenger. He also took up 35 others as passengers.
M. Welferinger	Antoinette monoplane	Jan. 5, 1909	Issy, France	1,640 feet		2	Carried R. Gastambide as passenger.
Henry Farman	H. Farman biplane	Feb. 14, 1909	Mourmelon, France	3.1 miles		2	With a passenger.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Feb. 15, 1909	Pau, France		0 7 00	2	Carried Miss Katherine Wright as passenger.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Feb. 18, 1909	Pau, France	2.48 miles		2	Carried Count de Lambert as passenger.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Feb. 20, 1909	Pont Long, France		0 20 00	2	Carried Count de Lambert as passenger.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Feb. 22, 1909	Pau, France		0 5 00	2	Carried M. Barthou as passenger.
Count de Lambert	Wright biplane	Apr. 13, 1909	Pau, France		0 1 30	2	Carried Leon Delagrange as passenger. On April 10 and 12, 1909, he carried Réné Gasnier and Colonel Vives in lesson flights.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Apr. 16, 1909	Rome, Italy			2	Carried many as passengers, including Lieutenants Calderara and Savoia and Captain Costagueria.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Apr. 19, 1909	Centocelle, Italy		0 30 00	2	Carried Lieutenant Calderara in three lesson flights.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	May 17, 1909	Pau, France		0 21 00	2	Carried Miss Katherine Wright.
Hubert Latham	Antoinette monoplane	May 19, 1909	Chalons, France	1,640 feet		2	Carried M. Demanest as passenger.
Hubert Latham	Antoinette monoplane	May 20, 1909	Chalons, France	1,978 feet		2	Carried M. Labouchere.
Paul Tissandier	Wright biplane	May 21, 1909	Chalons, France			2	Took Réné Gasnier and M. Le Blanc in lesson flights.
Louis Bleriot	Bleriot monoplane	June 7, 1909	Juvisy, France	1,978 feet		2	Took André Fournier as passenger.
Louis Bleriot	Bleriot monoplane	June 11, 1909	Issy, France	4,920 feet		2	Carried M. Guyot as passenger.
Louis Bleriot	Bleriot monoplane	June 12, 1909	Issy, France	3.73 miles		2	Carried mechanician.
Louis Bleriot	Bleriot monoplane	June 12, 1909	Issy, France	984 feet		3	Carried Santos Dumont and M. Fournier as passengers.
J. Gobron	Voisin biplane	July 2, 1909	Chalons, France		0 5 00	3	Carried Mme. Collieux and M. d'Almeda as passengers.
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	July 27, 1909	Fort Myer, Va		1 12 40	2	Carried Lieutenant Lahm in official time test.
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	July 30, 1909	Fort Myer, Va	10 miles	0 14 00	2	Carried Lieutenant Foulois in official Government speed test. Made 42.6 miles per hour.
J. A. D. McCurdy	Curtiss biplane	Aug. 2, 1909	Petawacos, Canada			2	Made several short flights with Baldwin in the Silver Dart.
G. Legagneux	Voisin biplane	Aug. 6, 1909	Stockholm, Sweden	3,280 feet		2	Carried Erik Pallin as passenger.
Louis Bleriot	Bleriot monoplane	Aug. 26, 1909	Rheims, France		0 5 00	2	Carried M. Reth as passenger, smashed wing.
Eugene Lefebvre	Wright biplane	Aug. 28, 1909	Rheims, France	6 miles	0 11 05 4-5	2	
Henry Farman	H. Farman biplane	Aug. 28, 1909	Rheims, France	6 miles	0 10 39	3	World's duration record 3 man flight.
S. F. Cody	Cody biplane	Aug. 29, 1909	Aldershot, England	10 miles in all		2	Flew 10 miles in three flights with a passenger.

Aviator	Aeroplane.	Date.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M. S.	No. Carried.	Remarks.
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	Sep. 8, 1909	Berlin, Germany		0 17 00	2	Carried Captain Hildebrandt as passenger.
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	Sep. 9, 1909	Berlin, Germany		0 15 00	2	Carried Captain Englehardt as passenger.
Roger Sommer	Farman biplane	Sep. 10, 1909	Nancy, France			2	Carried Mlle. Sommer and Mlle. Marvingt in two trips
Mario Calderara	Wright biplane	Sep. 12, 1909	Brescia, Italy	6.3 miles		2	Carried Lieutenant Savoia; again on September 15, 1909, as passenger, for 5.6 miles.
Mario Calderara	Wright biplane	Sep. 12, 1909	Brescia, Italy	1 mile			Carried Gabriele d'Annunzio as passenger.
Glenn H. Curtiss	Curtiss biplane	Sep. 12, 1909	Brescia, Italy			2	Carried Gabriele d'Annunzio for a short flight.
Roger Sommer	Farman biplane	Sep. 12, 1909	Brescia, Italy			2	Carried Mlle. Larmoyer, M. Friant, Sommer Jr., and Mr. Thieg in four flights.
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	Sep. 13, 1909	Berlin, Germany		0 10 00	2	Carried Professor Hergesell as passenger, in a high wind.
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	Sep. 18, 1909	Berlin, Germany		1 35 47	2	Carried Captain Englehardt in world's record two-man flight.
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	Oct. 2, 1909	Berlin, Germany		0 10 00	2	Carried the Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany as a passenger.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Oct. 10, 1909	College Park, Md.		0 19 00		
Lieut. F. E. Humphreys	Wright biplane	Oct. 30, 1909	College Park, Md.	1.55 miles	0 2 43	2	Carried Lieutenant Lahm as passenger.
Henry Farman	H. Farman biplane	Nov. 1, 1909	Chalons, France		0 40 00	2	Carried Lieutenant Foulois as passenger.
Henry Farman	H. Farman biplane	Nov. 1, 1909	Chalons, France		1 16 35	2	
Lieut. F. E. Humphreys	Wright biplane	Nov. 3, 1909	College Park, Md.		1 1 20	2	
Dr. Wm. H. Greene	Greene biplane	Nov. 3, 1909	Morris Park, N. Y.			2	Carried Lieutenant Foulois as passenger.
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Oct. 8 to Nov. 5, 1909	College Park, Md.			2	Took up A. Leo Stevens and two others as passengers for short flights.
Van den Born	H. Farman biplane	Jan. 6, 1910	Chalons, France	12 miles		2	Carried army officers on many trips as passengers during instruction.
Louis Paulhan	H. Farman biplane	Jan. 13, 1910	Los Angeles, Cal.		0 8 16 1-5	2	Won speed prize for three laps of course.
Van den Born	H. Farman biplane	Jan. 31, 1910	Chalons, France	93.77 miles	1 48 50	2	This exceeds Orville Wright's record of September 18, 1909.
M. Efimoff	H. Farman biplane	Jan. 31, 1910	Chalons, France	98.11 miles	1 48 30	2	This exceeds Van den Born's record in distance, but not in time.
Henry Farman	H. Farman biplane	Mar. 4, 1910	Chalons, France		0 16 35		
Henry Farman	H. Farman biplane	Mar. 5, 1910	Chalons, France		1 2 25	3	Carried Mme. Frank and M. Hewartson. World's record.
Daniel Kinet	H. Farman biplane	Apr. 2, 1910	Mourmelon, France		1 2 30	2	Carried one passenger.
Daniel Kinet	H. Farman biplane	Apr. 8, 1910	Mourmelon, France		2 19 15 2-5	2	Carried M. Lebedeff, making new world's record two-man flight.
Jeannin	H. Farman biplane	Apr. 11, 1910	Johannisthal, Berlin		2 1 05	2	
Van den Born	H. Farman biplane	Apr. 19, 1910	Nice, France	38.93 miles	1 10 22	2	
M. Efimoff	H. Farman biplane	Apr., 1910	Nice, France	35.32 miles	1 18 52	2	
Mlle. Dutrieu	R. Sommer biplane	Apr. 20, 1910	Mourmelon, France		0 6 09	2	
Roger Sommer	R. Sommer biplane	Apr. 20, 1910	Mourmelon, France	4.34 miles	0 5 00	4	Carried four, one being a woman (Mlle. Dutrieu). Machine weighed 550 lbs., passengers 510 lbs. (Men: M. Sommer, Frey and Colombo).
Count de Lambert	Wright biplane	Apr. 27, 1910	Juvisy, France			2	Took up Miss Ethel and Kermit Roosevelt as passengers.
M. Cheuret	H. Farman biplane	Apr. 27, 1910	Mourmelon, France		1 32 10	2	
Nicolas Kinet	H. Farman biplane	May 15, 1910	Lyons, France		2 51 10	2	
M. Tetard	H. Farman biplane	May 15, 1910	Mourmelon, France		1 48 00	2	
Maurice Farman	M. Farman biplane	May 21, 1910	Buc, France	49.68 miles		2	Flew from Buc to Etampes, France. Carried M. Tabuteau as passenger.
Lieutenant Féquant	H. Farman biplane	June 9, 1910	Chalons, France	105.6 miles	2 30 00	2	Carried Captain Marconnet as passenger from Chalons to Vincennes, taking many photos and observations. They were given the Cross of the Legion of Honor by France.
Leon Morane	Bleriot monoplane	June 11, 1910	Toury, France		1 30 00	2	Flew, in closed circle, making a record for two in a monoplane.

AEROPLANE PASSENGER-CARRYING RECORDS.

AVIATOR.	Aeroplane	Date.	Place.	Distance.	Time. H. M. S.	No. Carried.	Remarks.
Réné Labouchere.....	Antoinette monoplane	June 20, 1910	Mourmelon, France	.....	.....	2	Flew from Mourmelon to Betheny. Later flew with passenger from Chalons to Mourmelon.
Réné Labouchere.....	Antoinette monoplane.	July. 1910	Mourmelon. France	7 miles	0 10 00	3	
Captn. Englehardt ...	Wright biplane ...	July 1910	Budapest. Hungary	.....	1 5 00	2	
M Mamet.....	Bleriot monoplane...	July 9 1910	Rheims France. .	57 59 miles	1 39 04	3	
E Aubrun.....	Bleriot monoplane ..	July 9 1910	Rheims France .	83 97 miles	2 9 08	2	Carried Senator Raymond as passenger.
Henry Farman.....	H. Farman biplane..	Aug. 1 1910	Mourmelon France	.....	1 4 00	4	Total weight, 627 lbs. (Vuillaume, Roth and Lepoix.)
M DeBaeder.....	Bréguet biplane . ..	Aug 1 1910	Doual France. .	.....	.....	1	Carried, 708 lbs. (Castro, Briancon and Guilbert.)
M. Theien.....	Wright biplane	Aug 11 1910	Johannisrnal Ger..	.....	.....	4	Carried 462 lbs. extra weight.
Chas. F Willard.....	Curtiss biplane	Aug 14. 1910	Mineola, L I	¼ mile	.....		Carried R. F. Patterson, Harry Willard and A. Albin as passengers. American record.
John B. Moissant....	Bleriot monoplane....	Aug. 17. 1910	Calais. France.....	.....	0 47 00	....	Time given is from Calais to Deal, England. He carried his mechanician (Albert Fileux) as passenger from Amiens to London after crossing English Channel Accidents delayed his reaching London for three weeks. Sept. 6, 1910.
Louis Bréguet..	Bréguet biplane	Aug. 29. 1910	Lille. France	.....	.....	6	New world's record (6 in all). Total weight sustained 923 lbs.
H. Weyman	H. Farman biplane .	Sep. 1. 1910	Mourmelon. France	105 miles in all	.....	2	Made two stops.
Louis Bréguet.....	Bréguet biplane.....	Sep. 2. 1910	Douat France.....	.....	.....	2	Flew from Doual to Arras. France, establishing new speed record with passenger, of 56 miles per hour (with Captain Madiot).
Mlle. Helene Dutrieu	H Farman biplane...	Sep 2, 1910	Ostend Belgium...	28 miles ..	.....	2	New world's record for woman aviator with passenger. Ascended 1,300 feet.
Archie Hoxsey	Wright biplane	Oct 11 1910	St Louis Mo	.....	0 3 20	...	Carried ex-President Roosevelt as passenger at St. Louis aviation meet

RESUME OF WORLD'S RECORDS WITH AEROPLANE.

Altitude—Ralph Johnstone. Wright biplane. October 31 1910. at Belmont Park, L I., 9 714 feet. (For Legagneux flight see foot of page 443.)
Speed—Alfred LeBlanc Bleriot monoplane October 30. 1910 at Belmont Park, L I., 67.86 miles per hour (2m 44 78s., 5 km. 3 107 miles course.)
Quick Starting—(Distance before leaving the ground motor running) C Grahame-White. H Farman biplane Aug 15. 1910. at Blackpool Eng., 20 feet 9 inches
Time from First Explosion of Motor of Leaving Ground—Charles K Hamilton. Curtiss biplane. April 24, 1910, at San Antonio, Texas, 3 4-5s.
Slow Speed—Walter Brookins Wright biplane Sep.tember 3-15, 1910, at Atlantic Mass 5¼ miles. 13m. 48s.
Quick Turn Record—Walter Brookins Wright biplane August 23 1910, at Asbury Park, N J, 5½s.
Passenger Carrying—Henry Farman H Farman biplane November 9, 1910 Chalons, France, 6 persons including the aviator; made two circuits.
Closed Circuit Distance—Maurice Tabureau. M. Farman biplane October 28. 1910 at Buc. France. 288 miles (565 km.)
Closed Circuit Duration—Maurice Tabuteau, M Farman biplane October 28 1910. at Buc France 6h 1m. 35s
Cross Country Distance—Louis Paulhan H Farman biplane April 28 1910 at London England 117 miles in first stage; Manchester flight.
Accuracy in Landing on Wheels—Charles F. Willard Curtiss biplane January 14, 1910, at Los Angeles Cal., landed in 20-foot square.
Landing on Skids—Ralph Johnstone. Wright biplane Sept 14, 1910, at Atlantic Mass., landed 5 feet 4 inches from centre of 100-foot circle.

AMERICAN RECORDS WITH AEROPLANE.

Altitude—Ralph Johnstone (see world s records) **Speed**—Alfred LeBlanc (see world s records) **Quick Starting**—Distance covered before leaving the ground motor running C Grahame White Atlantic, Mass September 3-15 1910 26 feet 11 inches **Time from First Explosion to Leaving Ground**—Chas K. Hamilton (see world s records) **Slow Speed and Quick Turn**—Walter Brookins (see world's records) **Passenger Carrying**—Charles F. Willard. Curtiss biplane August 12 1910 Mineola L I carried 4 persons including aviator for ¼ of a mile **Closed Circuit Distance and Duration**—A. L. Welch. Wright biplane October 11 1910 St Louis, Mo 3h 11m 55s **Cross Country**—Archie Hoxsey Wright biplane. October 8, 1910, Springfield-St. Louis flight; made 89 5 miles without stop in 2h 46m **Accuracy in Landing on Skids and Wheels**—Ralph Johnstone and Chas. F. Willard (see world's records).

CHRONOLOGY OF AVIATION—*Continued.*

NOTABLE AEROPLANE ALTITUDE RECORDS.

AVIATOR.	Aeroplane.	Date.	Place.	Altitude.	Remarks.
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	Sep. 8, 1908	Fort Myer, Va.	100 feet.	
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	Sep. 12, 1908	Fort Myer, Va.	200 feet.	
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	1908	Le Mans, France	120 feet.	
Henry Farman	H. Farman biplane	Oct. 31, 1908	Chalons, France	82 feet.	
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Dec. 18, 1908	Le Mans, France	360 feet.	
Wilbur Wright	Wright biplane	Feb. 22, 1909	Pau, France	90 feet.	Carrying M. Barthou as passenger.
Louis Paulhan	Voisin biplane	July 15, 1909	Douai, France	357 feet.	
Louis Paulhan	Voisin biplane	July 18, 1909	Douai, France	400 feet.	
Louis Paulhan	Voisin biplane	Aug. 24, 1909	Rheims, France	500 feet.	
Hubert Latham	Antoinette monoplane	Aug. 29, 1909	Rheims, France	400 feet.	
Henry Farman	H. Farman biplane	Aug. 29, 1909	Rheims, France	509 feet.	
M. Rougier	Voisin biplane	Sep. 11, 1909	Brescia, Italy	377 feet.	
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	Sep. 17, 1909	Berlin, Germany	565 feet.	
Henri Rougier	H. Farman biplane	Sep. 20, 1909	Brescia, Italy	650 feet.	
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	Sep. 30, 1909	Berlin, Germany	902 feet.	
Orville Wright	Wright biplane	Oct. 4, 1909	Berlin, Germany	1,600 feet.	
M. Rougier	Voisin biplane	Oct. 6, 1909	Berlin, Germany	900 feet.	
Count De Lambert	Wright biplane	Oct. 19, 1909	Over Paris	1,200 feet.	
Louis Paulhan	H. Farman biplane	Oct. 30, 1909	Brooklands, England	720 feet.	
Louis Paulhan	H. Farman biplane	Nov. 19, 1909	Chalons, France	1,210 feet.	
Hubert Latham	Antoinette monoplane	Nov. 19, 1909	Chalons, France	1,345 feet.	
Hubert Latham	Antoinette monoplane	Jan. 7, 1910	Chalons, France	3,444 feet.	
Louis Paulhan	H. Farman biplane	Jan. 12, 1910	Los Angeles, Cal.	4,165 feet.	
Raym'de de Laroche	Voisin biplane	May 19, 1910	St. Petersburg, Russia.	700 feet.	Record for women aviators.
Louis Paulhan	H. Farman biplane	June 5-11, 1910.	Budapest, Hungary	3,477 feet.	
Walter Brookins	Wright biplane	June 13, 1910	Indianapolis, Ind.	4,384 feet.	He had previously made the following ascents: 2,083 ft., 2,093 ft., 3,876 ft.
Walter Brookins	Wright biplane	June 17, 1910	Indianapolis, Ind.	4,503 feet.	
Walter Brookins	Wright biplane	June 17, 1910	Indianapolis, Ind.	4,939 feet.	
Walter Brookins	Wright biplane	July 1, 1910	Montreal, Canada	3,130 feet.	
Leon Morane	Bleriot monoplane	July 7, 1910	Rheims, France	4,540 feet.	
Hubert Latham	Antoinette monoplane	July 7, 1910	Rheims, France	4,615 feet.	
Walter Brookins	Wright biplane	July, 1910	Montreal, Canada	3,510 feet.	
Walter Brookins	Wright biplane	July 9, 1910	Atlantic City, N. J.	6,175 feet.	Won $5,000
J. Armstrong Drexel	Bleriot monoplane	July 11, 1910	Bournemouth, Eng.	2,490 feet.	
Ralph Johnstone	Wright biplane	July 8-16, 1910.	Toronto, Canada	3,400 feet.	
Count De Lesseps	Bleriot monoplane	July 16, 1910	Toronto, Canada	3,500 feet.	
Jan Olieslagers	Bleriot monoplane	July 30, 1910	Brussels, Belgium	4,778 feet.	
Leon Morane	Bleriot monoplane	July 14, 1910	Bournemouth, England	4,107 feet.	Flew around the Needles Lighthouse and back (18 miles in 25 minutes.)
Jules Tyck	Bleriot monoplane	Aug. 1, 1910	Brussels, Belgium	4,834 feet.	
Georges Chavez	Bleriot monoplane	Aug. 3, 1910	Blackpool, England	5,405 feet.	
Weymann	H. Farman biplane	Aug. 5, 1910	Mourmelon, France	4,100 feet.	
J. Armstrong Drexel	Bleriot monoplane	Aug. 11, 1910	Lanark, Scotland	6,752 feet.	
Thelen	Wright biplane	Aug. 11, 1910	Johannisthal, Germany	1,236 feet.	
Ralph Johnstone	Wright biplane	Aug. 10-20, 1910	Asbury Park, N. J.	3,900 feet.	
Leon Morane	Bleriot monoplane	Aug. 29, 1910	Havre, France	7,054 feet.	
Leon Morane	Bleriot monoplane	Sep. 2, 1910	Deauville, France	8,271 feet.	
Georges Chavez	Bleriot monoplane	Sep. 8, 1910	Issy, France	8,400 feet.	
Walter Brookins	Wright biplane	Sep., 1910	Atlantic, Mass.	4,732 feet.	
Georges Chavez	Bleriot monoplane	Sep. 23, 1910	Brieg, Switzerland	over 8,000 feet.	Flew over Alps to near Domodosola, Italy.
Henri Wynmalen	H. Farman biplane	Sep. 29, 1910	Mourmelon, France	7,956 feet.	
Henri Wynmalen	H. Farman biplane	Oct. 1, 1910	Mourmelon, France	9,186 feet.	
J. Armstrong Drexel	Bleriot monoplane	Oct. 24, 1910	Belmont Park, L. I.	7,105 feet.	
Ralph Johnstone	Wright biplane	Oct. 31, 1910	Belmont Park, L. I.	9,714 feet*	
J. Armstrong Drexel	Bleriot monoplane	Oct. 31, 1910	Belmont Park, L. I.	8,373 feet.	
J. Armstrong Drexel	Bleriot monoplane	Nov. 23, 1910	Philadelphia, Pa.	9,450 feet†	

* World's Record. † Barograph indicated 9,970 feet, but was not accepted, and further tests of the instrument by experts were being made when ALMANAC went to press.

CHRONOLOGY OF AVIATION—*Continued.*

RECORD OF LOSS OF LIFE IN AEROPLANE ACCIDENTS.

Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, U. S. A. (American), killed at Fort Myer, Va., September 17, 1908, while flying in a Wright biplane with Orville Wright, who was severely injured. Accident probably due to breaking of propeller.

Eugene Lefebvre (French), killed at Juvisy, France, while flying in a Wright biplane on September 7, 1909.

Capt. Louis F. Ferber (French), killed at Boulogne, France, September 22, 1909, in a Voisin biplane. Killed in making an unfortunate landing.

Antonio Fernandez (Spanish), a French aviator of Spanish birth, killed at Nice, France, on December 6, 1909, in a Wright type of biplane of his own construction. A motor cylinder exploded at an altitude of 500 metres, hurling him to the ground in his machine.

Leon Delagrange (French), killed while operating a Bleriot monoplane at Bordeaux, France, on January 4, 1910, when a wing of his aeroplane broke while the aviator was making a turn at high speed against the wind.

Hubert Le Blon (French), was killed at San Sebastian, Spain, on April 2, 1910, by falling into the harbor, where his Bleriot monoplane, driven by a 50 H.P., 7-cylinder Gnome motor, from an unknown cause turned turtle. He was but slightly bruised, and it is presumed that his death was due to drowning.

Hauvette Michelin (French), was killed at Lyons, France, May 13, 1910, in an Antoinette monoplane. While running his aeroplane along the ground prior to ascending, he struck one of the bylons or stakes used in marking the course, which fell on top of him, causing his death.

Aindan de Zoseley (Hungarian), was killed at Budapest, Hungary, on June 2, 1910, by a fall from a machine of his own construction. He fractured his skull, dying the same day.

Thaddeus Robl (German), formerly a professional bicycle rider, was killed at Stettin, Germany, June 18, 1910, in a H. Farman biplane. He ascended in a high wind, due to the insistenee of an angry crowd, and at a height of 350 feet circled twice, and after dropping to within 50 feet of the earth, he turned up his elevator or front rudder, but his machine did not respond quickly enough and he was dashed to the ground with frightful force. His neck was broken and he died in a few moments.

Charles Louis Wachter (French), who had made many excellent flights and who on May 15, 1910, remained aloft for 2 hours and 2 min., was killed on July 3, 1910, at Rheims, France, in an Antoinette monoplane due to the breaking of one the wings of his machine while at a height of five hundred feet from the ground.

Hon. Charles Stewart Rolls (English), was killed July 12, 1910, at Bournemouth, England, aviation meet, in a Short-Wright biplane. While endeavoring to alight from a considerable height within a marked square in front of the grand stand, his front control or elevator broke in his rapid descent at an acute angle.

Daniel Kinet (Belgian), fell at Ghent, Belgium, July 10, 1910. The rudder of his H. Farman biplane broke and the machine, turning over and over, fell from a great height. He died July 15, 1910.

Nicholas Kinet (Belgian), a brother of Daniel Kinet, was killed in his Henry Farman biplane, at the Brussels meet, August 3, 1910. While flying at a height of 650 feet, a rear wire became entangled in his motor, stopping the engine so suddenly that it turned on its side and crashed to the ground, instantly killing Kinet. Last May he had made a memorable flight of nearly 3 hours with a passenger.

Lieut. (Marquis) Vivaldi, of the Italian Army, was killed near Rome, Italy, on August 20, 1910, while returning from a cross country flight to Civitavecchia, about 38 miles from Rome, the motor of his Farman biplane stopped from lack of petrol, and the aviator not being an adept in planing, lost control of his machine and was dashed to the ground from a great height and was instantly killed.

Van Maasdyk (Dutch) was killed near Arnhoim, Netherlands, August 27, 1910. While attempting a cross country flight, the motor of his Sommer biplane stopped suddenly, precipitating himself and machine to the ground killing the aviator instantly.

Edmond Poillot (French), was killed at Chartres, France, September 25, 1910, while flying with a passenger, who escaped with slight injuries. The machine had reached a height of 90 feet and seemed to be going well when a piece of canvas was ripped from the plane, causing it to fall backward and completely upside down, burying the two men under the wreckage. Poillot's spine was broken

Georges Chavez (French), who was born in Paris, France, of Peruvian parentage, died at Domo d Ossola, Italy, September 27, 1910, from his injuries, received in his attempt to fly over the Alps from Brieg, Switzerland, to Milan, Italy, a distance of about 75 miles, for a prize of $20,000. He started September 23, 1910, and succeeded in crossing the Alps, ascending to a height of over 8,000 feet and on endeavoring to effect a landing on a plain five kilometres (3.1 miles) from Domo d'Ossola, Italy, for the purpose of securing petrol and oil, and while 30 feet above the ground, the wind caught his monoplane (Bleriot) turning it over and smashing it to the ground. Chavez had both legs and a thigh bone broken, and he suffered internal injuries. It had been decided to give him one-half of the $20,000 prize for his remarkable achievement in crossing the Alps, although there still remained some 50 miles to be covered before Milan could be reached. Chavez, although a comparatively little known aviator, had made an altitude record of 8,409 feet on September 8, 1910, at Issy, France.

Pflehmann (German), the aviator who was seriously injured by the collapsing of his aeroplane at Mühlhausen, Germany, September 28, 1910, while at a height of 150 feet, died on September 29, 1910, without having recovered consciousness.

Haas (German) was instantly killed by the fall of his aeroplane at Wellen on the Moselle River, Germany, on October 1, 1910, during a distance competition from Treves to Metz. The cause of the accident is not known.

Captain Mazlewitch (Russian), military aviator was killed October 7, 1910, in a fall from a Farman biplane at St. Petersburg during an altitude competition. Mazlewitch had ascended 3,930 feet when he decided to descend. At the height of 1,640 feet his machine suddenly upset, throwing the aviator out. Practically every bone in his body was broken. Loss of control of the lever is believed to be responsible for the accident. Mazlewitch was considered the most skilful and careful of the Russian military aviators, and had only a few days before the accident carried Premier Stolypin in a ten-minute flight.

Captain Madiot (French), military aviator, was killed October 23, 1910, at Douai, France, at a height of 100 feet. He endeavored to stop his engine and plane to the ground, but the engine continued to run and his aeroplane plunged to the ground, instantly killing the aviator, whose skull was fractured and completely wrecking his machine. Captain Madiot gained some prominence by his military kite flying experiments at Rheims.

Lieutenant Mente (German) was killed October 25, 1910, at Magdeburg, Germany, while planing to earth in a Wright biplane. He restarted his motor which had stopped when the machine turned turtle crashing to the ground and instantly killing the aviator and wrecking his machine.

Fernando Blanchard (French) was killed October 26, 1910, at Issy les Moulineux, France, as he was about to alight after a flight of 140 miles from Bourges to Paris. He flew over the city at great speed and when about 120 feet above the military exercise grounds at Issy the control of his monoplane broke and he plunged to instant death in the presence of his bride of but a few weeks.

Lieutenant Sagiletti (Italian) was killed October 27, 1910, at the military exercise grounds at Centocello, Italy. His aeroplane was gliding beautifully to earth when it suddenly tipped violently. Sagiletti made a desperate effort to right the machine, but in vain, and he was dashed to the ground and instantly killed.

Ralph Johnstone (American) was killed at Denver, Col., November 17, 1910, while making a spiral glide with a Wright biplane. He started from a height of 800 feet, and after making one turn the middle spar on the left lower plane broke, allowing his plane to fold up and causing the machine to dash rapidly to the earth turning over three times in its fall; practically every bone in the aviator's body was broken. Johnstone made the world's aeroplane altitude record of 9,714 feet at the recent Belmont Park aviation meet.

CHRONOLOGY OF AVIATION—*Continued.*

DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS OR AIRSHIPS.

The United States possesses the Baldwin dirigible built for the War Department, and a few small dirigibles owned by Knabenshue, Myers, Beachy, Wild Baumhaugh Stroebel Dixon Stevens and Owens and used for exhibition purposes. These and a Zodiac recently imported by Seward Davis constitute practically all the dirigibles in this country, and while the American airships are for the most part well designed, simple and cheap, they sink into insignificance when compared with the dirigibles of Europe, particularly of Germany and France.

The Baldwin No. 1 of the United States War Department is 120 feet long, and few, if any, of our dirigibles exceed it in size, whereas the proposed new Zeppelin monster of Germany will be 984 feet in length, driven by eight motors and designed to carry 300 passengers. Professor Hergesell, meteorological adviser to Count Zeppelin, says that improvements in construction will probably enable it to remain in the air for a week at a time.

The remarkable outburst of patriotic feeling and sympathy in Germany after the disaster to the Zeppelin IV. in August, 1908, culminated at the close of that year in a popular subscription of $1,524,000, which enabled Count Zeppelin to equip an immense plant at Friedrichshafen for turning out his giant dirigibles of the rigid type. A full description of their details of construction is not possible here, but roughly speaking, there are some sixteen or seventeen small balloons set like peas in a pod, each balloon being separated from its neighbors by aluminum partitions attached to an aluminum framing which is covered with rubber cloth inclosing all the balloons. This framing is surrounded by a two-foot air space and this in turn is inclosed by a "Pegnoid" outer covering to protect the gas bags from mechanical injury and weather influences. It has lately been found that the motor exhaust gases, after being passed through an asbestos furnace to prevent danger of explosion, can then be led into this space and the gas in the balloons kept at a normal temperature and consequently at a normal lifting power.

Two aluminum boat cars carrying motors are hung from the frame about 200 feet apart and in the exact centres of gravity, and there is a passage way between. A single vertical box kite rudder is hinged between each of the sets of fins, fixed one above the other, on either side of the stern, to direct the ship to the right or left. The stabilizing fins prevent deviation from the line of horizontal flight, while four three-decked horizontal rudders are placed fore and aft on each side of the hull for directing the ship up or down.

In contradistinction to the rigid type of dirigible, of which the Zeppelin until recently was the only illustration, there are the flexible or non-rigid types, such as the Parseval, made in Germany, and the Ville de Paris, made in France, and finally there is the semi-rigid type, consisting in the main of a flexible balloon stiffened by a skeleton framework, and of this type the La Republique, which was destroyed last year, represented a notable example. The Gross semi-rigid dirigible employs a framework of steel tubing, imparting considerable rigidity to the airship. Another semi-rigid German type is the Ruthenberg.

Efforts have been made in Germany, Switzerland and elsewhere to establish scheduled trips and excursions to and from various points, such as from Frankfort to Berlin, a distance of 250 miles, in Zeppelin's, trips, frequently covering distances of 50 to 200 miles and even going as high as 900 miles. These airships carry two motors, each of 150 to 200 horse power, and are driven at an average speed of 35 miles an hour. As a result of the remarkable development of aerial craft aerial maps have been made, upon which are clearly designated the various towns, railroads, elevations, prominent landmarks, etc. Belgium, France and Austria were the first to accept these maps, but Germany, Italy, The Netherlands and Switzerland are completing theirs, and Denmark, England and Spain are about to follow suit.

The Clement-Bayard Company have built huge dirigibles of 133,000 and 200,000 cubic feet capacity for Russia and England. The former, after the acceptance tests were made in Paris, was damaged and descended into the Seine from which it was subsequently rescued, repaired and delivered to Russia, which also possesses a war dirigible of the Republique type, built by the Lebaudy brothers of Paris.

On October 16, 1910, the huge Clement-Bayard dirigible built for England made the trip from Compiegne, 45 miles northeast of Paris, to London in the remarkable time of 6 hours for the 195 miles of the journey. This was the first trip of a dirigible across the English Channel, and the passage was made in 45 minutes and the airship was convoyed across the Channel by three torpedo destroyers. The airship was designed to carry 39 passengers in addition to the crew, and on this trip it was under the direct charge of M. Gustave Clement, of the firm of Clement-Bayard, Baudry and Le Prince, steersmen; Salaetic, engineer and designer; two mechanics and Mr. A. P. Du Cros, M. P., representative of the British Parliament Defense Committee.

During the past Summer whole fleets of dirigibles, as well as many aeroplanes, have taken part in the military manœuvres of the European armies, and it is interesting to note that the Krupps and others have designed special ordnance for destroying aerial craft, securing the range by using smoke-emitting projectiles.

At Osnabruck, near Dusseldorf, a monument is to be erected to mark the spot where the Deutschland VII. came to grief on June 28, 1910, during a storm which completely wrecked it. The 33 passengers who were on board at the time luckily escaped by means of a rope ladder from the tree-tops of the forest of Teutoburgian

The Deutschland had made a trip of 300 miles on June 22, 1910, carrying 20 passengers, and a longer trip on June 24, 1910, carrying 32 passengers, 19 of whom were women.

The Zeppelin II. was destroyed late in April, 1910, after taking part in airship manœuvres with the Gross I (semi-rigid), the Parseval II. (non-rigid), while fighting her way in a high wind from Hamburg to Cologne. She was brought to the ground, but the next day was carried away and completely wrecked in a gale.

The Zeppelin IV. was wrecked near Stuttgart, August 4, 1908, while undergoing repairs; a high wind tore it from its moorings, carrying it into the air, where it was destroyed by fire, caused, it is believed, by an electrical discharge.

In a similar way France lost her famous La Patrie late in November, 1907, after she had made a trip of 187 miles. A gale tore the lines to which the dirigible was fastened from the hands of a company of soldiers and it was blown across France and Ireland and out to sea. France suffered another disaster in the loss of the Republique, when a propeller blade flew off, tearing the gas envelope open and causing an explosion and a fall of the airship from a height of 500 feet and the instant death of four French Army officers. This was on September 25, 1909.

Oscar Erbstoch, the winner of the international balloon race from St. Louis, Mo., in 1907 and his four companions, Messrs. Poelle Hoeppe, Kranz and Soecke, were dashed to death July 13, 1910, near Opladen, Germany while making a trip in an Erbstoch non-rigid dirigible. It is believed that the sudden expansion of the gas at a high altitude burst the balloon

On July 27, 1910, the Gross II. made a night ascent of 7 hours, 50 minutes, passing from Berlin to Gotha

On June 19, 1910, the German Clouth airship sailed from Cologne over the French and Belgian frontiers unnoticed landing at Etterbach near Brussels and covering 125 miles in 5 hours and 20 minutes.

During the past Summer the airship Ville de Luzerne was stationed at Luzerne, Switzerland, and made daily trips; on some days as many as five rides were made the total number carried during a day being 43; in 15 days 21 ascents were made and there was no difficulty in securing passengers at $20 a head.

At Manheim, Germany, Professor Schuette, of the University of Dantzig, has been constructing huge

dirigibles, larger than any Zeppelins thus far built and designed to carry 5 to 7 tons and fly 3 to 5 thousand miles. The framework is outside and built of wood instead of metal.

In addition to the dirigibles already referred to, Germany is building rigid types known as the Schuette, the Unger, the Prill and the Rettig, and the Siemens-Schuckert Company are building a non-rigid dirigible. Belgium has La Belgique II., built by Godard of Paris, and they are completing the La Friandre. England, besides her Clement-Bayard, has a non-rigid type under construction and has a "baby" war dirigible for experimental purposes. Vickers Sons & Maxim are building a dirigible said to be larger than Zeppelin's. Italy has a semi-rigid military, a non-rigid Da Schio and a mixed rigid and non-rigid type, the Leonardo da Vinci, and has in preparation two war dirigibles.

Russia has the dirigible built by the Lebaudy Brothers of the Republique type and Spain has the Espana, built by the Astra Company

The most important and interesting event during the past year in which the dirigible has figured is undoubtedly Walter Wellman's attempt to cross the ocean in his airship America, with his crew of five, including Melvin Vaniman, chief engineer; F. Murray Simons, navigator; J. K. Irwin wireless operator; A. L. Loud and John Aubert, assistant engineers. The big dirigible left Atlantic City, N. J. October 15, 1910, and travelled in the air continuously for three days, when Wellman and his five companions and a kitten were picked up by the steamer Trent, off the North Carolina coast, about 375 miles east of Norfolk, Va. After cutting loose the boat car the gas envelope and its trailing "stabilizer" were abandoned, the valve of the gas envelope being left open.

Although Wellman failed in his attempt to cross the Atlantic, he certainly made an earnest effort to do so and at great risk to the lives of all concerned, and he succeeded in establishing new records for the dirigible, making 1,008 miles, as compared with the former record of 850 miles, and remaining in the air 71½ hours, as compared with 37 hours the previous record of Zeppelin.

The America, which is second in size only to the huge Zeppelin dirigibles, was constructed in Paris under the direction of Walter Wellman, and under the direct supervision of Melvin Vaniman who was responsible for most of the design and construction details. The America was 228 feet in length and 52 feet in diameter and had a capacity of 345,000 cubic feet of gas; the envelope being made of three thicknesses of cotton and silk gummed together with rubber to make it gas tight; it had a lifting power of nearly 12 tons and was of the flexible or non-rigid type; its long car, 156 feet in length, was made of steel tubing and attached to the bag by rope connections and bands on the gas envelope and imparted all the rigidity necessary; two motors of 80 to 90 horsepower, were employed for driving the propellers and a third motor of 10 horse power, was used for general utility purposes. The propellers could be adjusted so as to give the airship an up or down movement, rendering deflecting planes unnecessary; a triple planed rudder set vertically, was placed at the rear of the car; six balloonettes were placed in the lower part of the gas bag and air was pumped into these as the gas became exhausted, and the envelope, thus kept taut. A lifeboat 30 feet long was suspended below the centre of the framework and stocked with supplies. No ballast was carried, as the "equilibrator", consisting of 30 steel tanks filled with gasoline and some 40 wooden blocks, were strung on a flexible steel cable about 330 feet long.

The airship usually sailed at a height of 200 feet and as it raised or lowered, due to the expansion or contraction of the gas, more or less of the equilibrator rested on the water, thus relieving the airship of its weight.

SPHERICAL BALLOON ASCENTS.

As indicative of the large number of spherical balloon ascensions made during the past year, which it is impracticable to enumerate herein, it is interesting to consider the latest compilation of the amount of gas utilized in various countries for this purpose. Germany, 2,261,162 cubic metres; France, 810 983 cubic metres; United States, 255,000 cubic metres; Switzerland, 223,830 cubic metres; Belgium, 219,000 cubic metres; Great Britain, 217,734 cubic metres; Italy, 96,350 cubic metres; Austria, 49,500 cubic metres; Spain, 24,600 cubic metres; Sweden, 18,500 cubic metres; Russia, 16,500 cubic metres; Holland, 13,600 cubic metres; Denmark, 8,700 cubic metres; Norway, none. Probably the most serious accident occurring to a spherical balloon during the past year occurred in Germany on April 3. A balloon carrying Dr. W. H. W. Delbruch, member of the Reichstag, and Messrs. Semmelhardt, Bendubn and Helm ascended from Stettin in a gale, the car being almost torn from the gas bag by impacts with telegraph wires and a factory as they arose. They were then swept out to sea as the valve cord was broken. They descended into the sea by using the rip cord. All were exhausted and three sank, Herr Semmelhardt being the only one rescued.

On April 16, 1910, Messrs. Luft, Leuscheuring (manager of the Parseval Airship Company of Munich) and two residents of Leipsic ascended in a balloon at Bitterfeld, near Berlin, and after about five hours, when passing over Eisenach, they encountered a thunderstorm and the balloon was struck by lightning and exploded, instantly killing all the occupants of the balloon.

UNITED STATES RECORDS.

Distance—Allan R. Hawley and Augustus Post (International Balloon Race, G. B. trophy), St. Louis to Lake Tschotogama, Quebec, October 17-19, 1910, 1,171.13 miles (America II.) Duration—Clifford B. Harmon and Augustus Post, St. Louis to Edna, Mo., October 4, 1909 (balloon New York), 48h. 26m. (claimed an altitude of 24,200 feet). Altitude—A. Holland Forbes, holder of the Lahm cup, and James C. Yates, from Quincy, Ill., May 9, 1910 (balloon Viking), ascended 20,600 feet.

The most important event of the past year in spherical ballooning has been the International Balloon Race from St. Louis, Mo., October 17, 1910, which was won by the America II, manned by Allan R. Hawley, pilot, and Augustus Post, aide. They travelled 1,171.13 miles in 45h. 44m., coming to earth at Lake Tschotogama, Province of Quebec, Canada. They established a new American record, but failed to win the world's record, which has been held since October 11, 1900, by Count Henri de la Vaulx (see world's balloon records above).

WORLD'S BALLOON RECORDS.

Distance—Count Henri de la Vaulx and Count Castillion St. Victor, October 9-11, 1900, Vincennes, France, to Karoslychew, Russia, 1,193 miles in 35¾ hours. Duration—Colonel Schaeck and aide, from Berlin, Germany, to sea off Norway (G. B. Int. Race), October 12, 13, 14, 1908, 73 hours (balloon Helvetia). Altitude—Professors Berson and Suring, July 31, 1901, in balloon of 8,400 cubic feet capacity, 34 440 feet (10,500 m.)

WORLD'S RECORD FOR SOUNDING BALLOONS.

From Uccle Observatory, Belgium, November 5, 1908 (29,040 metres) 95,040 feet or over 18 miles. World's Record. Kites—Mt. Weather Observatory, U. S. A., May 6, 1910, 7,205 metres.

The Civil Service of the United States.

NUMBER OF FEDERAL OFFICES, CLASSIFIED.

(Prepared in the office of the Civil Service Commission for the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.)

Department and Subdivision of the Service.	Competitive Positions, June 30, 1909.	Excepted and Non-com. Positions, June 30.	Unclassified Positions, June 30, 1909.	Total Positions on June 30, 1909.		
				Presidential.	All Other.	Total.
(In Washington, D. C.)						
White House	.....	41	2	.....	43	43
State Department	156	35	4	4	195	199
Treasury Department	7,324	33	510	33	7,867	7,900
War Department	2,127	24	83	2	2,234	2,236
Navy Department	1,013	3	1	2	1,017	1,019
Post-Office Department	1,585	18	56	6	1,659	1,665
Department of the Interior	4,383	110	239	20	4,732	4,752
Government Hospital for the Insane	702	4	137	.....	843	843
Miscellaneous	16	.....	142	26	158	184
Department of Justice	200	225	33	749	458	1,207
Department of Agriculture	2,404	198	155	3	2,757	2,760
Department of Commerce and Labor	1,670	13	161	16	1,844	1,860
Interstate Commerce Commission	466	73	14	7	553	560
Civil Service Commission	153	.....	2	5	155	160
Smithsonian Institution and Bureaus	315	2	122	.....	439	439
State, War and Navy Department Building	124	1	106	.....	231	231
Isthmian Canal Commission	126	15	8	.....	149	149
Government Printing Office	3,663	5	422	1	4,090	4,091
Total	26,427	800	2,197	874	29,424	30,298
(Outside Washington, D. C.)						
Treasury Department:						
Supervising Architect (at large)	172	44	6	.....	222	222
Custodian and Janitor Service	1,433	1	1,750	.....	3,184	3,184
Mints and Assay Offices	979	42	148	24	1,169	1,193
Subtreasury Service	380	.....	.....	9	380	389
Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service	1,461	1,303	127	.....	2,891	2,891
Life-Saving Service	2,287	.....	2	.....	2,289	2,289
Customs Service	6,236	200	901	220	7,337	7,557
Internal-Revenue Service	3,331	319	6	66	3,656	3,722
Miscellaneous	165	245	6	46	416	462
War Department:						
Quartermaster's Department (at large)	3,678	1,163	2,802	.....	7,643	7,643
Ordnance Department (at large)	3,618	86	1,955	.....	5,659	5,659
Engineer Department (at large)	6,189	137	6,087	.....	12,413	12,413
Miscellaneous	952	603	529	.....	2,084	2,084
Navy Department:						
Exclusive of trade and labor positions	2,369	1	1	.....	2,371	2,371
Trade and labor positions	18,150	.....	2,850	.....	21,000	21,000
Post-Office Department	415	.....	.....	.....	415	415
Post-Office Service, except Fourth-Class Postmasters	67,225	2,747	16,820	7,202	86,792	93,994
Fourth-Class Postmasters	15,230	37,712	.....	.....	52,942	52,942
Rural Free-Delivery Service	40,256	1	.....	.....	40,257	40,257
Railway Mail Service	15,967	113	7	.....	16,087	16,087
Department of the Interior:						
Land Service	937	13	.....	225	950	1,175
Pension Agency Service	430	4,662	13	18	5,105	5,123
Indian Service	2,535	2,988	455	29	5,978	6,007
Reclamation Service	838	.....	5	.....	843	843
Miscellaneous	143	4	15	26	162	188
Department of Justice	517	1,121	5	348	1,643	1,991
Department of Agriculture	6,098	2,164	257	.....	8,519	8,519
Department of Commerce and Labor:						
Light-House Service	3,555	2,319	1,193	.....	7,067	7,067
Immigration Service	1,157	232	142	6	1,531	1,537
Steamboat-Inspection Service	289	4	.....	10	293	303
Miscellaneous	419	.....	811	2	1,230	1,232
Civil Service Commission	33	.....	.....	.....	33	33
Isthmian Canal Service	1,069	.....	.....	.....	1,069	1,069
Total	208,513	58,224	36,893	8,231	303,630	311,861
Grand total of table	234,940	59,024	39,090	9,105	333,054	342,159
Isthmian Canal Commission unclassified and excepted working force, July 1, 1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,635
Grand total						367,794

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS—(July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.)

The approximate number of competitive positions was 234,940; the number of persons examined was 158,484; number passed 122,449 or 77.9 per cent.; number appointed 40,943 or 33.2 per cent. of appointed that passed. According to branches of the service, the returns were as follows: Departmental examined, 73,433; passed, 58,616; appointed, 26,464; Railway Mail examined, 15,724; passed, 11,336; appointed, 1,392; Custom House examined, 7,823; passed, 5,501; appointed, 848; Internal Revenue examined, 2,361; passed 1,353; appointed, 271; Post-Office examined, 57,568; passed 45,468; appointed, 11,441.

Regents' Examinations in New York State in 1911.

REGENTS' EXAMINATIONS under the control of the Education Department of the State of New York (office, Albany, N. Y.) will be held in 1911 at the following times and places: Jan. 16–20 inclusive, at New York, and about 800 academies and high schools; 86 subjects. June 12–16 inclusive, at New York, and about 800 academies and high schools; 87 subjects. Examinations for teachers' certificates are held on the same dates as the Regents, and August 9–11 and 21–25. Sept. 18–20, inclusive, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo; 33 subjects. September examinations are for professional and technical students only. Morning session begins 9.15 o'clock. Afternoon session begins 1.15 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY CREDENTIALS—Preliminary (preacademic) certificate—Reading, writing, spelling, elementary English, arithmetic, geography, and elementary United States history and civics. Students from countries where English is not the mother tongue must pass an examination in second year English for any one of the professional certificates.

LAW STUDENT CERTIFICATE—For those who filed a clerkship certificate on June 1, 1908, or thereafter, or who began their work in a registered law school on or after that date, the following set subjects passed in Regents' examinations will be accepted: English, 3 years, 10; mathematics, 2 years (algebra and geometry), 10; Latin, 2 years (grammar, composition and Caesar), 10; science, physics, 5; history, 1 year (American history, civics), 5; (1 year, history of Great Britain and Ireland, economics), 5; total, 45. Or any 60 counts passed in Regents' examinations at 75 per cent. Four years of High School work in a recognized high school can also be accepted. For those whose clerkship certificates were filed, prior to June 1, 1908, the following is the requirement—Any 60 academic counts at 75 per cent. or over or Regents' examinations in the following set subjects: second year English, Latin first year, elementary algebra, plane geometry, American history, history of Great Britain and Ireland (three hour course), civics, economics and arithmetic.

MEDICAL STUDENT CERTIFICATE—Any 60 academic counts with a minimum standing of 75 per cent. or their full equivalent, the successful completion of four years' work in an approved high school or one full year's work in a recognized college or university. A certificate may also be earned by passing 45 counts in the department's examination in the following set subjects: English, 3 years, 10; mathematics, 2 years (algebra and geometry), 10; Latin, 2 years (grammar, composition and Caesar), 10; science, 2 years (physics and chemistry), 10; history, 1 year (American history and civics), 5 counts.

DENTAL STUDENT CERTIFICATE—Any 60 academic counts at 75 per cent. or their equivalents (for matriculates before Jan. 1, 1905, any 45 academic counts). For set subjects see handbook 3. VETERINARY STUDENT CERTIFICATE—Any 60 academic counts at 75 per cent. or their equivalents (for matriculates before Jan. 1, 1903; any 30 academic counts). PHARMACY STUDENT CERTIFICATE—Any 15 academic counts at 75 per cent. NURSES' PRELIMINARY CERTIFICATE—After January 1, 1906, 15 counts.

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATES WITHOUT EXAMINATION—Candidates having credentials which can be accepted in place of examinations should send them to the Education Department.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS—The regents shall admit to any examination any candidate who pays a fee of $25 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, if required, that he—1. Is more than twenty-one years of age; 2. Is of good moral character; 3. Has the general education required preliminary to receiving the degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine in this State; 4. Has studied medicine not less than four school years, including four satisfactory courses of at least seven months each in four different calendar years in a medical school registered as maintaining at the time a satisfactory standard. This requirement took effect Jan. 1, 1898, and does not apply to students matriculated before that date who receive their degree before Jan. 1, 1902; 5. Evidence that applicant has received the degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine from some registered medical school, or a diploma or license conferring full rights to practise medicine in some foreign country (original credentials). Examinations for license to practise medicine in this State will be held as follows: Jan. 31–Feb. 3, May 23–26, June 27–30, Sept. 26–29, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

DENTAL EXAMINATIONS—The regents shall admit to examination any candidate who pays a fee of $25 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, if required, that he—1. Is more than twenty-one years of age; 2. Is of good moral character; 3. Has the general education required preliminary to receiving the degree of doctor of dental surgery in this State. Matriculates in a registered dental school before Jan. 1, 1896, are exempt from the preliminary education requirement for degrees and for admission to the licensing examinations; 4. Subsequently to receiving such preliminary education either has been graduated in course with a dental degree from a registered dental school, or else, having been graduated in course from a registered medical school with a degree of doctor of medicine, has pursued thereafter a course of special study of dentistry for at least two years in a registered dental school, and received therefrom its degree of doctor of dental surgery, or else holds a diploma or license conferring full right to practise dentistry in some foreign country and granted by some registered authority. Dates of dental examinations: Jan. 31, Feb. 4, May 23–27, June 27–July 1, Sept. 26–30, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS—The regents shall admit to examination any candidate who pays a fee of $10 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, if required, that he—1. Is more than twenty-one years of age; 2. Is of good moral character; 3. Has the general education required in all cases after July 1, 1897, preliminary to receiving a degree in veterinary medicine. Matriculates in a registered veterinary medical school prior to Jan. 1, 1896, are exempt from the preliminary education requirement; 4. Has studied veterinary medicine not less than three full years, including three satisfactory courses, in three different academic years, in a veterinary medical school registered as maintaining at the time a satisfactory standard; 5. Has received a degree as veterinarian from some registered veterinary medical school. Dates of examinations: Jan. 31–Feb. 3, May 23–26, June 27–30, Sept. 26–29, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS—1. The full C. P. A. certificate is to be granted only to those at least twenty-five years of age who have had three years' satisfactory experience in the study or practice of accounting, one of which shall have been in the office of an expert public accountant; 2. Candidates having the required preliminary education and passing the required examinations, but lacking the age or the three years' experience required for the full C. P. A. certificate, may be certified as junior accountants under the same conditions as to residence and character; 3. Two examinations, in January and in June, are held annually. There are in four sessions as follows: 1. Theory of accounts; 2. Practical accounting; 3. Auditing; 4. Commercial law; candidates must complete all subjects at a single examination; candidates for the C. P. A. certificate must be more than twenty-five years of age, and of good moral character. They must pay a fee of $25, and must have the regents' academic diploma or its equivalent as prescribed for other professional examinations. Dates of examinations: Jan. 31–Feb. 2, June 27–29, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

REGISTRATION OF NURSES—Who May Practise as Registered Nurses—Any resident of the State of New York, being over the age of twenty-one years and of good moral character, holding a diploma from a training school for nurses connected with a hospital or sanitarium giving a course of at least two years, and registered by the regents of the University of the State of New York as maintaining in this and other respects proper standards, all of which shall be determined by the said regents, and who shall have received from the said regents a certificate of his or her qualifications to practise as a registered nurse, shall be styled and known as a registered nurse, and no other person shall assume such title, or use the abbreviation R. N. or any other words, letters, or figures to indicate that the person using the name is such a registered nurse. Two examinations will be held annually in January and June, respectively. Applications should be made at least ten days in advance to Education Department, Examination Division, Albany, N. Y. Dates: Jan. 31–Feb. 3, June 27–30, at New York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place.)

OPTOMETRY EXAMINATIONS—The Regents admit to examination any candidate who pays a fee of $15 and submits satisfactory evidence, verified by oath, that he is more than 21 years of age, of good moral character, has a preliminary education equivalent to at least two years in a registered high school, and has also studied at least three years in a registered optometrist's office or has graduated from a recognized school of optometry. The certificate of every candidate successfully passing the examination is numbered and recorded in the Regents' office, together with the candidate's photograph, a duplicate of which must be affixed to his certificate. Dates of examinations, held at New York, Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo, Jan. 31–Feb. 2, May 23–25, June 27–29, Sept. 26–28. (Each candidate is notified as to exact place). Application should be made at least one week in advance to Education Department, Examinations Division, Albany, N. Y.

Statistics of Illiteracy.

(From a special compilation prepared through courtesy of the Bureau of the Census for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

TABLE I.

Table I gives the number of illiterates per thousand population in the countries of Europe where census statistics on the subject have been found. The age periods have been made as nearly comparable as the figures permit and the proportion for the United States is added to the list.

COUNTRY.	Illiterates per Thousand	Year.	Age Period	COUNTRY.	Illiterates per Thousand	Year	Age Period.
Austria	429 9	1900	*10 years	Russia	725.8	1897	*10 years
Belgium	218.8	1900	*10 years	Servia	637.9	1900	All ages.
France	161.1	1901	*10 years	Spain	637.8	1900	All ages.
Hungary	427 5	1900	*12 years	Continental U. S:			
Ireland	122.4	1901	*10 years	Total population	106.6	1900	*10 years
Italy	615.6	1901	*10 years	Native Whites	46.4	1900	*10 years
Portugal	792.2	1890	All ages	Foreign born Whites	125 5	1900	*10 years
Roumania	893.6	1899	* 8 years	Negroes	444.8	1900	*10 years

*Or over.

TABLE II.

Table II., which follows gives the proportion of illiterates among army recruits in some European countries. The authority for this table is Hubner's Annual Tables for 1909, pages 93 and 94. For the United States, a comparable figure to those contained in this table would be the number of illiterates among native white males, 21 to 24 years of age. This figure is added to the list.

Proportion of Illiterates among Army Recruits in some European Countries.

COUNTRY.	Illiterates per Thousand Recruits.	Year.	COUNTRY.	Illiterates per Thousand Recruits	Year.
Belgium	91.0	1907	Netherlands	16.0	1907
Denmark	2.0	1897	Roumania	645.0	1908
Germany	3	1905	Russia	617.0	1904
France	35.0	1904	Sweden	5.9	1904
Greece	†300 0	‡	Switzerland	1.0	1905
United Kingdom	10 0	1903-1904	Servia	491.0	‡
Italy	306.0	1905	Continental United States	$38.0	1900

†Approximate. ‡Year not given. $ Native White males, 21 to 24 years.

TABLE III.

(Compiled by Frank H. Vizetelly).

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Percentage of Illiterates	Remarks.
Argentine	1904	60.5	Education compulsory and subsidized by Government.
AUSTRALIA:			
N. S. Wales	1901	none given	Education compulsory and under State control.
Victoria	1901	3.0	Education compulsory and strictly secular.
Queensland	1901	25.0	Education compulsory.
S. Australia	1901	17.55	Education secular and compulsory.
W. Australia	1901	3.65	Education is compulsory.
Tasmania	1901	20.29	Education is compulsory.
New Zealand	1901	none given	Education secular, free and compulsory.
Brazil	....	none given	Education not compulsory.
Chile	....	none given	Education not compulsory.
Cuba	1899	61.0	Education compulsory (1880), not enforced.
India and dependencies	1901	94.8	26 per cent. of boys attend school, 3.9 per cent. of girls.
Japan	....	none given	70 per cent. of the children attend school.
Mexico	1895	76.0	Education compulsory; progress steady.
Norway	....	none given	Education compulsory.
Portugal	1900	75.0	Education compulsory (1844); badly enforced.
Sweden	1907	0.34	Education compulsory; law enforced strictly.
Switzerland	1908	1.0	Being percentage among conscripts.
Turkey	....	none given	Education nominally obligatory for boys.
Cape of Good Hope	....	23.0	Education not compulsory; school aided by State.
Union of Natal	....	none given	Education not compulsory; school aided by State.
SOUTH AFRICA:			
Transvaal	1904	none given	Education not compulsory; Bible compulsory
Orange River		none given	Education compulsory in general.
United Kingdom*	1907-8	5.25	Being percentage among recruits.
Uruguay	1900	47.0	Education is obligatory.

*The advance of education in England and Wales is shown by the decreasing proportion of persons who must sign the marriage registers by mark. In 1843, 32.7 per cent men and 49.0 per cent. women married within the year signed in this way: in 1908, 1.3 per cent. men and 1.5 per cent. women. In Scotland (1907), 1.32 per cent. men and 1.75 per cent women signed by mark. In Ireland (1908), 8.0 per cent. men and 8.5 per cent. women.

Education is also compulsory in Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain (compulsory under specified conditions), Greece (law lax), Hungary, Portugal (law lax), Servia, Spain (law lax) and United States.

In Russia (in Europe) the provinces of Esthonia, Curland and St. Petersburg are least illiterate.

Copyright Law of the United States.

DIRECTIONS FOR SECURING COPYRIGHT UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 4, 1909.

THE new copyright law approved March 4, 1909, which took effect on July 1, 1909, provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs:"

SUBJECT MATTER OF COPYRIGHT.

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopaedic works, directories, gazetteers, and other compilations; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art; models or designs for works of art; (h) reproductions of a work of art; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations.

The application for registration of any article should distinctly specify to which one of these classes the work belongs. An article is not entitled to registration unless it is reasonably possible to class it under one or the other of the designations named in the statute.

STEPS NECESSARY TO SECURE COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION.

For works reproduced in copies for sale: 1. Publish the work with the copyright notice. The notice may be in the form "Copyright, 19..., (year date of publication) by ..... (name of copyright proprietor)." 2. Promptly after publication, send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration and a money order payable to the Register of Copyrights for the statutory registration fee of $1.

In the case of books by American authors, or permanent residents of the United States, the copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the type setting, printing, and binding of the book have been performed within the United States. Affidavit and application forms will be supplied by this office on request.

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For works not reproduced in copies for sale: Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works (see a, b, c, below) of which copies are not reproduced for sale, by filing in this office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of $1, sending therewith: (a) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete manuscript or typewritten copy of the work. This privilege of registration, however, does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of printed copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale. (b) In the case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print. (c) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture); or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying reproduction of the work. In all these cases, if the work is later reproduced in copies for sale, such copies must be deposited.

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For registration of any work subject to copyright, $1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal. But only one registration at one fee is required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited in the Copyright Office at the same time. For every additional certificate of registration, or copy of record under seal, 50 cents. In the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not requested. For recording and certifying an assignment of copyright, or for a certified copy of an assignment, $1, if the instrument is not over three hundred words in length; if more than three hundred and less than one thousand words in length, $2; if more than one thousand words in length, $1 additional for each additional one thousand words or fraction thereof over three hundred words. For comparing a copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the Copyright Office and certifying the same under seal, $1. For recording the transfer of the proprietorship of copyrighted articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment. For recording an extension or renewal of copyright, 50 cents. Remittances should be made by money order payable to the Register of Copyrights.

DURATION OF COPYRIGHT.

The original term of copyright runs for twenty-eight years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the existing term, the author, if living, or the widow or widower of the author, or the children of the author if not living, or next of kin if none of the above are living, may secure a renewal for a further term of twenty-eight years, making fifty-six years in all. In case of composite works, if the proprietor secured the original copyright, he may also secure the renewal.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Copyrights are assignable by any instrument of writing. Every assignment of copyright must be recorded in the Copyright Office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States, "in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded." Every assignment of copyright executed in a foreign country must be acknowledged by the assignor before a consular officer or secretary of legation of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgment under the hand and official seal of such consular officer or secretary of legation is prima facie evidence of the execution of the instrument.

The Library of Congress.

THE Library of Congress was established in 1800, destroyed in 1814 by the burning of the Capitol, afterward replenished by the purchase by Congress of the library of ex-President Jefferson, 6,760 volumes (cost, $23,950); in 1851, 35,000 volumes destroyed by fire; in 1852, partially replenished by an appropriation of $75,000; increased (1) by regular appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. Sixty sets of Government publications are at the disposal of the Librarian of Congress for exchange, through the Smithsonian, with foreign governments, and this number may be increased up to 100. Other special accessions have been: The Peter Force collection (22,529 volumes, 37,000 pamphlets), purchased 1867, cost $100,000; the Count de Rochambeau collection (manuscript), purchased 1883, cost $20,000; the Toner collection (24,484 volumes (numerous pamphlets); gift in 1882 of Dr. Joseph M. Toner, the Hubbard collection (engravings); gift in 1898 of Mrs. Gardiner G. Hubbard.

The collection is now the largest in the Western Hemisphere, and third in the world. It comprised at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1910) about 1,793,685 printed books and pamphlets (including the law library of which, while a division of the Library of Congress, still remains at the Capitol), manuscripts, maps and charts, pieces of music, and photographs, prints, engravings, and lithographs. Of the printed books, probably one-sixth are duplicates not in use.

The collection is rich in history, political science, in official documents, National, State, and foreign, and in Americana, including important files of American newspapers and original manuscripts (colonial, revolutionary, and formative periods). Many of the rare books and manuscripts belonging to the Library are exhibited in show cases on the second floor.

In 1897 the main collection was removed from the Capitol to the building erected for it under the acts of Congress approved April 15, 1886, October 2, 1888, and March 2, 1889, at a cost of $6,347,000 (limit by law, $6,500,000), exclusive of the land, which cost $585,000. The architects who furnished the original designs were John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz. By the act of October 2, 1888, before the foundations were laid, Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers of the Army, was placed in charge of the construction of the building, and the architectural details were worked out by Paul J. Pelz and Edward P. Casey. Upon the death of General Casey, in March, 1896, the entire charge of the construction devolved upon Bernard R. Green, General Casey's assistant, and under his superintendence the building was completed in February, 1897, opened to the public November, 1897. The building occupies three and three-quarter acres upon a site ten acres in extent at a distance of 1,270 feet east of the Capitol, and is the largest and most magnificent library building in the world. In the decorations some forty painters and sculptors are represented—all American citizens. The floor space is 326,195 square feet, or nearly 8 acres. The book stacks contain about 56 miles of shelving, affording space for 2,600,000 octavo volumes.

The southeast interior court has been built over as a book stack, with capacity for 940,000 octavo volumes of books on 22 miles of shelves, and 84,000 volumes of newspapers on a similar length of shelves—22 miles.

The Library is maintained by annual appropriations by Congress for various purposes, including the purchase of books. Total appropriation for 1910-11, $666,285.11. For service and contingent expenses, $382,490.00; purchase of books, $108,000.00; building and grounds, $175,794.43.

Library Service.—Library proper, 244 employés; copyright, 84; distribution of cards, 28; law indexing, 7; disbursement and care of building and grounds, 127. Total, 490. By virtue of the act of 1897, employés in the Library proper are appointed by the Librarian of Congress "solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties."

Copyright Office.—The Copyright Office is a distinct division of the Library of Congress, and is located on the ground floor, south side; open 9 to 4.30. It is under the immediate charge of the Register of Copyrights, who, by the act of February 19, 1897, is authorized "under the direction and supervision of the Librarian of Congress," to perform all the duties relating to copyrights. Copyright registration was transferred to the Librarian of Congress by the act of July 8, 1870. Of most articles copyrighted two copies, and of some one copy, must be deposited in the Library of Congress to perfect copyright.

Entitled by statute to draw books for home use are the following: The President, the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress (no books may be given out upon the orders of members in favor of those who are not members); Heads of Departments; the Justices, Reporter, and Clerk of the Supreme Court; the Judges and Clerk of the Court of Claims; Judges of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia and Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; representatives at Washington of foreign governments; the Solicitor-General and Assistant Attorney-General; the Secretary of the Senate; the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Solicitor of the Treasury, ex-Presidents of the United States; the Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress; the Secretary and Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; the members and Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Chief of Engineers of the Army.

Inter-Library Loans.—While not a lending Library, but a reference Library, primarily and essentially, the Library of Congress maintains an inter-library loan system by which special service is rendered to scholarship by the lending of books to other libraries for the use of investigators, engaged in serious research, which it is not within the power or duty of the Library in question to supply, and which at the time, are not needed in Washington.

Hours.—The Library building is open to the public all days in the year excepting certain legal holidays. The hours are from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. week days, and from 2 P.M. to 10 P.M. Sundays and holidays.

The Main Reading Room, and Periodical Reading Room are open to the public from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. week days, and from 2 P.M. to 10 P.M. Sundays and holidays.

The Librarian's Office is open for the transaction of business from 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. week days, and from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. Sundays and holidays.

The other administrative divisions of the Library, including the Copyright Office, are open for the transaction of business from 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. all days in the year, excepting legal holidays and Sundays.

Librarians Since the Inception of the Library.—1800-1814, the Clerk of the House of Representatives (for the time being); 1815-1829, George Watterston; 1829-1861, John S. Meehan; 1861-1864, John G. Stephenson; 1864-1897 (June 30), Ainsworth R. Spofford; 1897-January 17, 1899, John Russell Young; 1899 (April 5), Herbert Putnam.

General Administration.—Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam; Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin; Chief Clerk, Allen R. Boyd; Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum.

New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.

ESTABLISHED by consolidation of "The Trustees of the Astor Library," "The Trustees of the Lenox Library," and "The Tilden Trust." May 23, 1895, twenty-one Trustees being chosen from the Trustees of these corporations. The agreement of consolidation provided for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library and reading-room in the city of New York, with such branches as might be deemed advisable for the continued promotion of the objects and purposes of these several corporations.

The Trustees soon after the consolidation in 1895 determined to pursue a liberal policy and to create a great library system not only for the use of scholars, but for the people. The best permanent site for the future great library was considered to be in Bryant Park, on Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, on the site of the reservoir, which had become obsolete and was practically unused. On March 25, 1896, the Trustees made a formal address to the Mayor asking aid from the city in securing the site of the reservoir, and in May, 1896, the Legislature passed a law authorizing the removal of the reservoir and the lease of the land to the Library. On May 19, 1897, another act was passed providing for the construction by the city of a library building on the reservoir site, and for its lease to the Library, which act was amended in 1900, removing the limit of cost. On November 10 the architects were selected for the new building and on December 1 the plans were approved by the city. The style of architecture is Renaissance and the material used is white marble. The building fronts on Fifth Avenue, looking east. The greatest projection of the main façade of the building is seventy-five feet back of the Fifth Avenue building line. It is intended to make a terrace out of this seventy-five feet of foreground, serving as a grand approach to the main entrance. The terrace will be 455 feet long. There is a hallway in the centre of the building eighty feet long and forty feet wide. The staircases which lead to the second and third floors are of stone, twelve feet wide. The arches of the vestibule are thirty-five feet high and fifteen feet wide. The entrance to the stairs and the elevators is found on the Fortieth Street side. The rooms for the circulation of books and the children's room are on the basement floor, Forty-second Street side; on this floor are also the rooms for newspapers, the binding and printing departments; the first floor contains the offices of the business superintendent, superintendent of circulation, patents, and periodicals, reading-rooms, and exhibition rooms; on the second floor is the Trustees' room, the office of the Director, lecture and assembly rooms, cataloguing and accession departments, and various special reading-rooms; the third floor contains the large general reading-rooms, the public catalogue, special reading-rooms for manuscripts, Americana, etc., the Stuart books and pictures, the print room, etc. There is about 140 feet of ground between the west elevation of the building and the present park. The design of the building is monumental in character, with classical proportions. After delays, owing to the inability of the city to appropriate funds for the work, the removal of the reservoir was begun on June 6, 1899. The entire building was under roof at the end of November, 1906.

On March 12, 1901, Mr. Andrew Carnegie offered to give $5,200,000 to the city for the construction and equipment of free circulating libraries upon condition that the city should provide the land and agree to maintain the libraries when built. This communication was submitted to the Mayor on March 15, and on April 26 an act was passed authorizing acceptance of the gift by the city upon the terms imposed by Mr. Carnegie. An agreement with the city was executed on July 17, the Library acting as agent for Mr. Carnegie, under which forty-two buildings are to be erected in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond (later increased to fifty), on sites to be selected and purchased by the city with the approval of the Library, the buildings to be leased to the Library and to be under its control. The city agrees to provide adequate yearly maintenance, 10 per cent. of the cost of each building being agreed upon as a minimum.

On November 7, 1901, an agreement was made with three firms of architects in New York to prepare plans and specifications for these branch libraries. On June 6, 1902, an issue of bonds for $250,000 was authorized for purchase of sites. The first Carnegie building, known as the Yorkville branch, was opened December 13, 1902, at 222 East Seventy-ninth Street; the second, providing a new home for the Chatham Square branch, was opened November 2, 1903, at 31 East Broadway. By the end of 1909 thirty-two branches had been opened under this contract. The Trustees of the Library are:

John W. Alexander,	John Murphy Farley,	J. Pierpont Morgan,	Chas. Rowland Russell,
William W. Appleton,	Samuel Greenbaum,	Morgan J. O'Brien,	Edward W. Sheldon,
John Bigelow,	John Henry Hammond,	Stephen H. Olin,	George W. Smith,
John L. Cadwalader,	H Van Ren. Kennedy,	Alexander E. Orr,	Frederick Sturges,
Andrew Carnegie,	Lewis Cass Ledyard,	George L. Rives,	Henry W. Taft.
Cleveland H. Dodge.			

Mayor of city of New York, *ex-officio*; Comptroller of the city of New York, *ex-officio*; President of the Board of Aldermen, *ex-officio*.

There is an advisory committee on circulation consisting of W. W. Appleton, *Chairman*; Mark Ash, D. P. Ingraham, J. H. McMahon, H. W. Taft, Samuel Greenbaum, George W. Smith, Lucius Wilmerding; *Director and Head Librarian*, John Shaw Billings.

BRANCHES—REFERENCE—Astor Building, 425 Lafayette Street. Open week days 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Lenox Building, 890 Fifth Avenue. Open from 9 A.M. to 6 P M. week days.

BRANCHES—CIRCULATING—388 E. Houston St. (Hamilton Fish Park), 33 E. Broadway (Chatham Sq.), 192 E. Broadway (Seward Park), 61 Rivington St., 66 Leroy St. (Hudson Park), 49 Bond St., 135 2d Ave. (Ottendorfer), 331 E. 10th St. (Tompkins Sq.), 251 W. 13th St. (Jackson Sq.), 228 E. 23d St., 209 W. 23d St. (Muhlenberg), 303 E. 36th St., 501 W. 40th St., 229 W. 42d St. (George Bruce), 125 E. 50th St. (Cathedral), 742 Tenth Ave. (Columbus), 121 E. 58th St., 328 E. 67th St., 190 Amsterdam Ave. (Riverside and Travelling Libraries), 1465 Ave. A (Webster), 222 E. 79th St. (Yorkville), 444 Amsterdam Ave. (St. Agnes and Library for the Blind), 112 E. 96th St., 206 W. 100th St. (Bloomingdale), 174 E. 110th St. (Aguilar), 201 W. 115th St., 9 W 124th St. (Harlem Library) 224 E. 125th St., 103 W. 135th St., 503 W. 145th St., 922 St. Nicholas Ave. (Washington Heights), 140th St. and Alexander Ave. (Mott Haven), 168th St. and Woodycrest Ave., 610 E. 169th St. (Morrisania), 176th St. and Washington Ave. (Tremont) 3041 Kingsbridge Ave. (Kingsbridge); 5 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, 75 Bennett St., Port Richmond; Canal and Brook Sts., Stapleton; 7,30 Amboy Road, Tottenville. Branches open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. week days.

Statistics for year ended December 31, 1909: Volumes called for in reference branches, 776,703, number of readers using above volumes, 194 091; visitors to reference buildings, art galleries, exhibits, etc., 265,912; volumes taken out from circulation branches for home use, 7 013,649; volumes in reference department, 793,854; pamphlets in reference department, 295,078; volumes in circulation department, 755,406.

The Production of Books.

American Publications, 1909 (including new editions)—Fiction, 1,098; theology and religion, 903; useful arts, 775; literature and collected works, 1 136; medical, hygiene, 756; juvenile, 712, poetry and the drama, 671; political and social science, 628; physical and mathematical science, 620; law, 591; biography, correspondence, 563, history, 542; description, geography, travel, 474; education, 467; fine arts, illustrated gift books, 269; domestic and rural, 254; philosophy, 197; works of reference, 113; sports and amusements, 103; humor and satire, 73. Total 1909, 10,901; total 1908, 9,254; total 1907, 9,620; total 1906, 7,139; total 1905, 8,112; total 1904, 8,291; total 1903, 7,856; total 1902, 7,883; total 1901, 8,141; total 1900 6,356; total 1899, 5 321; total 1898, 4,886; total 1897, 4,928. Of the production of 1909, there were 8,308 books by American authors.

British Publications, 1909 (including new editions)—Religion, philosophy, etc., 1,022, educational, classical and philological, 629; fiction, juvenile works, etc , 2,881; law, jurisprudence etc 243; political and social economy, commerce, etc , 752; arts and sciences, 1,201, voyages, travels geography, 533; history, biography, etc., 913; poetry and drama, 475; year-books and serials in volumes, 517; medicine surgery, etc., 347; belles-lettres, essays, etc , 304, miscellaneous including pamphlets, 908. Total 1909, 10,725, total 1908, 9,821; total 1907, 9,914; total 1906, 8,603; total 1905, 8,252; total 1904, 8,334; total 1903, 8,381; total 1902, 7,381.

German Publications, 1908 - Bibliography, encyclopaedias, 649; theology, 2,566, law and political science, 3,032, medicine, 1,785; natural sciences mathematics 1,754, philosophy and theosophy, 712, education, books for the young 4.203; language and literature 1,772, history, 1,317, geography, 1,436; military science, 703; commerce, industrial arts, 2.047, architecture and engineering, 1,074, domestic economy, agriculture, 1,007, drama and popular literature, 4,162, art 903; year-books, 617; miscellaneous, 578. Total 1909, 12,000 estimated Total 1908, 30,317; total 1907, 30 075; total 1906, 28,703; total 1905, 28,886; total 1904, 28,378; total 1903, 27,606; total 1902, 26,906; total 1901, 25,331 These statistics, except those for 1909, include many pamphlets which in other countries are not classed as books.

French Publications, 1908—Religion, 617; law, 556; philosophy, 187; mysticism, 30, political and social science, 566; military and naval science, 349; mathematics, 69; natural sciences, 225; medicine, surgery, 931 agriculture, 197; industrial arts, 271; history, biography, 1,295, geography, travels, 231; belles-lettres, fiction, 1,700; literature (foreign), 211; literature (ancient), 32, fine arts, 105; education, 1.005; popular science, 104; miscellaneous, 124. Total 1909, 11,200 estimated. Total 1908, 8,805, total 1907, 10,785; total 1906, 10,898; total 1905, 12,416, total 1904, 12,139; total 1903, 12 264; total 1902, 12,199; total 1901, 13,053; total 1900 13,362.

The book productions in Japan in 1905, were 36,046; Russia in 1908, 23,582, both inflated by pamphlet and periodical material Switzerland, 1908, 7 884; Italy, 1908, 6,918, Denmark 1908-1909, 3.580, Netherlands, 1908, 3,258; Belgium, 1908 2.763; Poland, 1908 2,317, Spain, 1908, 2,273; Roumania 1901, 1 739; Sweden, 1901, 1,474; Bulgaria, 1909, 1.400; Norway, 1904 682, Servia 1888, 258; Luxemburg, 1908, 182; Ireland, 1902, 180; Iceland, 1901 169, Uruguay, 1906, 110; Greece, 53. The total book publications of the world annually approximate 150,000. Paul Otlet, the Secretary of the Brussels International Bibliographic Institute, estimates the number of printed books since the invention of printing to January, 1900, at 12,163,000 separate works, and the number of periodicals at between fifteen and eighteen millions

Mr. F. Rider, editor of *The Publishers' Weekly*, furnished the statistics from which the above figures were compiled.

The Dickens Fellowship.

The Dickens Fellowship is a worldwide league of English-speaking men and women whose purpose is to exemplify the teachings of Charles Dickens and to cultivate and diffuse the spirit which pervades his writings—the spirit of innocent festivity and mirth of religion without bigotry, of charity without coldness, of universal philanthropy and human kinship The society began its existence in London in October, 1902. The object and aims of the Fellowship are:

"To knit together in a common bond of friendship lovers of that great master of humor and pathos Charles Dickens. To spread the love of humanity, which is the keynote of all his work. To take such measures as may be expedient to remedy or ameliorate those existing social evils which would have appealed so strongly to the heart of Charles Dickens, and to help in every possible direction the cause of the poor and the oppressed To assist in the preservation and purchase of buildings and objects associated with his name and mentioned in his works. To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them"

The Fellowship is open to all, without restriction as to class, creed or nationality. Henry F. Dickens is President. On the list of Vice-Presidents of the society are the following: Sir Francis C. Burnand, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the Rev Canon Benham, Sir L. Alma-Tadema, J. Comyns Carr, T. P. O'Connor, M. P.; Miss Georgiana Hogarth, J. M. Barrie, Harry Furniss, W. S. Gilbert, Hall Caine, Lord James of Hereford, L. Toole and H. Beerbohm Tree. Headquarters are at Whitcomb House, London. Branches of the Fellowship have been formed not only throughout Great Britain but in the United States and Canada, India, Australia and New Zealand, 15,000 members in all.

The officers of the Manhattan (New York) branch are: *President*—J. Woolsey Shepard *Corresponding Secretary*—Miss Louise G. Shinn, 505 W. 124th St, N. Y. City. *Treasurer*—Paul Shotland, 275 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City. Membership fees are $3 per annum Dickens entertainments are a feature. Meetings are held from October to May on or about the 7th of every month

The Dickens Centenary takes place February 7, 1912. To raise money for a testimonial in England it is proposed to issue a Dickens Centenary Stamp, in the form of an artistic book plate, which admirers of the author may affix to any volume of Dickens which they may possess, the price of the stamp to be two cents. Lord Rosebery, Chief Justice Alverstone, Andrew Lang, Rider Haggard, Percy Fitzgerald and Edmund Gosse, with others, have announced their approval of this form of testimonial. It is estimated that there are 24,000,000 copies of Dickens's works extant.

Esperanto.

THE INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

THE following statement has been prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC:

Esperanto is an artificial language invented by the Russian Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, Poland. It has only one object in view, namely, to serve as an international auxiliary language; it is not in the least intended to replace the national languages. The first book in the new language was published in 1887.

The Esperanto words are mostly of Latin, but to some extent also of Anglo-German origin, so that at the first glance Esperanto has the familiar appearance of a Roman language.

The great success of Esperanto, which is now known and studied all over the world, is chiefly due to the facility with which it may be mastered. The pronunciation is strictly phonetic, making the study of spelling unnecessary. The grammar does not admit of any exceptions to the rules and is so logical and simple that it may be learned completely in a few hours by any person who is familiar with the grammar of his mother tongue. The vocabulary consists of about 2,500 root words, a large majority of which is known to anyone whose language contains a great number of Latin roots—for instance, English.

In spite of this small number of root words Esperanto has been made rich in words and expressions by the adoption of certain affixes and certain methods of word combination. By these simple and easy means a considerable vocabulary may be obtained. Esperanto is a well-sounding language when spoken.

Esperanto is now used for all civilized purposes by many hundreds of thousands of persons in all civilized countries. It made its appearance in the United States in an organized form in 1905, when the first society for its study was formed in Boston, and this was followed soon afterward by societies in New York and Philadelphia. It is now promoted by a large and flourishing national association, the "Esperanto Association of North America," of which John Barrett, the director of the International Bureau of American Republics, is president, and Edwin C. Reed, of the Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C., secretary.

Esperanto has a large literature, over a hundred periodicals, including a number in the United States, being published and a large and powerful "Universal Esperanto Association" maintains a regular system of consulates all over the world, to facilitate the transaction of all kinds of legitimate business for its members by means of the common tongue.

Six great international congresses of Esperantists have been held at Boulogne, Geneva, Cambridge, Dresden, Barcelona and Washington. The last convened August 14, 1910, and was attended by three hundred delegates representing thirty-five different nations. Dr. Zamenhof, the founder, was present and made an address, and among the other speakers were Mello Sousa, of Brazil; Wu Chang, of China; Ali Hulf Khan, of Persia; Capt. F. Postnikov, of Russia, Francisco Latom, of Guatemala, Dr. H. W. Yeamans of the War Department, and Charles Stewart, of the Navy Department, United States. The Congress was in session a week.

The Hall of Fame.

MARCH 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of $100,000, afterward increased to $250,000, from a donor whose name was withheld, for the erection and completion on University Heights, New York City, of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was accordingly built in the form of a semi-circle, 170 feet, connecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages. On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementos of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 400 feet long with provision for 150 panels, each about 2 feet by 6 feet, each to bear the name of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead ten or more years are eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, to wit: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional names every fifth year thereafter until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed. In case of failure to fill all the panels allotted, the vacancies are to be filled in a following year.

In February, 1904, the plan was announced of an additional structure in the form of a loggia joining the colonnade on the north, having 30 panels for foreign-born Americans, six to be filled in 1905, and beyond this of a Hall of Fame for Women, about 30 by 60 feet, with a museum on the ground floor and a main story above of 28 columns supporting a pedimented roof, with places for 60 tablets.

The rules prescribed that the Council should invite nominations from the public. Every nomination seconded by a member of the University Senate should be submitted to an electorate of one hundred eminent citizens selected by the Council.

In October, 1900, the University Senate received the ballots of the electors. Of the one hundred judges selected ninety-seven voted. The number of names which had been submitted to them was 252. Of these each judge returned a vote for fifty. The rule required that no candidate receiving less than fifty-one votes could be accepted. The returns showed that but twenty-nine candidates received the required number and were chosen. These were as follows: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart, Asa Gray.

In October, 1905, under the rules named above, the Senate received the ballots of 95 Electors out of 101 appointed, of whom only 85 undertook to consider the names of women. A majority of 51 was demanded, but in the case of the names of women, a majority of only 47. The following persons were found to be duly chosen: John Quincy Adams, 59; James Russell Lowell, 58; William Tecumseh Sherman, 58; James Madison, 56; John Greenleaf Whittier, 53. Alexander Hamilton, 88; Louis Agassiz, 83; John Paul Jones, 54; Mary Lyon, 58; Emma Willard, 50; Maria Mitchell, 48.

The Hall was dedicated May 30, 1901, when twenty-five or more national associations each unveiled one of the bronze tablets in the colonnade, and on May 30, 1907, the eleven new tablets were unveiled, orations being given by the Governors of New York and Massachusetts.

Since the Deed of Gift was amended to admit memorials to famous foreign-born Americans, the roll of electors has been amended in like manner, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, a native of Scotland, succeeding to the place of ex-President Grover Cleveland, deceased.

In October, 1910, the next ballot was taken, the number cast being 97 and the number required for a choice being 51. The following persons had the requisite number of votes: Harriet Beecher Stowe, 74; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 69; Edgar Allan Poe, 69; Roger Williams, 64; James Fenimore Cooper, 62; Phillips Brooks, 60; William Cullen Bryant, 59; Frances E. Willard, 56; Andrew Jackson, 53; George Bancroft, 53; John Lothrop Motley, 51. There were 211 nominees.

Literature of 1910.

BY FREMONT RIDER.

THE book production of the United States for 1910 passed all records, exceeding even the high water mark of 1909, and placing us close to the head of the *book* producing countries of the world. Though there have been few books of pre-eminent merit, making the task of selection doubly difficult, the level of excellence has been more than usually uniformly high. The following 300 odd titles out of 12,000 odd published during the year aim to include the most *important*, not only in the sense of having more or less enduring value, but also because of their popularity, possibly transient but no less significant, as evidenced by sales or repute.

In FICTION there is almost no name of the first rank, Meredith being represented by a fragment only and Kipling by a volume of short stories. It is noteworthy, however, in contradistinction to the years immediately previous, that "The Rosary" and L. M. Montgomery's stories, perhaps the most popular novels of 1910, were all wholesome, pleasant studies of life.

Peary's "The North Pole" and Roosevelt's "African Game Trails," naturally overshadowed the other TRAVEL books, excellent as the latter were. Roosevelt's stimulated a considerable number of African books. The BIOGRAPHY of the year was large in amount, varied in theme and unusually important; the HISTORY less so; while pure LITERATURE, especially POETRY, made a very poor showing indeed. Reflecting the popular mind, RELIGION and PHILOSOPHY continue to decrease in comparative importance, as SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY grow. The latter type of books is almost the feature of 1910, the list of important titles being long and attractive, showing that the work of such agencies as the Sage Foundation and the university trained investigator is bearing valuable fruit. AVIATION has loomed large in current interest, but in books, typically American enough, this interest is revealed mainly in a large crop of practical booklets and pamphlets of the "How to Build" variety.

FICTION.

POPULAR ROMANCE OF THE "BEST-SELLING" TYPE: "Thurston of Orchard Valley." By HAROLD BINDLOSS. Story of engineering in the Canadian wilderness. (*Stokes, $1.30n.*)—"The Personal Conduct of Belinda." By ELEANOR HOYT BRAINERD. Belinda chaperons a European party with amusing and romantic results. (*Dou., P., $1.20n.*)—"Ailsa Paige." By ROB. W. CHAMBERS. Setting: New York and the front in first year of civil war. (*Apltn., $1.50.*)—"The Green Mouse." By ROB. W. CHAMBERS. A wireless love-making machine is the theme. (*Apltn., $1.50.*)—"Young Wallingford." By GEO. RAN. CHESTER. A sequel to "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford." (*Bobbs, $1.50.*)—"The Red House on Rowan Street." By WILL L. COMFORT. A story of Russo-Japanese war. (*Lip., $1.50.*)—"The Red House in Middle West. (*Lit. Br., $1.50.*)—By ROMAN DOUBLEDAY. A mystery story of crime in small town in Middle West. (*Lit. Br., $1.50.*)—"Queen Sheba's Ring." By H. RIDER HAGGARD. A romance of unknown central Africa, like "She." (*Dou. P., $1.50.*)—"Morning Star." By H. RIDER HAGGARD. Scene: Egypt, in the early dawn of history. (*Long., $1.50.*)—"The Taming of Red Butte Western." By FS. LYNDE. R. B.W. is a railroad division in a wild section of the West. (*Scrib., $1.50.*)—"The Rose in the Ring." By GEO. BARR MCCUTCHEON. A circus story, hero a clown, heroine star equestrienne. (*Dodd, $1.50.*)—"The Voice in the Rice." By GOUVERNEUR MORRIS. Scene is an independent, slave-holding State hidden in the Carolina rice swamps. (*Dodd, $1.25.*)—"The Siege of the Seven Suitors." By MEREDITH NICHOLSON. A love story: New York City. (*H. Mif., $1.20n.*)—"The Running Fight." By WM. H. OSBORNE. A story of high finance during panic of 1907. (*Dodd, $1.50.*)—"The Husband's Story." By DAV. GRA. PHILLIPS. A multimillionaire's money loses him his wife. (*Apltn., $1.50.*)—"White Magic." By DAV. GRA. PHILLIPS. Love story of artist and rich girl he meets accidentally in woods. (*Apltn., $1.50.*)—"The Window at the White Cat." By MARY ROB. RINEHART. The W. C. is a political club; a mystery story. (*Bobbs, $1.50.*)—"The Kingdom of Slender Swords." By HALLIE ER. RIVES. International intrigue in Japan. (*Bobbs, $1.50.*)—"The House of the Whispering Pines." By ANNA KATH. GREEN. A woman is found murdered in a country clubhouse and suspicion points to her sister. (*Put., $1.50.*)—"No Man's Land." By LOUIS JOS. VANCE. Mystery story, like the "Brass Bowl" laid in this country. (*Dodd, $1.50.*)—"The Motor Maid." By the WILLIAMSONS. Hero disguised as chauffeur and heroine as lady's maid. Scene: the Riviera. (*Dou., P., $1.20n.*)—"Lord Loveland Discovers America." By the WILLIAMSONS. He goes broke first through an accident, but wins out. (*Dou., P., $1.20n.*)—"A Splendid Hazard." By HAROLD MACGRATH. A morganatic descendant of Napoleon is centre of this "Zenda" story. (*Bobbs, $1.50.*)—"The Illustrious Prince." By E. PHIL. OPPENHEIM. Mystery and international intrigue. (*Lit. Br., $1.50.*)

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The Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford University.

CECIL RHODES, statesman, who died at Cape Town, South Africa March 26, 1902, directed in his will dated July 1, 1899, that a part of his fortune, estimated at $10,000,000, should be applied to the creation of a fund for the support of a certain number of scholarships covering a three-years' course at the University of Oxford. He directed that the selection of the recipients of this gift should be made two from each State and Territory of the United States, or one hundred in all, fifteen from Germany and from one to nine from each of the British Colonies. The scholarships are awarded on marks only, three-tenths whereof shall be given to a candidate for his 'Literary and Scholastic' attainments, the remainder being for his love of outdoor athletics and sports, for strong manly qualities such as courage, generosity and kindness, and for high moral character, and especially for ambition to serve and lead in large public affairs.

The agencies for final selection vary a good deal Scholars from Cape Colony are chosen by the individual schools to which the scholarships are especially assigned In several of the Canadian provinces and in a few States of the American Union it has been decided that an appointment shall be made in rotation by the leading universities Under this system the field of selection each year is somewhat narrowed, but it is possible to carry out more closely than otherwise the suggestions made by Mr Rhodes, who appears to have had in his mind selection by a single institution. The five German students for whom annual provision is made are nominated, according to the terms of the will, by the Emperor himself. In the great majority of the States of the Union, in outlying colonies like Bermuda, Jamaica and Newfoundland, in four provinces of Canada, in New Zealand and the States of Australia, the final choice of the scholar is left in the hands of a Committee of Selection Great care has been taken in the constitution of these committees, as it has been felt that on the wise and impartial exercise of their judgment depends more than upon anything else the full success of the scheme.

In most of the States the selection is made by a committee appointed by representatives of the colleges; in some the appointments are made in rotation by the leading colleges.

The conditions regulating the award of scholarships in the American States provide that the candidates shall have satisfactorily completed the work of at least two years in some college of liberal arts and sciences Except under extraordinary circumstances the upper age limit must be twenty four years at the time of entering upon the scholarship at Oxford To be eligible the candidate must be a citizen of the United States, or the son of a citizen, and must be unmarried Each student receives an allowance of £300 a year, which is equivalent to $1,500, payable in quarterly instalments, which is just enough to enable him to pay his college fees and necessary expenses As the first instalment is not available until some time after the arrival of the student, he should go abroad with one or two hundred dollars in his possession

At the beginning of Michaelmas term, October, 1904, there entered Oxford seventy two Rhodes scholars; forty-three were Americans, twenty four Colonials and five Germans. In 1906, the full number, 190 in all, were in residence, and thereafter this number will be maintained, the vacancies being filled as men complete their three-years' course The last examination in the United States took place in January, 1910 There will be examinations also in 1911, 1913, 1914 and so on, omitting every third year The examinations are not competitive, but qualifying Inquiries as to particulars by intending candidates may be addressed to any college Information about Oxford, its colleges and course of studies, should be addressed to F. J. Wylie, the Oxford agent of the Rhodes trustees, Oxford, England.

Statistics of the Press.

THE Annual, published by N. W. Ayer & Son, reported the number of newspapers published in the United States in 1910 as follows:

Alabama	258	Indiana	789	Nebraska	623	South Carolina	177
Alaska	27	Iowa	974	Nevada	57	South Dakota	443
Arizona	71	Kansas	742	New Hampshire	133	Tennessee	319
Arkansas	310	Kentucky	332	New Jersey	366	Texas	989
California	803	Louisiana	219	New Mexico	123	Utah	97
Colorado	411	Maine	136	New York	1,988	Vermont	104
Connecticut	160	Maryland	182	North Carolina	396	Virginia	268
Delaware	34	Massachusetts	670	North Dakota	357	Washington	372
Dis. of Columbia	74	Michigan	738	Ohio	1,145	West Virginia	219
Florida	170	Minnesota	731	Oklahoma	639	Wisconsin	672
Georgia	375	Mississippi	258	Oregon	256	Wyoming	71
Idaho	146	Missouri	995	Pennsylvania	1,492		
Illinois	1,792	Montana	154	Rhode Island	53	Total	22,730

In Porto Rico, 21; Hawaii, 36; Philippines, 29; Canada, as follows: Alberta 39, British Columbia 98; Manitoba, 129; Saskatchewan, 130; Yukon, 3; New Brunswick, 54, Nova Scotia, 81; Ontario, 661; Prince Edward Island, 14; Quebec, 152; Newfoundland, 18.

The total number of newspapers published in the world at present is estimated at about 60,000 distributed as follows: United States and Canada, 24,245; Germany, 8,049, Great Britain, 9,500; France, 6,681; Japan, 1,090; Italy, 2,757; Austria-Hungary, 2,958; Asia, exclusive of Japan, 1,060; Spain, 1,060; Russia, 1,000; Australia, 1,000; Greece, 130; Switzerland, 1,005, Holland, 980; Belgium, 956; all others, 1,000. Of these more than half are printed in the English language.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The following are the officers and directors of this organization: *President*—Frank B. Noyes. *First Vice-President*—R. M. Johnston, Houston *Post*. *Second Vice President*—Frank P. MacLennan, Topeka *State Journal*. *Secretary*—Melville E. Stone. *Assistant Secretary*—Charles S. Diehl. *Treasurer*—J. R. Youatt. *Executive Committee*—Adolph S. Ochs, Victor F. Lawson Charles W. Knapp, Frank B. Noyes, Charles H. Taylor, Charles H. Clark, and William L. McLean. *Directors*—Adolph S. Ochs New York *Times*, Clark Howell, Atlanta *Constitution*; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia *Bulletin*; Albert J. Barr, Pittsburgh *Post*; Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis *Republic*; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago *Daily News*, Frank B. Noyes, Chicago *Record-Herald*, Thomas G. Rapier, New Orleans *Picayune*; Herman Rieder, New York *Staats-Zeitung*; V. S. McClatchy, Sacramento *Bee*, A. C. Weiss, Duluth *Herald*, Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Boston (Mass.) *Globe*; William R. Nelson, Kansas City *Star*, and C. H. Clark, Hartford *Courant*.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PRESS CLUBS.

Elected at the eighteenth annual convention, held in Bermuda, May 20-29, 1909: *President*—T. J. Keenan, Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Vice-Presidents*—J. A. Rountree, Birmingham (Ala.) *Dixie Manufacturer*; Edwin Snaid, Detroit *News*; Ada Tower Cable, Bradford (Pa.) *Herald*; George H. Hoffman, Philadelphia *North America*; Thomas F. Smith, New York. *Secretary*—Lewis G. Early, Reading (Pa.) *Times*. *Treasurer*—Robert B. McIntyre, Brooklyn *Eagle*. *Executive Committee*—Daniel L. Hart, Wilkes-Barre (Pa.); Walter B. Frost, Providence (R. I.) Louise Allen Osborne, Scranton; E. W. Humphreys, Woodstown (N. J.); James C. Garrison, N. Y. City *Press*; Mrs. Josephine Arnold Bish, Washington (D. C.); A. G. Anderson, Toledo (Ohio); C. Frank Rice, Boston Press Club; Giles B. Bingham, Binghamton (N. Y.) *Republican*, H. B. Laufman, Pittsburgh *Leader*; Libbie Luttrell Morgan, Nashville *Banner*; Harriet Hayden Finck, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Woman's Press Association; Belva A. Lockwood, Washington (D. C.) *Peacemaker*. This list of officers subject to change.

Imperial Order of the Dragon.

Commemorating the China Relief Expedition of 1900. To perpetuate the memory of this great international achievement and to bring into fraternal touch the men whose hardships and privations in their successful efforts to succor their beleaguered countrymen in the legations at Peking. Every officer, soldier, sailor or marine who served under the United States flag in China between May, 1900, and May, 1901, is entitled to life membership and to wear the insignia of the order. It is the intention to make this order an hereditary one—the right to wear the insignia descending to the eldest male descendant of the original owner. Upon receipt of application properly filled out and accompanied by discharge or certificate of service, membership card and insignia will be forwarded. Initiation fee of $2.00 entitles comrades to life membership. Grand Viceroy, Fred C. Madden, New York; Custodian of Archives, Henry M. Schimler, New York. Headquarters, 301 West 150th St.

Order of the Blue Goose.

A NATIONAL organization of general and special agents of fire insurance companies for social purposes. Each State organization is known as a "pond" and the general organization as the "Grand Nest." The following are the national officers: Most Loyal Grand Gander, T. H. Williams; Supervisor of the Flock, Wm. T. Benallack; Grand Custodian of the Goslings, Edwin E. Wells; Grand Wielder of the Goose Quill, Walter E. Atwater; Grand Guardian of the Pond, W. O. Chamberlin; Grand Keeper of the Golden Goose Egg, F. G. Snyder, Louisville. Grand Nest, Milwaukee National Bank Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

Order of Red Roosters.

AN organization of clerks of fire insurance companies. The headquarters are in Philadelphia, and the officers are: Cock of the Walk, Harry Furlong; Bantam Cock, Frank Beitle; Chief Scratcher, J. M. Baile; Early Bird, John T. Brown.

The Forty Immortals of the French Academy.*

	Year Elected.	Name	Born.	Predecessor.
1	1870	Emile Ollivier	Marseilles, 1825	De Lamartine.
2	1874	Alfred Jean François Mezières	Paris, 1826	St. Marc-Girardin.
3	1886	Othénin P de Cléron Comte d'Haussonville	Gurcy, 1843	Caro.
4	1888	Jules Arnaud Arsène Claretie	Limoges, 1840	Cuvillier-Fleury.
5	1890	Charles Louis de Saulses de Freycinet	Foix, 1828	Emile Augier.
6	1891	Louis Marie Julien Viaud (Pierre Loti)	Rochefort, 1850	Octave Feuillet
7	1892	Ernest Lavisse	Nouvion, 1842	Jurien de la Gravière.
8	1893	Paul Louis Thureau-Dangin	Paris, 1837	Rousset.
9	1894	Paul Bourget	Amiens, 1852	Maxime Du Camp
10	1894	Henri Houssaye	Paris, 1858	Leconte de Lisle
11	1895	Jules Lemaître	Orleans, 1853	Jean Victor Duruy.
12	1896	Jacques Anatole Thibault (Anatole France)	Paris, 1844	Comte de Lesseps
13	1897	Albert Comte de Mun	Lumigny 1841	Jules Simon
14	1897	Gabriel Hanotaux	Beaurevoir, 1853	Challemel-Lacour.
15	1899	Henri Léon Emile Lavedan	Orleans, 1859	Henri Meilhac
16	1899	Paul Deschanel	Brussels, 1856	Hervé
17	1900	Paul Hervieu	Neuilly, 1857	Pailleron.
18	1900	Auguste Emile Faguet	La Roche, 1847	Cherbuliez
19	1901	Charles Jean Melchior, Marquis de Vogüé.	Paris, 1829	Duc de Broglie
20	1901	Edmond Rostand	Marseilles, 1868	Bornier
21	1903	Frédéric Masson	Paris, 1847	Gaston Paris.
22	1903	René Bazin	Angers, 1853	Legouve.
23	1905	Etienne Lamy	Cize, 1845	Gerárd
24	1906	Alexandre Félix Joseph Ribot.	St Omer 1842	D'Andiffret Pasquier.
25	1906	Maurice Barrès	Charmes, 1862	De Hérédia.
26	1907	Marquis de Ségur	Paris, 1853	Rousse.
27	1907	Maurice Donnay	Paris, 1860	Sorel
28	1908	Jules Henri Poincaré	Nancy, 1854	Sully Prudhomme
29	1908	Jean Richepin	Medea Algeria, 1848	Thuriet
30	1908	Francis Charmes	Aurillac, 1848	Berthelot.
31	1909	René Doumic	Paris, 1879	Boissier.
32	1909	Jean Aicard	Toulon, 1848	Coppée.
33	1909	Eugène Brieux	Paris 1858	Halévy
34	1909	Raymond Poincaré	Bar le-Duc, 1860	Gebhardt.
35	1910	Monseigneur Duchesne	St. Sewan 1843	Mathieu
36	....	Vacant	. . . .	Marquis de Beauregard
37	....	Vacant	. . . .	Eugene Marie Melchior
38	....	Vacant	. . . .	Comte Vandal
39	....	Vacant	. . . .	Barboux.
40	....	Vacant	. . . .	Prevost.

* The French Academy is one of five academies, and the most eminent, constituting the Institute of France. It was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and reorganized in 1816. It is composed of 40 members, elected for life, after personal application and the submission of their nomination to the head of the state. It meets twice weekly, at the Palace Mazarin, 23 Quai Conti, Paris, and is "the highest authority on everything appertaining to the niceties of the French language, to grammar, rhetoric and poetry, and the publication of the French classics." The chief officer is the secretary, who has a life tenure of his position. The present permanent secretary is Thureau-Dangin (No 9), who was elected an Academician in 1893. A chair in the Academy is the highest ambition of most literary Frenchmen.

The other academies of the Institute of France are: The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, with 40 members; Academy of Sciences, with 68 members; Academy of Fine Arts, with 40 members (as follows: Painting, 14; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; musical composition, 6), and Academy of Moral and Political Science, with 40 members. All members are elected for life.

The Carnegie Hero Fund.

In April, 1904, Andrew Carnegie created a fund of $5,000,000 for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if injured only. Provision was also made for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts.

The endowment known as "The Hero Fund" was placed in the hands of a commission composed of twenty-one persons, residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., of which Charles L. Taylor is President and J. M. Wilmot, Secretary, and Manager of the fund.

In his letter to the Hero Fund Commission Mr. Carnegie outlined the general scheme of the fund thus: "To place those following peaceful vocations who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before until able to work again. In case of death, the widow and children or other dependents are to be provided for until she remarries and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children, exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged on its merits.

The fund applies only to acts performed within the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the Colony of Newfoundland and the waters thereof and such acts must have been performed on or after April 5, 1904.

The Commission has awarded 377 medals—191 bronze, 173 silver and 13 gold. In addition to the medals, $270,866 has been awarded for disablement benefits and special purposes and for the dependents of heroes who lost their lives, including payments made to October 31, 1910, on monthly allowances. The Commission has also awarded $134,462 for relief of sufferers from disasters—at Brockton, Mass., $10,000, from the California earthquake, $51,462, at Monongah Mines, Monongah, W. Va., $35,000, at Darr Mine, Jacobs Creek, Pa., $25,000 and at Lick Branch Mine, Switchback, W. Va., $10,000.

The Stage.

BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF LIVING DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE.

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Abarbanell, Lena	Berlin	1880
Abott, Bessie	Riverdale, N. Y	1885
Adams, Maude	Salt Lake City, Utah	1872
Ade, George	Indiana, Ill	1866
Albani, Emma	Chambly, Canada	1852
Alda, Frances	New Zealand	1882
Aldrich, Mariska	Boston, Mass	1881
Alexander, George	Reading, England	1858
Allen, Viola	Alabama	1869
Alten, Bella	Cologne	1881
Anderson, Mary	Sacramento, Cal	1859
Anglin, Margaret	Ottawa, Canada	1876
Arbuckle, Maclyn	Texas	1867
Arden, Edwin	St. Louis, Mo	1864
Arthur, Julia	Hamilton, Ont	1869
Ashley, Minnie	Fall River, Mass	1875
Ashwell, Lena	England	1872
Baird, Dorothea	England	1875
Bancroft, Sir Squire B	England	1841
Bancroft, Lady	England	1839
Bangs, Frank C	Alexandria, Va	1836
Bangs, John Kendrick	Yonkers, N. Y	1862
Barnabee, Henry Clay	Portsmouth, N. H	1860
Barrie, James M	Kirriemuir, Scotland	1833
Barrymore, Ethel	Philadelphia, Pa	1880
Bateman, Isabel	Cincinnati, O	1854
Bateman, Kate	Baltimore, Md	1843
Bates, Blanche	Portland, Ore	1873
Beere, Mrs. Bernard	Norfolk	1856
Belasco, David	San Francisco	1862
Bell, Digby	Milwaukee, Wis	1851
Bellew, Kyrle	London	1855
Bernard, Sam	Birmingham, Eng	1863
Bernhardt, Sarah	Paris	1844
Bigelow, Charles	Cleveland, O	1862
Bingham, Amelia	Hickville, O	1869
Bispham, David	Philadelphia, Pa	1857
Blass, Robert	New York City	1872
Bonci, Alessandro	Cesena, Italy	1870
Bonita	Meanan, Ga	1886
Boucicault, Aubrey	London	1868
Bourchier, Arthur	England	1863
Brady, William A	San Francisco	1865
Buchanan, Virginia	Cincinnati, O	1846
Burke, Billie	Washington	1886
Burroughs, Marie	San Francisco	1866
Byron, Oliver Doud	Baltimore, Md	1847
Caine, Hall	Isle of Man	1853
Calve, Emma	Aveyron, France	1864
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	London	1864
Carass, Frederico	San Sebastian, Spain	1887
Carew, James	Indiana	1879
Carey, Eleanor	Chile, S. A	1852
Carle, Richard	Somerville, Mass	1871
Carr, Alexander	Russia	1880
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Lexington, Ky	1862
Carus, Emma	Berlin	1872
Caruso, Enrico	Naples, Italy	1871
Cavalieri, Lina	Rome, Italy	1884
Cawthorn, Joseph	New York	1868
Chase, Pauline	Washington	1885
Clarke, Marguerite	Cincinnati	1887
Claxton, Kate	New York City	1848
Clement, Edmond	Paris, France	
Coghlan, Gertrude Evelyn	England	1876
Coghlan, Rose	Petersboro, England	1850
Cohan, George M	Providence, R. I	1878
Compton, Edward	London	1854
Conquest, Ida	Boston	1870
Courtenay, Wm. Leonard	Worcester, Mass	1875
Courtleigh, William	Guelph, Ont	1867
Coyne, Joseph	New York	1870
Crabtree, Lotta	New York City	1847
Crane, William H	Leicester, Mass	1845
Crosman, Henrietta	Wheeling, W. Va	1865
Daly, Arnold	New York	1875
Damrosch, Walter J	Breslau, Prussia	1862
Daniels, Frank	Boston, Mass	1860
Davis, Fay	Boston, Mass	1872
Davis, Richard Harding	Philadelphia	1864
Dazie, Mlle	St. Louis, Mo	1884
Destinn, Emmy	Prague	1878
D'Arville, Camille	Holland	1863
De Angelis, Jefferson	San Francisco	1859
De Belleville, Frederic	Belgium	1860
De Koven, H. L. Reginald	Middletown, N. H	1859
De Merode, Cleo	Paris	1874
De Reszke, Edouard	Warsaw, Poland	1855
De Reszke, Jean	Warsaw, Poland	1850
De Wolfe, Elsie	New York City	1865
Dixey, Henry E	Boston, Mass	1859
Dodson, John E	London	1857
Donnelly, Dorothy Agnes	New York	1880
Dorr, Dorothy	Boston, Mass	1867
Dressler, Marie	Canada	1869
Drew, John	Philadelphia, Pa	1853
Duse, Eleanora	Vigevano, Italy	1859
Eames, Emma Hayden	Shanghai, China	1868
Earle, Virginia	Cincinnati	1875
Edeson, Robert	Baltimore, Md	1868
Edliss, Connie	Brighton, Eng	1875
Edwards, George	Dublin	1852
Elliott, Maxine	Rockland, Me	1871
Elsler, Effie	Philadelphia, Pa	1858
Evesson, Isabel	St. Louis, Mo	1870
Eytinge, Rose	Philadelphia, Pa	1837
Farnum, Dustin	Hampton Beach, N. H	1876
Farrar, Geraldine	Melrose, Mass	1883
Faversham, William	England	1868
Fields, Lewis	New York	1867
Finney, Jameson Lee	St. Louis, Mo	1863
Fischer, Alice	Indiana	1875
Fiske, Minnie Maddero	New Orleans	1865
Fornia, Rita	San Francisco, Cal	1878
Fox, Della	St. Louis, Mo	1871
Frederick, Pauline	Boston	1884
Frohman, Chas. J	Sandusky, O	1858
Frohman, Daniel	Sandusky, O	1850
Gadski, Johanna	Anklam, Prussia	1872
Galland, Bertha	New York	1877
Garden, Mary	Scotland	1876
Genee, Mme	Aarhuus, Jutland, Den	1882
George, Grace	New York City	1880
Gernon, Effie	Augusta, Ga	1845
Gerster, Etelka	Kaschau, Hungary	1857
Gilbert, William S	London	1836
Gillette, William	Hartford, Ct	1856
Gilman, Mabelle	New York City	1880
Glaser, Lulu	Allegheny, Pa	1874
Goodwin, Nat C	Boston, Mass	1857
Grippon, Eva	Paris, France	1884
Hackett, James K	Canada	1869
Hading, Jane	Marseilles, France	1859
Haines, Robert T	Muncie, Ind	1870
Hall, Pauline	Cincinnati, O	1865
Hammerstein, Oscar	Berlin, Germany	1847
Hannah, Jane Osborn	Cincinnati, O	1879
Hare, John	London	1844
Harned, Virginia	Boston, Mass	1868
Harrigan, Edward	New York City	1845
Harrison, Maud	England	1858
Hauk, Minnie	New Orleans, La	1853
Hauptmann, Gerhard	Salzbrunn, Aust	1862
Hawtrey, Charles	Eton, England	1858
Held, Anna	Paris	1873
Herbert, Victor	Dublin, Ireland	1860
Herne, Chrystal	Boston, Mass	1883
Heron, Bijou	New York City	1863
Hilliard, Robert S	Brooklyn	1860
Hitchcock, Raymond	Auburn, N. Y	1870
Hite, Mabel	Ashland, Ky	1885
Holland, Edmund M	New York City	1848
Holland, Joseph Jefferson	New York City	1860
Homer, Louise	Pittsburgh, Pa	
Hopper, De Wolf	New York City	1862
Hopper, Edna Wallace	San Francisco	1874
Illington, Margaret	Bloomington, Ill	1881
Irish, Annie	England	1862
Irving, H. B	London	1870
Irving, Isabel	Bridgeport, Ct	1870
Irwin, May	Toronto, Canada	1862
Janis, Elsie	Delaware, O	1889
Jeffreys, Ellis	Ireland	1868
Jones, Henry Arthur	Grandsborough, England	1851
Jorn, Riga	Russia	1873
Keim, Adelaide	New York	1885
Kelcey, Herbert H. L	London, England	1856
Kellogg, Clara Louise	Sumpterville, S. C	1842
Kendal, William H	London	1843
Kendal, Mrs. W. H	Lincolnshire, England	1849
Kidder, Kathryn	Newark	1868
Klein, Charles	London	1867
Labia, Mlle	Italy	1883
Lackaye, Wilton	Virginia	1862
Langtry, Lily	St. Saviour's, Jersey (E.)	1852
Lipman, Clara	Chicago	1889
Loftus, Cissie	Glasgow	1876

BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF LIVING DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Born
Long, John Luther	Philadelphia, Pa	1861
Lorimer, Wright	Athol, Mass	1874
Mack, Andrew	Boston, Mass	1863
Maeterlinck, Maurice	Belgium	1862
Mann Louis	New York City	1865
Mannering, Mary	London	1876
Mantell, Robert B	Ayrshire, Scotland	1854
Mapleson, Helen	New York City	1874
Marlowe, Julia	Caldbeck, England	1865
Martin, Riccardo	Hopkinsville, Ky	1879
Marlowe, Sadie	Yonkers, N. Y	1857
Mason, John	Orange, N. J	1857
Matthison, Edith Wynne	England	1875
Maude, Cyril	London	1862
May, Edna	Syracuse	1877
Mayo, Margaret	Illinois	1882
Melba, Nellie	Melbourne	1866
Miller, Henry	London	1859
Millward, Jessie	England	1861
Mitchell, Maggie	New York City	1832
Mordaunt, Frank	Burlington, Vt	1832
Morence, Bertha	Munich	1876
Morris, Clara	Toronto, Canada	1846
Mounet-Sully, Jean	Bergerac, France	1841
Murphy, Joseph	Brooklyn, N. Y	1839
Nazimova, Mme	Yalta, Crimea, Russia	1879
Nethersole, Olga	London	1863
Nielsen, Alice	Memphis, Tenn	1876
Nilsson, Christine	Wederslof, Sweden	1843
Nordica, Lillian	Farmington, Me	1868
Noria, Jane	St. Louis, Mo	1885
Olcott, Chauncey	Providence, R. I	1862
O'Neill, James	Ireland	1849
O'Neill, Nance	Oakland, Cal	1875
Opp, Julie	New York	1871
Otto, Wilhelm	Leipzig, Germany	1875
Otero, Caroline	Spain	1868
Paderewski, Ignace J	Poland	1860
Patti, Adelina	Madrid	1843
Pinero, Arthur Wing	London	1855
Plympton, Eben	Boston, Mass	1850
Post, Guy Bates	Seattle, Wash	1875
Potter, Cora Urquhart	New Orleans	
Powers, James T	New York City	1862
Priest, Janet	East Lowell, Me	1881
Prince, Adelaide	London	1866
Ravelle, Hamilton	Madrid	1869
Reeve, Ada	London	1876
Rehan, Ada	Limerick, Ireland	1860
Reiane, Gabrielle	Paris, France	1857
Renaud, Maurice	Bordeaux, France	1892
Richman, Charles	Chicago, Ill	1870
Ring, Blanche	Boston, Mass	1876
Ritchie, Adele	Philadelphia, Pa	1874
Roberts, Florence	New York City	1871
Roberts, Theodore	San Francisco, Cal	1861
Robertson, J. Forbes	London	1863
Robson, Eleanor	England	1880
Robson, May	Ontario	1868
Rockwell, Florence	St. Louis, Mo	1880
Russell, Annie	Liverpool	1864
Russell, Lillian	Clinton, Iowa	1860
Salvini, Tommaso	Milan, Italy	1830
Sanderson, Julia	Springfield, Mass	1887
Scheff, Fritzi	Vienna	1879
Schumann-Heink, Mme	Austria	1861
Scott, Cyril	Ireland	1866
Scotti, Antonio	Naples, Italy	1866
Seabrooke, Thomas Q	Mt. Vernon, N. Y	1860
Selwyn, Edgar	Cincinnati, O	1875
Sembrich, Marcella	Lemberg, Austria	1858
Shannon, Effie	Cambridge, Mass	1867
Shaw, Geo. Bernard	Dublin, Ireland	1856
Shaw, Mary	Wolfboro, N. H	1860
Skinner, Otis	Cambridgeport, Mass	1857
Slezak, Leo	Schonberg, Austria	1876
Smith, Mrs. Sol		1830
Sothern, Edward H	New Orleans, La	1864
Sousa, John Philip	Washington	1854
Spong, Hilda	Australia	1875
Stahl, Rose	Montreal	1875
Stanhope, Adelaide	Paris, France	1858
Starr, Frances	Oneonta, N. Y	1886
Stevenson, Charles A	Dublin, Ireland	1850
Summerville, Amelia	Kildare, Ireland	
Taliaferro, Mabel	New York	1887
Tanguay, Eva	Marbleton, Canada	1878
Tearle, Osmond	Plymouth, England	1852
Tempest, Marie	London	1867
Templeton, Fay	Savannah	1861
Terry, Ellen	Coventry, England	1848
Tetrazzini, Mme	Italy	1874
Thomas, Augustus	St. Louis, Mo	1859
Thompson, Denman	Girard, Pa	1833
Thurston, Elinor	Brooklyn, N. Y	1877
Tree, Beerbohm	England	1853
Tyler, Odette	Savannah, Ga	1869
Tynan, Brandon	Dublin, Ireland	1879
Wainwright, Marie	Philadelphia	1853
Walcot, Charles	New York City	1840
Walker, Charlotte	Galveston, Tex	1878
Walsh, Blanche	New York City	1873
Ward, Fannie	St. Louis, Mo	1875
Ward, Genevieve	New York City	1838
Warde, Frederick	Warrington, England	1851
Warfield, David	San Francisco, Cal	1866
Weber, Joseph	New York City	1867
Wilder, Marshall P	New York	1859
Willard, Edward S	Brighton, England	1873
Williams, Fritz	Boston	1865
Wilson, Francis	Philadelphia, Pa	1854
Woodruff, Harry	Hartford, Ct	1869
Wyndham, Sir Charles	England	1837
Yeamans, Annie	Isle of Man	1838
Zangwill, Israel	London	1864
Zerola, Nicola	Naples, Italy	1876
Ziegfeld, Florence, Jr	Chicago, Ill	1867

PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES OF SOME ACTORS AND DRAMATISTS OF THE DAY AND OF EARLIER TIMES.

Professional Name.	Real Name.
Abingdon, Wm. L	Lepper, Wm.
Abott, Bessie	Pickens, Miss Bessie.
Adams, Maude	Kiskadden, Maude.
Adams, Susanne	Stern, Mrs. Leo.
Albani, Mme	Gye, Mrs. Ernest.
Alda, Frances	Gatti-Casazza, Mrs. Guilio
Alexander, George	Sampson, George.
Allen, Viola	Duryea, Mrs. Peter.
Anderson, Mary	Navarro, Mrs. A. F. de
Anderson, Sarah	Bearnstein, Mrs. Joseph.
Angeles, Aimee	Considine, Mrs. Geo.
Archer, Frank	Arnold, Frank B.
Armstrong, Sydney	Smyth, Mrs. W. G.
Arthur, Joseph	Smith, Arthur E.
Arthur, Julia	Cheney, Mrs. Benj. P.
Ashley, Minnie	Chanler, Mrs. Wm. A.
Atherton, Alice	Edouin, Mrs. Willie.
Baird, Dorothea	Irving, Mrs. Henry B.
Banks, Marguerite	Toye, Mrs. Fred. H.
Barrison, Mabel	Howard, Mrs. Jos. E.
Barry, Mrs. Thomas	Redmond, Mrs. Wm.
Barrymore, Ethel	Colt, Mrs. Russell G.
Barrymore, Maurice	Blythe, Herbert.
Bates, Blanche	Davis, Mrs. Milton F.
Beere, Mrs. Bernard	Ollivier, Mrs. A. C. S.
Bentley, Irene	Smith, Mrs. Harry B.
Bergen, Nella	Hopper, Mrs. De Wolf.
Bernhardt, Sarah	Damala, Mme.

Professional Name.	Real Name.
Bertram, Helen	Morgan, Mrs. E. J.
Beveridge, Ray	Von Wrede, Countess.
Bingham, Amelia	Bingham, Mrs. Lloyd.
Blair, Eugenie	Downing, Mrs. Eugenia.
Blanchard, Kitty	Rankin, Mrs. McKee.
Blauvelt, Lillian	Pendleton, Mrs. W. F.
Bonehill, Bessie	Seeley, Mrs. Wm.
Bonfanti, Mlle.	Hoffman, Mrs.
Bonita	Hearn, Mrs. Lew.
Booth, Hope	Wolf, Mrs. Rennold.
Booth, Rachel	Powers, Mrs. Jas. T.
Buffalo Bill	Cody, William F.
Burnett, Frances H	Townsend, Mrs. S.
Burroughs, Marie	Macpherson, Mrs. R. B.
Burt, Laura	Stanford, Mrs. Hy. B.
Burton, Blanche	Standing, Mrs. Guy.
Busley, Jessie	Joy, Mrs. E. C.
Byron, Oliver	Doud, Oliver B.
Cahill, Marie	Arthur, Mrs. Daniel V.
Cameron, Beatrice	Mansfield, Mrs. Richd.
Cameron, Violet	De Bensaude, Mrs.
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Payne, Mrs. Wm. L.
Carus, Emma	Everall, Mrs. Harry J.
Cavalieri, Lina	Chanler, Mrs. Robt Winthrop.
Cavendish, Ada	Marshall, Mrs. Frank.

PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES—*Continued.*

Professional Name.	Real Name.
Cecil, Arthur	Blunt, Arthur Cecil.
Claude, Toby	Carleton, Mrs. W. T., Jr.
Claxton, Kate	Stevenson, Mrs. Chas.
Clayton, Bessie	Mitchell, Mrs. Julian.
Clayton, Estelle	Cooper, Mrs. S. E.
Clemmons, Katherine	Gould, Mrs. Howard.
Coe, Isabelle	McKee, Mrs. Frank.
Coghlan, Gertrude	Pitou, Jr., Mrs. A.
Coghlan, Rose	Sullivan, Mrs. John.
Cohan, Josephine	Niblo, Mrs. Frederick.
Comstock, Nannette	Burbeck, Mrs. Frank.
Conway, Minnie	Tearle, Mrs. Osmond.
Conwell, Mary B.	Farnum, Mrs. Dustin.
Corinne	Flaherty, Corinne Kimball.
Courtleigh, William	Flynn, William.
Crosman, Henrietta	Campbell, Mrs. Maurice.
Dacre, Arthur	James, Arthur.
D'Arville, Camille	Crelin, Mrs. W. D.
Davis, Fay	Lawrence, Mrs. Gerald.
Davis, Phoebe	Grismer, Mrs. Jos. R.
Dazie, Mlle.	Luescher, Mrs. M. A.
De Mar, Carrie	Hart, Mrs. Joseph.
De Silva, N.	Harvey, Mrs. Martin.
De Sousa, May	Haines, Mrs. E. A.
Deutsch, Florence	Bernard, Mrs. Sam.
Dickson, Charles	Doblin, Charles.
Dillon, Louise	Dillon, Mrs. John.
Dockstader, Lew	Clapp, Geo. Alfred.
D'Orsay, Lawrance	Dorset, Wm. Lawrence.
Dorr, Dorothy	Dam, Mrs. Hy. J. W.
Dressler, Marie	Kerber, Leila.
Durbin, Maud	Skinner, Mrs. Otis.
Duse, Eleanora	Cecci, Signora.
Elliot, Gertrude	Robertson, Mrs. J. Forbes.
Elsler, Effie	Weston, Mrs. Frank.
Emerson, Billy	Redmond, William.
Emery, Winifred	Maude, Mrs. Cyril.
Erskine, James	Rossiyn, Earl of.
Ethel, Agnes	Tracy, Mrs.
Eytinge, Rose	Searle, Mrs. Cyril.
Fealy, Maud	Durkin, Mrs. James.
Fenton, Mabel	Kelly, Mrs. Chas. J.
Ferguson, Elsie	Hoey, Mrs. Fred.
Fernandez, Bijou	Abingdon, Mrs. W. L.
Fetter, Selina	Royle, Mrs. Edwin Milton.
Filkins, Grace	Marix, Mrs. Adolph.
Firmin, Annie	Jack, Mrs. John.
Fisher, Alice	Harcourt, Mrs. Wm.
Fiske, Minnie Maddern	Fiske, Mrs. Harrison Grey.
Florence, Katherine	Williams, Mrs. Fritz.
Forbes-Robertson, Beatrice	Hale, Mrs. Swinburne.
Fox, Della	Levy, Mrs.
Foy, Eddie	Fitzgerald, Edwin.
Frederick, Pauline	Andrews, Mrs. F. M.
Friganza, Trixie	O'Callahan, Delia Edna.
Gadski, Johanna	Tauscher, Mme. H.
Genee, Adeline	Isitt, Mrs. Frank S. N.
George, Grace	Brady, Mrs. W. A.
Gerard, Florence	Abbey, Mrs. H. E.
Gerster, Etelka	Gardini, Mrs. Dr.
Gerville-Reache, Jeanne	Rambaud, Mrs. Geo.
Gilman, Mabelle	Corey, Mrs. Ellis.
Glaser, Lulu	Herz, Mrs. R. C.
Goodrich, Edna	Goodwin, Mrs. Nat C.
Graham, Robert B.	McGee, Robert E.
Granger, Maude	Baxter, Mrs. W. R.
Granville, Gertie	Hart, Mrs. Tony.
Gray, Ada	Tingay, Mrs. Chas. F.
Grubb, Lillie	Hayman, Mrs. David.
Hading, Jane	Koning, Mme. Victor.
Hale, Helen	Hodge, Mrs. William.
Hall, Pauline	White, Mrs. Frank.
Hanley, Emma	Allen, Mrs. Louise.
Hare, John	Fairs, John.
Harrison, Alice	Metz, Alice.
Harrison, Louis	Metz, Louis.
Hart, Senator Bob	Sutherland, J. M.
Haswell, Percy	Faucett, Mrs. Geo.
Hauk, Minnie	Wartegg, Frau von H.
Heath, Caroline	Barrett, Mrs. Wilson
Held, Anna	Ziegfeld, Mrs. Florence.

Professional Name	Real Name.
Henderson, Grace	Henderson, Mrs. D.
Herndon, Agnes	Jessel, Mrs. Jos. A.
Herne, James A.	Ahern, James.
Heron, Bijou	Miller, Mrs. Henry.
Heron, Matilda	Stoepel, Mrs. Robt.
Hite, Mabel	Donlin, Mrs. M. J.
Hodson, Henrietta	Labouchere, Mrs. Hy.
Hope, Eric	Yarmouth, Earl of.
Hopper, Edna Wallace	Brown, Mrs. A. O.
Humphrey, Kathryn	Mack, Mrs. Andrew.
Illington, Margaret	Bowers, Mrs. Edw. J.
Irish, Annie	Dodson, Mrs. J. E.
Irving, Isabel	Thompson, Mrs. W. H.
Irwin, Beatrice	Simpson, Beatrice.
Irwin, May	Eisfeldt, Mrs. Kurt.
Janis, Elsie	Bierbower, Elsie Janis.
Janisch, Mme.	D'Arco, Countess.
Jansen, Marie	Key, Mrs. Barton.
Jeffreys-Lewis, Ida	Mainhall, Mrs. H.
Jeffreys, Ellis	Sleath, Mrs. Herbert.
Karl, Tom	Carroll, Thomas.
Keene, Laura	Taylor, Mrs.
Keene, Thomas W.	Bagleson, Thos. W.
Kelcey, Herbert	Lamb, Herbert.
Kellogg, Clara Louise	Strakosch, Mrs. C.
Kendal, William H.	Grimston, W. H.
Kendal, Mrs. W. H.	Grimston, Mrs. W. H.
Kidder, Kathryn	Anspacher, Mrs. L. K.
Kimball, Grace	McGuire, Mrs. M. D.
Kimball, Jennie	Flaherty, Mrs. Jennie.
Kingdon, Edna	Gould, Mrs. Geo. J.
Langtry, Mrs.	De Bathe, Mrs. Hugo G.
Larue, Grace	Chandler, Mrs. B. D.
Lee, Jennie	Burnett, Mrs. J. P.
Lehman, Lilli	Kalisch, Mme. Paul.
LeMoyne, Sarah Cowell	LeMoyne, Mrs. Wm. J.
Leslie, Elsie	Winter, Mrs. W. J.
Lewis, Ada	Parr, Mrs. John.
Lewis, Catherine	Robertson, Mrs. Donald.
Lewis, Lillian	Marston, Mrs. Laurence
Linthicum, Lotta	Strachan, Mrs. W. C.
Lipman, Clara	Mann, Mrs. Louis.
Loftus, Cecilia	Waterman, Mrs.
Logan, Celia	Connelly, Mrs. Jas. H.
Losee, Frank	Losee, Ira N.
Lotta	Crabtree, Charlotte.
Mack, Andrew	McAloon, William A.
MacLean, R. D.	Shepherd, Rezin D.
Maddern, Emma	Stevens, Mrs. R. E.
Mantell, Robert B.	Hudson, Robert.
Mantelli, Mme. Eugenie	De Amicis, Mrs.
Markham, Pauline	McMahon, Mrs.
Marlowe, Julia	Frost, Sarah.
Marr, Pauline	Collins, Mrs. Wm.
Martinot, Sadie	Nethersole, Mrs. Louis.
Materna, Mme.	Friedrich, Mme.
May, Edna	Lewisohn, Mrs. O.
Mayhew, Stella	Taylor, Mrs. Billie.
Mayo, Margaret	Selwyn, Mrs. Edgar.
Melba, Mme.	Armstrong, Mrs. N.
Millard, Evelyn	Coulter, Mrs. Robt. P.
Millward, Jessie	Glendenning, Mrs. J.
Miskel, Caroline	Hoyt, Mrs. Chas. (2)
Mitchell, Maggie	Abbott, Mrs. Chas.
Montague, Henry J.	Mann, Harry J.
Moore, Eva	Esmond, Mrs. H. V.
Moore, Mary	Albert, Mrs. James.
Mordaunt, Frank	Markyam, Francis.
Mordaunt, Mabel	Norris, Mrs. Wm.
Morris, Clara	Harriott, Mrs. F. C.
Murray, Alma	Forman, Mrs. Alfred.
Murska, Ilma di	Hill, Mrs.
Nazimova, Mme. Alla	Orleneff, Mrs. Paul N.
Neilson, Adelaide	Lee, Mrs. Philip H.
Neilson, Julia	Terry, Mrs. Frederick.
Neruda, Mme. Norman	Halle, Lady.
Nevada, Emma	Palmer, Mrs.
Nielsen, Christine	Leffler, Mrs. Joseph.
Nilsson, Christine	Miranda, Count. Casa.
Nobles, Miss Dolly	Nobles, Mrs. Milton.
Nordica, Mme.	Young, Mrs. Geo. W.
Nordstrom, Marie	Dixey, Mrs. Henry E.
Odell, Maud	Hagemann, Mrs. Adol.
Olcott, Chauncey	Olcott, Chancellor J.
Opp, Julie	Faversham, Mrs. W. F.
O'Neill, Anne	Miner, Mrs. H. C.
Otero, Caroline	Webb, Mrs. Rene.

PROFESSIONAL AND NON PROFESSIONAL NAMES—*Continued.*

Professional Name.	Real Name.
Otis. Elita Procter	Camp. Mrs. M. C.
Palmer. Minnie	Rogers. Mrs. John R.
Parker. Flora	Jacoby. Mrs. Harry.
Patti. Adelina	Cederstrom. Baroness R.
Perugini. Signor	Chatterton. John.
Pitt. Fannie Addison	Pitt. Mrs. Henry M.
Pixley. Annie	Pigford. Mrs. Fred.
Potter. Mrs.	Potter. Cora Urquhart.
Prescott. Marie	Pertzel. Mrs.
Priest. Janet	Robb. Jr. Mrs. Thos.
Prince. Adelaide	Clarke. Mrs. Creston.
Raleigh. Cecil	Rowlands. Mr.
Rankin. Gertrude	Drew. Mrs. Sidney.
Rankin. Phyllis	Davenport. Mrs. Jay. L.
Raymond. John T.	O'Brien. John T.
Raymond. Maud	Solomon. Mrs. Gus.
Rehan. Ada	Crehan. Ada.
Rejane. Mme	Perel. Mme. D. P. P.
Rice. Fannie	Ryder. Mrs. Paul W.
Roberts. Florence	Morrison. Mrs. Lewis.
Robertson. Agnes	Boucicault. Mrs. Dion.
Robson. Eleanor	Belmont. Mrs. August.
Robson. May	Brown. Mrs. Augustus.
Roosevelt. Blanche	Machetta. Mme.
Rorke. Kate	Gardner. Mrs. Jas.
Roselle. Amy	Dacre. Mrs. Arthur.
Ross. Chas. J.	Kelly. Chas. J.
Russell. Annie	Yorke. Mrs. Oswald.
Russell. Dorothy	Buusmann. Mrs. Dunsmuir
Russell. Mme. Ella	Rhiaini. Mme. de.
Russell. Lillian	Leonard. Helen Louise
St. John. Florence	Marius. Mrs. Claude.
Sanderson. Julia	Sloane. Mrs. Tod.
Scheff. Fritzi	Fox. Mrs. John. Jr.
Schumann-Heink. Mme.	Ramp. Mrs. Wm. Jr.
Sembrich. Mme.	Stengel. Mme. Gulianme
Shannon. Effie	Kelcey. Mrs. Herbert
Shannon. Joseph W.	Sandelbach J. W.
Shannon. Lavinia	Shine. Mrs. Giles.
Shattuck. Truly	Douglas. Mrs. S. A.
Spong. Hilda	Spong. Frances.
Stanl. Rose	Bonnelli. Mrs. Wm.
Stanhope. Adeline	Whatcroft. Mrs. N.
Stirling. Mme. A	Mackinlay. Mrs. J.
Stuart. Cosmo	Lennox. Cosmo C. G.
Stuart. Julia	Mackay. Mrs. Ed.
Stuart. Leslie	Barrett. T. A.
Summerville. Amelia	Shaw. Amelia.
Sutherland. Anne	Bartlev. Mrs. Fred.
Taliaferro. Mabel	Thompson. Mrs. F.
Tempest. Marie	Stuart. Mrs Cosmo.
Temple. Rose	Jones. Mrs J H.
Templeton. Fay	Patterson. Mrs.
Terriss. Ellaline	Hicks. Mrs. Seymour.
Terriss. William	Lewin. Arthur
Terry. Ellen	Carew. Mrs James.
Theo. Mme	Piccolo Cecile
Tiffany. Annie Ward	Green. Mrs. Chas.
Tilly. Vesta	D. Frece. Mrs. W.
Titcome. Heloise	Wills Mrs. Nat M.
Tree. Henry Beerbohm	Birnbaum. Henry.
Trevelyn. Hilda	Blow. Mrs Sidney.
Truax. Sarah	Albert. Mrs. Chas S.
Tyler. Odette	Shepherd. Mrs R. D
Ulmar. Geraldine	Carvill. Mrs. Leon.
Valda. Mme. Giulia	Cameron. Mrs Julia
Vanbrugh. Violet	Bourchier. Mrs. Arthur
Vane. Helen	Snyder. Mrs. Chas.
Vassar. Queenie	Crowthorn. Mrs Jos.
Vaughn. Teresa	Westaver. Mrs W. A
Vincent. Ruth	Fraser. Mrs John
Vokes. Rosina	Clay. Mrs. Cecil.
Wainwright. Marie	Roberts. Mrs Evelyn.
Walker. Charlotte	Walters. Mrs. Emile
Walsh. Blanche	Travers. Mrs. Wm.
Ward. Fannie	Lewis. Mrs. Joseph.
Ward. Geneviève	Guerbel. Countess.
Waring. Herbert	Ratty Herbert W.
Warren. Lavinia	Stratton. Mrs. C. S
Wiley. Dora	Golden. Mrs Richard.
Wilton. Ellis	Doremus. Mrs T. C.
Wynne-Matthison. Edith	Kennedy. Mrs.
Yeamans. Lydia	Titus. Mrs Fred. J.

American Academy of Arts and Letters.

THE first members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters were chosen by seven men selected by the National Institute of Arts and Letters from its own body in 1904 with authority to elect the other members of the Academy until the number reached fifty. The seven were William Dean Howells, Augustus St. Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John La Farge, Samuel L. Clemens, John Hay and Edward MacDowell. In order to become eligible to the American Academy one must first be a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. This society was organized at a meeting of the American Social Science Association in 1898. The qualification for membership is stated in the constitution: "It shall be notable achievement in art, music or literature." The number in the Institute is limited to 250 and the election is by ballot.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters numbers fifty members, and the officers are William Dean Howells president; William Milligan Sloane chancellor; Robert Underwood Johnson permanent secretary.

The following are the present members of the Academy, there being five vacancies:

William Dean Howells
Henry James
Henry Adams
Thomas Raynesford Lounsbury
Theodore Roosevelt
John Singer Sargent
Horace Howard Furness
John Bigelow
Alfred Thayer Mahan
Daniel Chester French
John Burroughs
James Ford Rhodes
Edwin Austin Abbey
Horatio William Parker
William Milligan Sloane
Robert Underwood Johnson
George Washington Cable
Thomas Wentworth Higginson
Andrew Dickson White
Henry van Dyke
William Crary Brownell
Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve
Woodrow Wilson
Arthur Twining Hadley
Henry Cabot Lodge
Francis Hopkinson Smith
Edwin Howland Blashfield
William Merritt Chase
Thomas Hastings
Hamilton Wright Mabie
Brander Matthews
Thomas Nelson Page
Bliss Perry
George Edward Woodberry
William Vaughn Moody
Kenyon Cox
George Whitefield Chadwick
Abbott Henderson Thayer
John Muir
Charles Francis Adams
Henry Mills Alden
George de Forest Brush
William Rutherford Mead
John W. Alexander
Bliss Perry

The following now deceased were members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters: Augustus St. Gaudens, Edmund Clarence Stedman, John La Farge, Samuel L. Clemens, John Hay, Edward MacDowell, Charles Follen Mckim, Charles Eliot Norton, John Quincy Adams Ward, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Joseph Jefferson, Richard Watson Gilder, Whitelaw Homer, Carl Schurz, Joel Chandler Harris, Daniel Coit Gilman, Donald Grant Mitchell, Julia Ward Howe, Francis Marion Crawford, Charles Henry Lea and Bronson Howard.

Painting and Sculpture.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.

Elected.

1902. Abbey, Edwin, Fairford, England.
1899 Adams, Herbert, 131 West 11th Street.
1902. Alexander, J. W., 123 East 63d Street.
1899 Barse, George F., Jr., 7 West 43d Street.
1902. Beaux, Cecelia, East Gloucester, Mass.
—— Beckwith, J. Carroll, Florence, Italy.
1905. Benson, Frank W., Salem, Mass.
1903. Bitter, Karl, 44 West 77th Street
1888. Blashfield, Edwin H., 48 West 59th Street.
1863. Brevoort, J. R., Yonkers, N. Y.
1881. Bridgman, Frederick A., Paris.
1863. Brown, J. G., 51 West 10th Street.
1906. Brush, George De Forest, 9 Macdougal Alley.
1907. Bunce, William Gedney, Hartford, Ct.
1899. Butler, Howard Russell, 135 East 66th Street.
1875. Calverley, Charles, Caldwell, N. J.
1906. Carlsen, Emil, 43 East 59th Street.
—— Carrere, John M., 225 Fifth Avenue.
1890. Chase, William M., 333 Fourth Avenue.
1885. Church, F. S., Carnegie Hall.
1909. Clark, Walter, Bronxville, N. Y.
1898. Clinedinst, B. West, 7 West 43d Street.
1908. Cole, Timothy, abroad.
1862. Colman, Samuel, 267 Central Park West.
1903. Cox, Kenyon, 130 East 57th Street.
1901. Crane, Bruce, Bronxville, N. Y.
1904 Curran, C. C., 39 West 67th Street.
1906 Daingerfield, Elliott, 222 Central Park South.
1863. Dana, W. P. W., 57 Onslow Gardens, London, England.
1906. Davis, C. H., Mystic, Ct.
1906. Dearth, H. G., Carnegie Hall
1898. De Forest, Lockwood, 7 East 10th Street.
1906. Dessar, Louis Paul, 27 West 67th Street.
1907. Dewey, Charles Melville, 218 West 23d Street.
1888. Dewing, Thos. W., 51 West 10th Street.
1883 Dielman, Frederick, Ridgefield, Ct.
1907. Dougherty, Paul, 27 West 67th Street.
1906. Du Mond, Frank V., 27 West 67th Street.
1906 Duveneck, Frank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1902. Eakins, Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.
—— Flagg, Montague, 229 Central Park South.
1904. Foster, Ben, 253 West 42d Street.
1901. French, Daniel Chester, 125 West 11th Street.
1882. Gaul, Gilbert, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
1907. Gay, Edward, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
1908. Gilbert, Cass, 11 East 24th Street.
1905. Grafly, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
1867. Griswold, C. C., 262 West 19th Street.
—— Groll, Albert L., 222 Central Park South.
1867. Guy, Seymour Joseph, 51 West 10th Street.
1868. Hall, George Henry, 96 Fifth Avenue.
1889. Hamilton, Hamilton, Pasadena, Cal.
1901. Harrison, Alexander, 7 West 43d Street.
—— Harrison, Birge, 7 West 43d Street.
1891. Hartley, J. S., 145 West 55th Street.
1906. Hassam, Childe, 130 West 57th Street.
1909 Hastings, Thomas, 225 Fifth Avenue.
1863 Hennessy, W. J., London, England.
1906. Henri, Robert, 10 Gramercy Park.
1869. Henry, E. L., 222 West 23d Street.
1897. Howe, Wm. H., Paris, France.
1899. Inness, George, Jr., Cragsmoor, N. Y.
1906. Isham, Samuel, 471 Park Avenue.
1894. Jones, Francis C., 33 West 67th Street.
1883 Jones, H. Bolton, 33 West 67th Street.
1905. Kendall, William Sergeant, Newport, R. I.
1906. Kost, F. W., 146 West 55th Street.
1909. Kouti, Isidore, Yonkers, N. Y.
1907. Lathrop, W. L., New Hope, Pa.

Elected.

1897 Lippincott, William H., 7 West 43d Street.
1890. Low, Will H., Bronxville, N. Y.
1906. MacMonnies, Frederick W., France.
1906. MacNeil, Hermon A., College Point, N. Y.
1876. Magrath, William, New Brighton, S. I.
1885. Maynard, George W., 326 Audubon Avenue.
—— Mead, William R., 160 Fifth Avenue.
1906. Melchers, Gari, 86 West 40th Street.
1875. Miller, Charles H., Queens, L. I.
1885. Millet, F. D., 6 East 23d Street.
1895. Moeller, Louis, Wakefield, N. Y.
1906. Mora, F. Luis, 142 East 18th Street.
1884. Moran, Thomas, London, England.
1891. Mowbray, H. Siddons, Washington, Ct.
1887. Murphy, J. Francis, 229 West 23d Street.
1870. Nehlig, Victor, abroad.
1885. Nicoll, J. C., 51 West 10th Street.
1906. Nichaus, Charles H., New Rochelle, N. Y
1904. Ochtman, Leonard, Cos Cob, Ct
1897. Palmer, Walter L., Albany, N. Y.
1906. Parrish, Maxfield, Windsor, Vt.
1884. Parton, Arthur, 489 Fifth Avenue
1909. Pennell, Joseph, 7 West 43d Street.
1869. Perry, E. Wood, Rome, Italy.
1908. Post, George B., 347 Fifth Avenue.
1906. Potter, Edward C., Greenwich, Ct.
1906. Potthast, Edward H., 222 Central Park South.
1904. Proctor, A. Phimister, 17 Macdougal Street.
1907. Pyle, Howard, Wilmington, Del.
1906. Ranger, Henry W., 27 West 67th Street.
1906. Redfield, Edward W., Centre Bridge, Pa.
1908. Rehn, F. K. M., 222 West 23d Street.
1906. Reid, Robert, Bronxville, N. Y.
1906. Roth, Fred'k G. R., Englewood, N. Y.
1906. Ryder, Albert P., 308 West 15th Street.
1897. Sargent, John S., London, England.
1907. Schofield, W. Elmer, Yorkshire, England.
1875. Selistedt, L. G., Buffalo, N. Y.
1861. Shattuck, Aaron D., Granby, Ct.
1890. Shurtleff, R. M., 44 West 22d Street.
1905 Smedley, Wm. T., 58 West 57th Street.
1882 Smillie, George H., 156 East 35th Street.
1906. Snell, Henry B., 37 West 22d Street.
1906. Tarbell, Edmund C., Boston, Mass.
1901. Thayer, Abbott H., Monadnock, N. H.
1880. Tiffany, Louis C., 401 Fifth Avenue.
1891. Tryon, D. W., 226 West 59th Street
1886. Turner, C. Y., 35 West 14th Street.
1907. Van Boskerck, Robert W., 58 West 57th Street.
1909. Van Laer, A. T., Princeton, N. J.
1865. Vedder, Elihu, abroad.
1891 Vinton, Frederic P., Boston, Mass.
1899 Volk, Douglas, 33 West 11th Street.
1906. Vonnoh, Robert W., abroad.
1902. Walker, Henry O., Lakewood, N. J.
1891. Walker, Horatio, 550 Fifth Avenue.
1883. Ward, Edgar M., 51 West 10th Street.
1895. Watrous, Harry W., 58 West 57th Street.
1886. Weir, J. Alden, 51 West 10th Street.
1866. Weir, John F., New Haven, Ct.
1897. Weldon, C. D., 51 West 10th Street.
1906. Wiggins, J. Carleton, Carnegie Hall.
1897. Wiles, Irving R., 130 West 57th Street.
1909. Williams, F. Ballard, 27 West 67th Street
1873. Wilmarth, Lemuel E., 352 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.
1902. Wolf, Henry, 146 East 81st Street.
1907. Woodbury, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
1880. Yewell, George H., 51 West 10th Street.

ASSOCIATE NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.

Aitken, Robert I., 39 West 67th Street.
Allen, Thomas, Boston, Mass.
Anschutz, Thomas P., Fort Washington, Pa.
Armstrong, D. Maitland, 7 Washington Square, South.
Ballin, Hugo, 146 West 55th Street.
Beach, Chester, 9 Macdougal Alley.
Beal Gifford, 27 West 67th Street
Beal, Reynolds, 318 West 57th Street.
Bell, E. A., 226 Central Park South.
Bellows, George, 1947 Broadway.
Blumenschein, Ernest L., 22 West 9th Street.
Bogert, George H., 204 West 55th Street.
Boston, Joseph H., 203 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Boyle, John J., 251 West 57th Street.
Brandege, Robert B., Farmington, Ct.
Bridges, Miss Fidelia, Canaan, Ct.
Brunner, Arnold W., 320 Fifth Avenue.
Burroughs, Bryson, 50 East 86th Street.
Calder, Alexander S., Croton-on-Hudson.
Chapman, Carlton T., 58 West 57th Street.
Chase, Adelaide Cole, Boston, Mass.
Clarke, Thomas Shields, 50 Riverside Drive.
Clarkson, Ralph, Chicago, Ill.
Coffin, William A., Lotus Club, 110 West 57th Street.
Coleman, C. C., abroad.
Comans, Mrs. Charlotte B., 939 Eighth Avenue.
Cook, Walter, 3 West 29th Street.
Cooper, Colin Campbell, 222 Central Park South.
Cornoyer, Paul, 152 West 57th Street.
Couse, E. Irving, 58 West 57th Street.
Cox, Louise, 130 East 67th Street.
Craig, Thomas B., Rutherford, N. J.
Crowninshield, Frederick, Rome, Italy.
Cushing, Howard Gardiner, 80 West 40th Street.
Day, Francis, 27 West 67th Street.
Day, Frank Miles, Philadelphia, Pa.
DeHaven, F., 23 West 24th Street.
DeLuce, Percival, 114 East 23d Street.
Drake, W. H., 37 West 22d Street.
Dufner, Edward, 154 West 55th Street.
Earle, L. C., Detroit, Mich.
Eyre, Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Emmett, Lydia F., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Faxon, Wm. Bailey, 152 West 57th Street.
Ferguson, Henry A., 226 West 78th Street.
Flagg, Charles Noel, Hartford, Ct.

Foote, Will Howe, Old Lyme, Ct.
Franzen, August, 222 West 59th Street.
Frazier, Kenneth, 58 East 78th Street.
Fuller, Henry Brown, Windsor, Vt.
Fuller, Lucia Fairchild, 78 East 55th Street.
Ganley, Robert David, 939 Eighth Avenue.
Garber, Daniel, Lumberville, Pa.
Gaugengigl, I. M., Boston, Mass.
Genth, Lillian M., 27 West 67th Street.
Glackens, Wm. J., 82 Fifth Avenue.
Granville-Smith, W., 96 Fifth Avenue.
Green, Frank Russell, 14 West 12th Street.
Hardenbergh, H. J., 47 West 34th Street.
Hawthorne, Chas. W., 145 East 23d Street.
Heys, William J., 145 East 23d Street.
Herter, Albert, 149 East 33d Street.
Hills, Laura C., Boston, Mass.
Hitchcock, George, 59 Rue de Provence, Paris.
Hoeler, Arthur, 96 Fifth Avenue.
Howard, John Galen, San Francisco, Cal.
Hubbell, Henry S., 424 West 52d Street.
Hyde, William H., 30 East 57th Street.
Jongers, Alphonse, 15 West 67th Street.
Keith, Dora Wheeler, 33 West 67th Street.
Kline, William Fair, 244 West 14th Street.
La Farge, C. Grant, 25 Madison Square.
Lockwood, Wilton, Boston, Mass.
Longman, Evelyn, 11 East 14th Street.
Loomis, Chester, Englewood, N. J.
Low, Mrs. Mary Fairchild, Bronxville, N. Y.
Lukeman, H. Augustus, 145 West 55th Street.
Lyman, Joseph, Century Club.
MacCameron, Robert, 222 West 59th Street.
MacEwen, Walter, Paris, France.
Marsh, Fred Dana, Nutley, N. J.
Martiny, Philip, 80 Washington Square.
Mayer, Constant, abroad.
Mielatz, C. F. W., 422 West 160th Street.
Moschowitz, Paul, 114 East 23d Street.
Nettleton, Walter, Stockbridge, Mass.
Niemeyer, John Henry, New Haven, Ct.
O'Donovan, W. R., 2923 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Parshall, DeWitt, Carnegie Hall.
Peabody, Robert S., Boston, Mass.
Pearce, Charles Sprague, France.
Peixotto, Ernest, 58 West 57th Street.
Piccirilli, Attilio, 467 East 142d Street.
Platt, Charles A., 11 East 24th Street.
Poore, H. R., Orange, N. J.
Post, W. Merritt, 97 West 67th Street.
Pratt, Bela L., St. Botolph Studios, Boston, Mass.
Prellwitz, Edith Mitchell, 247 West 71st Street.
Prellwitz, Henry, 247 West 71st Street.
Rice, William M. J., 15 West 67th Street.
Ritchel, William, 253 West 42d Street.
Robinson, Will S., 202 West 74th Street.
Rook, Edward F., Old Lyme, Ct.
Sartain, William, 152 West 57th Street.
Schreyvogel, Charles, Hoboken, N. J.
Sewell, Amanda Brewster, Oyster Bay, L. I.
Sewell, R. V. V., Oyster Bay, L. I.
Sherwood, Rosina Emmet, 251 Lexington Avenue.
Shrady, Henry M., Elmsford, N. Y.
Sterner, Albert, Maryholme, Newport, R. I.
Story, George H., 230 West 59th Street.
Story, Julian, Philadelphia, Pa.
Symons, Gardner, 192 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Taft, Lorado, 1038 Fine Arts Building, Chicago, Ill.
Tauner, Henry O., Paris, France.
Thorne, William, 58 West 57th Street.
Vonnoh, Bessie Potter, 160 West 57th Street.
Walcott, H. M., Rutherford, N. J.
Waugh, Frederick J., Montclair Heights, N. J.
Webb, J. Louis, 39 East 42d Street.
Weinman, Adolph A., 441 West 21st Street.
Wheelwright, Edmund, Boston, Mass.
Whittemore, Wm. J., 318 West 57th Street.
Yates, Cullen, 939 Eighth Avenue.

COUNCIL, 1909-1910.

President, John W Alexander; *Vice-President*, Herbert Adams; *Corresponding Secretary*, H. W. Watrous; *Recording Secretary*, Kenyon Cox; *Treasurer*, Francis C Jones; Will H. Low, J. Alden Weir, F W Kost, Edwin H. Blashfield, Frederick Dielman, Cass Gilbert.

The addresses given in the list refer to the city of New York when not otherwise specified. The National Academy was founded in 1826. The schools of the National Academy are open from the first Monday in October to the middle of May. Circulars containing rules and other details may be had on application at the Academy, corner Amsterdam Avenue and West 109th Street.

NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY.

The National Sculpture Society, with headquarters at New York, was incorporated in 1896. It is composed of lay and sculptor members, and has for its object the spreading of the knowledge of good sculpture, the fostering of the taste for ideal sculpture and its production, both for the household and museums; the promotion of the decoration of public and other buildings, squares, and parks with sculpture of a high class; the improvement of the quality of the sculptor's art as applied to industries, and the providing, from time to time, for exhibitions of sculpture and objects of industrial art in which sculpture enters. The officers are as follows:

President—H. A. MacNeil. *Vice-Presidents*—John M Carrere, F. G. R. Roth. *Secretary*—J. Scott Hartley. *Treasurer*—I. Wyman Drummond. Class expiring January 1, 1911: Chester Beach, John M. Carrere, Isidore Konti, Robert I. Aitken, Daniel Chester French, Attilio Piccirilli. Class expiring January 1, 1912: Victor D Brenner, Karl Bitter, Harvey Wiley Corbett, I. W Drummond, J. Scott Hartley, Eli Harvey. Class expiring January 1913: Herbert Adams, Donn Barber, Augustus Lukeman, H. A. MacNeil, F. G. R. Roth, John De Witt Warner.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

President—Sir Edward John Poynter, Bart. *Keeper*—E. Crofts. *Treasurer*—T. G. Jackson. *Librarian*—W. F. Yeames. *Secretary*—Frederick A. Eaton. *Registrar*—E. F. Dixon.

ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.

1898 Abbey, Edwin Austin.
1879 Alma-Tadema, Sir Lawrence, O. M.
1909 Belcher, John.
1891 Brock, Thomas.
1908 Clausen, George.
1910 Cope, Arthur Stockdale.
1897 Crofts, Ernest.
1877 Davis, Henry Wm. Banks
1891 Dicksee, Frank.
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke
1910 Forbes, Stanhope A.
1902 Frampton, Sir George J.
1891 Gow, Andrew C.
1881 Graham, Peter.
1910 Hacker, Arthur.
1910 Hemy, Charles N.
1890 Herkomer, Sir Hubert von, C. V. O.
1897 Jackson, Thomas Graham.
1909 John, Wm. Goscombe
1898 Leader, Benj. Williams.
1876 Leslie, George Dunlop.
1898 Lucas, John Seymour.
1893 MacWhirter, John.
1905 Murray, David.
1881 Ouless, Walter William.
1876 Poynter, Sir Edward John, Bart.
1881 Rivière, Briton.
1895 Richmond, Sir Wm. Blake, K.C.B.
1869 Sant, James.
1897 Sargent, John Singer.
1909 Shannon, James.
1906 Solomon, Solomon J.
1887 Stone, Marcus.
1888 Thornycroft, Wm Hamo.
1895 Waterhouse, John Wm.
1903 Waterlow, Sir E. Albert.
1903 Webb, Sir Aston, C.B.
1893 Woods, Henry
1907 Wyllie, William Lionel
1878 Yeames, Wm. Frederick.

Honorary Retired Academicians. 1903, Macbeth, Robert Walker. 1877 Shaw, Richard Norman.

ASSOCIATES.

Bacon, John H. F.
Blomfield, Reginald.
Bramley, Frank
Brangwyn, Frank
Brown, J. A. Arnesby.
Colton, William Robert
Cowper, F. Cadogan.
Drury, E. A. B.
East, Sir Alfred.
Farquharson, Joseph.
George, Ernest.
Henry, George
La Thangue, Henry H
MacKennal, Bertram
North, John W.
Orpen, William.
Parsons, Alfred
Pegram, Henry A.
Pomeroy, F. W.
Short, Frank.
Sims, Charles
Smythe, Lionel P.
Stokes, Adrian
Storey, George Adolphus
Stott, Edward
Strang, William.
Tuke, Henry S
Wood, F. Derwent.

Honorary Retired Associate. Crowe, Eyre.

Actuarial Society of America.—President, A. A. Welch, Hartford, Ct.; Vice-Presidents, William C. MacDonald, Walter S. Nichols, Secretary, Arthur Hunter, 346 Broadway, New York City; Treasurer, David G. Alsop, Philadelphia, Pa.; Editor of the "Transactions," Wendell M. Strong, New York. The Actuarial Society of America was organized in 1889 for the purpose of promoting actuarial science. Applicants whose nominations are approved by the Council are admitted to membership on passing the requisite examinations. There are two classes of members; fellows, now numbering 136, and associates, 89. Besides including the actuaries of the insurance companies and consulting actuaries of the United States and Canada, the membership embraces leading actuaries in Europe and Australasia.

American Academy of Medicine.—President, Dr. Chas. Stewart Sheldon, Madison, Wis. Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.; Editor of the "Bulletin," Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa. Object—To associate physicians who are also alumni of academic (or scientific) colleges to encourage intending physicians to pursue a regular course of study leading to a bachelor degree before entering upon the study of medicine; to investigate and discuss the various problems of "medical sociology." Entrance fee, $5; dues, $3 per annum. Present membership, 844. Organized 1878.

American Academy of Political and Social Science.—President, L. S. Rowe, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; Secretary, Carl Kelsey, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; Editor of the "Annals," Emory R. Johnson, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; Clerk, N. J. Smith-Fisher, West Philadelphia Station, Philadelphia. Founded in 1889 to promote the political and social sciences. Membership, 5,360, distributed among every State and 35 foreign countries. Annual fee, $5; fee for life membership, $100. Annual meeting held in April.

American Antiquarian Society.—President, Waldo Lincoln, Worcester, Mass.; Corresponding Secretaries—Foreign, Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven, Ct.; Domestic, Charles Francis Adams, Lincoln, Mass.; Recording Secretary, George Parker Winship, Providence, R. I.; Librarian, Clarence S. Brigham. Annual meeting is held at Worcester, Mass., the third Wednesday in October. Organized 1812. Domestic membership restricted to 175. Admission fee of United States members, $5; annual dues of New England members, $5.

American Asiatic Association.—President, Seth Low; Vice-President, Lowell Lincoln; Secretary, John Foord, P. O. Box 1500, New York. The purposes of the society are to foster and safeguard the trade and commercial interests of the citizens of the United States and others associated therewith in the Empires of China, Japan, and Korea, the Philippines, and elsewhere in Asia and Oceanica. Membership, 300. Organized 1898. Annual dues, $10. Auxiliary societies at Shanghai and Yokohama.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.—President, A. A. Michelson, University of Chicago; Permanent Secretary, L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; General Secretary, John Zeleny, University of Minnesota; Treasurer, R. S. Woodward, Washington, D. C. The Association was organized in 1848 and chartered in 1874, being a continuation of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists, organized in 1840. The membership is 8,000. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $3.

American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.—President, Herman E. Hayd, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. Secretary, Wm. Warren Potter, M. D., 238 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. Annual meeting at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 26-28, 1911.

American Association of Orificial Surgeons.—President, M. J. Hill, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Lenkestey, M. D., Mt. Clemens, Mich.

American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists.—President, Dr. E. R. Le Count, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-President, Dr. R. M. Pearce, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, Dr. H. C. Ernst, 240 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, Dr. H. U. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.

American Association of Public Accountants.—Membership consists of all Accounting Societies organized in the various States, and some individual members at large. President, Edward L. Suffern, 165 Broadway, New York City; Secretary, T. C. Roberts, 56 Pine Street, New York City; Treasurer, H. A. Keller, Columbus, Ohio.

American Bar Association.—President, Edgar H. Farrar, New Orleans, La.; Secretary, Geo. Whitelock, Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany, N. Y. Each State and Territory is represented by one vice-president and one member of the General Council. Membership, about 4,000. This Association of lawyers of the United States was organized in 1878. The next annual meeting will be held in August, 1911.

American Chemical Society.—President, Wilder D. Bancroft, Ithaca, N. Y.; Secretary, Charles L. Parsons, Durham, N. H. The Society was organized in 1876 for "the advancement of chemistry and the promotion of chemical research." Publishes the "Journal of the American Chemical Society," monthly, and "Chemical Abstracts," semi-monthly; Editor, Wm. A. Noyes, Urbana, Ill., also "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," monthly; Editor, W. D. Richardson, Chicago, Ill. Annual dues, $10. Total membership, 5,100.

American Climatological Association.—President, John Winters Brannan, M. D., New York City; Secretary, Guy Hinsdale, M. D., Hot Springs, Va. Organized 1884. Next annual meeting, June 20-21, 1911, Montreal, Can.

American Dermatological Association.—President, Douglas W. Montgomery, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, James Macfarlane Winfield, 47 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

American Dialect Society.—President, Raymond Weeks, Columbia University, New York City; Secretary, W. E. Mead, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.; Treasurer, Prof. R. H. Fife, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct. Organized in 1889 for "the investigation of the spoken English of the United States and Canada, and incidentally of other non-aboriginal dialects in the same countries." Publishes "Dialect Notes" yearly. Annual fee, $1. Membership, about 300.

American Economic Association.—President, Edmund J. James, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Ill.; Secretary, Thomas Nixon Carver, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Organized 1885. Has 1,500 members; annual dues, $3; life membership, $50. The objects of the Association are the encouragement of economic studies and the publication of papers thereon.

American Electro-Therapeutic Association.—President, Dr. Frederick de Kraft, New York; Vice-Presidents, Dr. F. H. Humphris, London, Eng.; Dr. Frank B. Granger, Boston, Mass. Secretary, Dr. J. Willard Travell, 27 E. 11th Street, New York, N. Y. Organized 1890. Membership, 280.

American Entomological Society.—President, Philip P. Calvert; Secretary, Henry Skinner, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1859. Object—The study of entomology. Membership, 140.

American Fisheries Society.—President, Wm. E. Meehan, Harrisburg, Pa.; Vice-President, S. F. Fullerton, St. Paul, Minn.; Recording Secretary, W. P. Bower, Washington, D. C.; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Hugh M. Smith, Washington, D. C. Organized December, 1870. Annual dues, $2. Membership, about 600.

American Folklore Society.—President, H. M. Belden, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Permanent Secretary, Dr. C. Peabody, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Organized in 1888 for "study of folklore in general, and in particular the collection and publication of folklore of North America." Membership fee, including a copy of "The Journal of American Folklore" (quarterly), $3 per annum.

American Forestry Association.—President, Curtis Guild, Jr., 41 India St., Boston, Mass.; Secretary, Edwin A. Start, Washington, D. C. Organized 1882. Membership, 7,000.

American Geographical Society.—President, A. M. Huntington; Vice-Presidents, J. Hampden Robb, John Greenough, Anton A. Raven; Corresponding Secretaries—Foreign, William Libbey; Domestic, Archibald D. Russell; Recording Secretary, Hamilton F. Kean. Offices of the Society, 15 West Eighty-first St., New York City. The objects of the Society are to investigate and disseminate new geographical information; to establish in the chief maritime city of the country, for the benefit of commerce and navigation, * * * a place where the means shall be afforded of obtaining accurate information for public use of every part of the globe. Organized in 1852; membership, 1,200. Annual dues, $10; no entrance fee.

American Gynæcological Society.—President, Reuben Peterson, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich. Secretary, Le Roy Brown, M. D., 148 W. 77th St., New York. Organized 1876. Membership, 100.

American Historical Association.—President, Fred. J. Turner, Cambridge, Mass.; Secretary, W. G. Leland, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D. Association founded 1884, incorporated by Congress 1889. Object—The promotion of historical studies. Annual dues, $3. Membership, 2,691.

American Institute of Architects.—Offices and library, The Octagon, Washington, D. C. President, Irving K. Pond, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary and Treasurer, Glenn Brown, Washington, D. C. The Institute has 29 chapters, 300 fellows, 591 associates, 84 corresponding and 68 honorary members. Initiation fee is $25; yearly dues, fellows, $20; associates, $15. Organized 1857.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers.—President, Dugald C. Jackson; Secretary, Ralph W. Pope, at the executive offices, library, and reading-room, 33 West 39th St., New York. Entrance fee, $5; annual dues, associates, $10; members, $15. Monthly meetings, New York. Organized 1884. Prints its "Proceedings" monthly. Membership, October 1, 1910, 6,600.

American Institute of Homœopathy.—President, Gains J. Jones, M. D., Cleveland, O.; Secretary, J. Richey Hoomer, M. D., Cleveland, O. Organized in 1844, and is the oldest national medical organization in the United States. Has 2,700 members, representing every State in the Union, besides Canada.

American Institute of Mining Engineers.—President, D. W. Brunton, Denver, Col.; Secretary, R. W. Raymond, 29 West 39th St., New York; Treasurer, Frank Lyman, New York. Membership, October 1, 1910, 4,318. Organized 1871. Incorporated 1905. Annual dues, $10.

American Jewish Historical Society.—President, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, N. Taylor Phillips, New York City.; Corresponding Secretary, Albert M. Friedenberg, 38 Park Row, New York City; Recording Secretary, Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, New York.

American Laryngological Association.—President, D. Braden Kyle, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, James E. Newcomb, M. D., 118 West Sixty-ninth Street, New York City. Organized 1878. Membership, 100.

American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society.—President, Chevalier Jackson, M. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Secretary, Thomas J. Harris, M. D., 117 E. 40th St., New York.

American Library Association.—Founded 1876. President, James I. Wyer, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.; Secretary, Mr. Chalmers Hadley, 1 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Membership, 2,060.

American Mathematical Society.—President, Maxime Bocher; Secretary, F. N. Cole, Columbia University, New York; Treasurer, J. H. Tanner; Librarian, D. E. Smith. Meetings held at Columbia University, New York. Society was reorganized July, 1894. Object—To encourage and maintain an active interest in and to promote the advancement of mathematical science. Admission fee, $5; annual dues, $5; life membership, $50. Membership, 600. The Society publishes two journals, the "Bulletin" and the "Transactions," and is located at 501 W. 116th St.

American Medical Association.—President, Dr. William H. Welch, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary and Editor, Dr. George H. Simmons, 535 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Incorporated 1897. Next annual session at Los Angeles, Cal., 1911. Annual fee, $5. Membership, over 35,500.

American Medico-Psychological Association.—President, Charles W. Pilgrim, M. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Secretary, Dr. Charles G. Wagner, Binghamton, N. Y. Next annual meeting at Denver, Col., June, 1911.

American Microscopical Society.—President, Prof. Herbert Osborn, Columbus, Ohio; Secretary, F. A. Gallaway, Decatur, Ill.; Treasurer, David L. Zook, Chicago, Ill.; Custodian, Magnus Pflaum, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1878. Incorporated at Washington, D. C., 1891. Object—The encouragement of microscopical research. Initiation fee, $3; annual dues, $2. Membership, 450. Research funds, $2,530.

American Nature Study Society.—President, Otis W. Caldwell, Illinois; Vice-Presidents, H. W. Fairbanks, California; S. Coulter, Indiana; F. L. Stevens, North Carolina; B. M. Davis, Ohio; D. J. Crosby, D. C.; Secretary, Fred L. Charles, Urbana, Ill. Society was organized in 1908 to promote critical and constructive investigation of all phases of scientific nature study in schools. The official organ is the "Nature Study Review."

American Neurological Association.—President, H. M. Thomas, M. D., Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, Alfred R. Allen, M. D., 111 South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Numismatic Association.—President, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio; General Secretary, Geo. L. Tilden, Worcester, Mass.; Treasurer, N. C. Converse, Worcester, Mass. The society was founded in 1891 for the promotion of Numismatics. Membership, 700.

American Numismatic Society, Audubon Park, 155th Street, West of Broadway, New York.—Governors, Edw. D. Adams, H. R. Drowne, Wm. B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Daniel Parish, Jr.; Secretary, Bauman L. Belden; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, Henry Russell Drowne. Society founded in 1858 for the promotion of numismatics, etc., in the United States; possesses building, coin and medal collection and library. Total membership, 350.

American Ophthalmological Society.—President, E. Gruening, New York City; Secretary, W. M. Sweet, 1205 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Membership, 194.

American Oriental Society.—President, Maurice Bloomfield, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Corresponding Secretary, A. V. W. Jackson, Columbia University, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, George F. Moore, Cambridge, Mass.; Treasurer, F. W. Williams, New Haven, Ct. Organized September 7, 1842, for the cultivation of learning in the Asiatic, African, and Polynesian languages, and the publication of works relating to these languages. Publishes an annual

Journal. Annual fee, $5; fee for membership in section for Historical Study of Religions, $2; no admission fee. Membership, 340.

American Ornithologists' Union.—President, E. W. Nelson; Secretary, John H. Sage, Portland, Ct. Organized 1883. Object—The advancement of its members in ornithological science, the publication of a journal of ornithology and other works relating to that science, etc. Annual dues, fellows, $5; members, $4; associates, $3. Membership, 946.

American Orthopedic Association.—President, Albert H. Frieberg, M. D., 19 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, O. Secretary, Ralph R. Fitch, M. D., 209 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

American Osteopathic Society.—President, Dr. A. G. Hildreth, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, Dr. H. L. Chiles, Orange, N. J. Founded 1897. Annual fee, $5. Membership, 2,500.

American Otological Society.—President, Dr. Edward Bradford Dench, 15 East 53d Street, New York City; Secretary, Dr. J. F. McKernon, 62 W. 52d Street, New York.

American Pediatric Society.—President, Henry D. Chapin, New York City; Secretary, Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1 Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C. Next annual meeting at Mohonk Lake, May 30-31, and June 1, 1911.

American Philatelic Society.—Organized 1886. President, H. N. Mudge, Chicago, Ill. Vice-President, Frederick Cornwall, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, W. H. Barnum, 1812 East 105th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

American Philological Association.—President, Prof. Paul Shorey, University of Chicago; Vice-Presidents, John C. Rolfe, University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. Thomas D. Goodell, Yale University; Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. Frank G. Moore, of Columbia University, New York. Initiation fee, $5; annual dues, $3. Total membership, 640. The Association was organized in 1869. Its object is "the advancement and diffusion of philological knowledge."

American Philosophical Society.—President, William W. Keen; Secretaries, I. Minis Hays, Arthur W. Goodspeed, James W. Holland, and Amos P. Brown. Office of Society, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Object—For promoting useful knowledge. Founded in 1743.

American Physical Society.—President, Henry Crew, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Secretary, Ernest Merritt, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

American Proctologic Society.—President, George J. Cook, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary, Lewis H. Adler, Jr., M. D., 1610 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Psychological Association.—President, Walter B. Pillsbury, Univ. of Michigan; Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. Arthur Henry Pierce, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. Organized in 1892 for "the advancement of psychology as a science." Membership, 227. Annual dues, $1.

American Public Health Association.—President, Dr. Robert M. Simpson, Winnipeg, Can.; Secretary, Dr. William C. Woodward, Washington, D. C. Meeting in Havana, Cuba, December, 1911.

American Roentgen Ray Society.—President, Percy Brown, M. D., Boston, Mass.; Secretary, F. H. Baetger, M. D., 4 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Md.

American Social Science Association.—President, John H. Finley, LL. D., College of City of New York; Treasurer, W. C. Le Gendre, 59 Wall Street, New York City; General Secretary, Isaac F. Russell, LL. D., 120 Broadway, New York. Annual fee, $5. The Association was founded in 1865. Incorporated by act of Congress, 1899. Membership, 1,000.

American Society of Civil Engineers.—President, John A. Bensel. Secretary, Charles Warren Hunt; Treasurer, Joseph M. Knap. Regular meetings first and third Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 8.30 P. M. at the Society's house, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. Has 5,800 members. Instituted in 1852.

American Society of Curio Collectors.—President, F. May Tuttle, 1233 State Street, Osage, Iowa; Secretary, Mrs. Corinne Woolverton, Osage, Iowa. A national society for naturalists, geologists, mineralogists, archæologists, numismatists, and antiquarians. Membership, 384.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers.—President, Geo. Westinghouse, New York; Secretary, Calvin W. Rice, 29 West Thirty-ninth St., New York City. Society House, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Total membership, all grades, 3,896. Two annual meetings, in Spring and Autumn, the latter in New York City in December. Initiation fee, members and associates, $25; juniors, $15. Annual dues, members and associates, $15; juniors, $10. The Society was chartered in 1881. Membership is not limited in number.

American Society of Naturalists.—President, Prof. D. T. MacDougal, Carnegie Institution; Secretary, C. R. Stockard, Cornell University Medical School, New York; Treasurer, Dr. East, Harvard University. Organized 1883. Annual dues, $1. Membership, 300.

American Sociological Society.—President, Franklin H. Giddings, Columbia University, New York; Vice-President, Albion W. Small, University of Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, Al. A. Tenny, Columbia University, New York. Organized 1905 to encourage the scientific study of Society Membership, 250. Holds annual meetings. Publishes annual "Proceedings" and the "American Journal of Sociology." Annual dues, $3.

American Statistical Association.—President, S. N. D. North, New York City; Vice-Presidents, Frederick L. Hoffman, Walter F. Willcox, Henry W. Farnum, Martin A. Knapp, E. Dana Durand; Secretary, C. W. Doten, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.; Treasurer, S. B. Pearmain. Membership, 620. Annual dues, $2. Association organized 1839.

American Surgical Association.—President, Richard H. Harte, 1503 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, Robert G. Le Conte, 1530 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Number of members, 140.

American Therapeutic Society.—President, Harvey W. Wiley, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Dr. Noble P. Barnes, 212 Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C. Organized May 1, 1900. Next meeting will be held May 11-13, 1911, at Boston, Mass.

American Urological Association.—President, Dr. Hugh Cabot, Boston, Mass.; Secretary, Dr. H. A. Fowler, The Cumberland, Washington, D. C.

Archæological Institute of America (New York Society).—President, Prof. E. D. Perry, Columbia University; Secretary, Prof. G. M. Whicher, Normal College, New York. Organized 1879. Has 161 members. No entrance fee. Annual dues, $10.

Arctic Club of America.—President, Rear-Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Henry Biederbick, 130 Ogden Avenue, Jersey City, N. J. Organized 1894. Membership, 150.

Association of American Anatomists.—President, Prof. George A. Piersol, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary-Treasurer, G. Carl Huber, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich. Has 320 members. Annual dues, $5.

Association of American Physicians.—President, F. Forchheimer, M. D., Cincinnati, O. Secretary, Geo. M. Kober, M. D., 1819 Q Street N. W., Washington, D. C. Organized 1886. Membership limited to 135 active and 25 associate members.

Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America.—President, Edward C. Pickering, Cambridge, Mass.; Secretary, W. J. Hussey, Ann Arbor, Mich. Organized 1899. Membership, 249.

Botanical Society of America.—President, Dr. Erwin F. Smith, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Prof. George T. Moore, St. Louis, Mo. Has 96 members, 45 associates. Founded 1893. Annual dues, $5. Enlarged by federation with the Society for Plant Morphology and Physiology and the American Mycological Society, 1906.

Geological Society of America.—President, Arnold Hague, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, E. O. Hovey, American Museum of Natural History, New York; Treasurer, William Bullock Clark, Baltimore, Md.; Editor, J. Stanley-Brown. Society founded in 1888. Has 330 fellows. Entrance fee, $10; annual dues, $10.

Medical Association of the Southwest.—President, M. L. Perry, M. D., Parsons, Kan.; Secretary, F. H. Clark, M. D., El Reno, Okla.

Medico-Legal Society.—President, Stillman F. Kneeland, New York City; Secretary, B. J. De Vall, New York City; Treasurer, Clark Bell, 39 Broadway, New York City. Meetings held monthly at Waldorf-Astoria, New York City. "Medico-Legal Journal" is its official organ. There are vice-presidents for each of the States and Territories and the principal foreign countries.

National Academy of Sciences.—President, Ira Remsen, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-President, Chas. D. Walcott, Washington, D. C.; Foreign Secretary, George E. Hale, Pasadena, Cal. Home Secretary, Arnold Hague, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Samuel F. Emmons, Washington, D. C. The Academy, incorporated by act of Congress March 3, 1863, "shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art; the actual expense * * * to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose." The Academy holds a stated session each year in the city of Washington on the third Tuesday in April. An Autumn meeting is held at such place and time as the Council shall determine. There are at present 115 members and 44 foreign associates.

National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis (105 E. 22d Street, New York City).—President, Dr. William H. Welch; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Wm. Osler; Executive Secretary, Dr. Livingston Ferrand.

National Association for the Study of Epilepsy.—President, Dr. M. L. Perry, Parsons, Kan.; Secretary, J. F. Munson, M. D., Sonyea, N. Y. Annual dues, $5. Next meeting 1911 at Baltimore, Md.

National Astrological Society of U. S.—President, Frederick White; Secretary, Altan Z. Stevenson, 1629 Lexington Ave., New York; Treasurer, Walter H. Lewis. Incorporated 1909.

National Geographic Society.—President, Henry Gannett; Vice-President, O. H. Tittmann; Secretary, O. P. Austin; Editor, Gilbert H. Grosvenor. Headquarters at Washington, D. C. Its purpose is "the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge." It publishes a monthly magazine. Organized 1888. Annual dues for members, $2. There are 70,000 members.

New York Zoological Society.—President, Henry Fairfield Osborn; Secretary, Madison Grant, 11 Wall Street, New York City; Treasurer, Percy R. Pyne, 30 Pine Street. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park; Charles H. Townsend, Director of the Aquarium. Annual dues, $10; life membership, $200. The Zoological Park and the New York Aquarium are under the management of the Society.

Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.—President, Arthur N. Talbot, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Secretary, Henry H. Norris, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Treasurer, W. O. Wiley, No. 43 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y. 900 members (1910), from 121 engineering colleges, 19 manual training and trades schools; 106 members are practitioners and are not teachers. Founded in the Engineering Education Section of World's Engineering Congress, 1893, Chicago. Annual fee, $3.50.

Society of Chemical Industry (New York Section).—Chairman, Charles F. McKenna, New York City; Local Secretary, Parker C. McIlhiney, 7 East Forty-second Street, New York City. Membership, 1,024. The Society is international, while the New York and New England branches are the American representatives. The officers of the general society are: President, Walter F. Reid; Secretary, Charles G. Cresswell, 59 Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S. W.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.—President, Stevenson Taylor; Secretary-Treasurer, William J. Baxter, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Object—The promotion of the art of shipbuilding, commercial and naval. Headquarters, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Membership fee for members and associates, $10; annual dues, $10. Juniors, membership fee, $5; annual dues, $5. Has 847 members, associates and juniors.

Southern Medical Association.—President, Giles C. Savage, M. D., Nashville, Tenn.; Secretary-Treasurer, Oscar Dowling, D. D., Shreveport, La.

Western Surgical and Gynæcological Association.—President, Dr. Isadore Dyer, New Orleans, La.; Secretary, Dr. Searle Harris, Mobile, Ala.

The Carnegie Institution of Washington.

THE Carnegie Institution of Washington was founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, January 28, 1902, when he gave to a board of trustees $10,000,000, in registered bonds, yielding 5 per cent. annual interest. In general terms, he stated that his purpose was to "found in the city of Washington an institution which, with the co-operation of institutions now or hereafter established, there or elsewhere, shall in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research and discovery, show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind, and provide such buildings, laboratories, books, and apparatus as may be needed." Mr. Carnegie added $2,000,000 to his gift in 1907.

By an act of Congress, approved April 28, 1904, the institution was placed under the control of a board of twenty-four Trustees, all of whom had been members of the original board referred to above. The Trustees meet annually, and during the intervals between such meetings the affairs of the Institution are conducted by an Executive Committee, chosen by and from the Board of Trustees, acting through the President of the Institution as chief executive officer.

The Administration Building is situated on the S. E. corner of 16th and P Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

Trustees of the Institution—Chairman, John S. Billings; *Vice-Chairman*, Elihu Root; *Secretary*, Cleveland H. Dodge; John D. Cadwalader, William N. Frew, Lyman J. Gage, Henry L. Higginson, Charles L. Hutchinson, Seth Low, S. Weir Mitchell, Andrew J. Montague, William W. Morrow, Wm. Barclay Parsons, Henry S. Pritchett, Martin A. Ryerson, William H. Taft, Charles D. Walcott, William H. Welch, Andrew D. White, George W. Wickersham, Robert S. Woodward.

President of the Institution—Robert S. Woodward.

Organizations for the Promotion of Education.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION.

Chancellor—John H. Vincent. *President*—George E. Vincent. *President of Trustees*—Clement Studebaker, Jr. *Secretary*—Ira M. Miller. *Treasurer*—Scott Brown. *Director*—Arthur E. Bestor.

The Chautauqua Assembly, now *Chautauqua Institution* was organized in 1874 as a result of the joint plan of Lewis Miller and John H. Vincent. It holds annual sessions during July and August at Chautauqua, N. Y. The plan includes Summer school courses of instruction in language, literature, science, and art, open lectures, concerts, and recitals and various forms of platform entertainment and out of door recreation. Local assemblies patterned after the mother Chautauqua convene in different places throughout the United States and number over five hundred.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (Kate F. Kimball, Chautauqua, N. Y. Executive Secretary) was organized at Chautauqua in 1878, with the aim of continuing the influence of the Assembly throughout the year in all parts of the country. Since that time more than two hundred and sixty thousand members have been enrolled. The Circle aims to promote the habit of reading and study in history, literature, science, and art, in connection with the routine of daily life. Each year four books are especially published for the course, and the Chautauquan Magazine (Frank Chapin Bray, Editor) offers series of articles relating to the plan of the year and gives advice as to home reading. The essentials of the plan are: A definite course covering four years, each year complete in itself, specified volumes approved by the counsellors, allotment of time by the week and month, a monthly magazine with additional readings and notes, review outlines, and other aids. Individual readers may pursue the course alone, or local circles may be formed by three or four members. The time required is about one half hour daily for nine months. Diplomas are granted to those who complete the course. Any one may become a member of the C. L. S. C. by sending an application, together with $5 for the unit (four books, membership book and magazine for one year), to Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR BROADER EDUCATION.

National Society for Broader Education was organized in December, 1909. Its purpose is: "Through the education of the adult to aid in the normal development of national life, in removing the causes of distrust and antagonism between classes and in promoting the interests of the whole people."

The Society carries on its work through the lecture platform, the pulpit and the newspapers. In 1910 its speakers delivered 310 lectures, several hundred sermons and conducted 442 discussions. *President*, Guy C. Lee, Ph. D., Baltimore, Md.; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Dr. H. H. Langsdorf, Carlisle, Pa.

NORTHFIELD CONFERENCES.

Northfield Conferences and Summer Schools were established by D. L. Moody. The season is from May 1 to Oct. 1. Headquarters, East Northfield, Mass. The officers of the Seminary are: *President*, Chas. A. Hopkins; *Treasurer*, Geo. E. Keith; *Director*, W. R. Moody; *Clerk*, A. G. Moody.

THE JOHN F. SLATER FUND.

In 1882 Mr. John F. Slater, of Connecticut, placed in the hands of trustees the sum of $1,000,000, for the purpose of "uplifting the lately emancipated population of the Southern States and their posterity." For this patriotic and munificent gift the thanks of Congress were voted, and a medal was presented. Education in industries and the preparation of teachers are promoted in institutions believed to be on a permanent basis. The board consists of William A. Slater, President, John A. Stewart, Alexander E. Orr, Cleveland H. Dodge, Seth Low, Wallace Buttrick, Richard H. Williams, Wickliffe Rose, David F. Houston. The Treasurer is the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York. General Agent, Jas. H. Dillard, 571 Audubon Street, New Orleans, La. Field Agents, G. S. Dickerman, 2 Rector Street, New York; W. T. B. Williams, Hampton, Va., and B. C. Caldwell, New Orleans, La. Schools established by States, denominations, and individuals are helped by annual donations. Among the more prominent are the Hampton Normal and Industrial, Spelman Seminary, Claflin University, Fisk University, Tuskegee Institute, and schools at Tougaloo, Miss.; Raleigh, N. C.; New Orleans, etc.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The General Education Board was organized in New York, February 27, 1902, and incorporated by act of Congress, signed January 12, 1903. The following are members of the Board: Frederick T. Gates, Chairman, J. G. Myers, Treasurer, Wallace Buttrick, Secretary, Charles W. Eliot, Andrew Carnegie, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, George Foster Peabody, Wallace Buttrick, Starr J. Murphy, Hugh H. Hanna, E. Benjamin Andrews, Edwin A. Alderman, Hollis B. Frissell, Harry Pratt Judson, Edgar L. Marston. The purposes of the Board are to promote education in the United States, without distinction of race, sex, or creed, and especially to promote, systematize, and make effective various forms of educational beneficence. Office, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

THE SOUTHERN EDUCATION BOARD.

The Southern Education Board, the outcome of the Capon Springs and Winston-Salem Conferences, has been organized with these officers and members: *Chairman*, Robert C. Ogden, New York; *Treasurer*, George Foster Peabody, New York; *Executive Secretary*, Wickliffe Rose, 811 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. The purpose of this board is to co-operate with State and local authorities in building up State systems of public schools.

Catholic Summer School of America.

A ROMAN Catholic Chautauqua or Summer School was opened at New London, Ct., in the Summer of 1892 under the auspices of distinguished clergymen and laymen, and the first meetings were held from July 30 to August 14. The association has since acquired a site at Cliff Haven, near Plattsburg, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, upon which the necessary buildings have been erected, and here the Summer School is held annually from July to September. The work of the institution is continued throughout the year by means of reading circles and study clubs on the University Extension plan. Secretary, Charles Murray, 7 East Forty-second Street, New York.

Art Progress in the United States.

BY HENRY TYRRELL.

THE Centennial Exposition held at Philadelphia in 1876 may be taken as marking the beginning of the present era of art development in America, in the sense of widespread popular interest, the investment of capital, and the endowment of public museums and schools. Thirty-five years ago the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art in its embryo stage, had little to show besides the Pledgett collection of dubious "old masters" and the Cypriote antiquities of General di Cesnola. The New York Historical Society possessed a gallery of old European paintings and American portraits, little known save to specialists. These, with the Boston Museum's Copleys and Gilbert Stuarts, the Colonial and Revolutionary portraits at the Independence Hall in Philadelphia, and the miscellaneous American paintings and sculpture in the capitol at Washington, constituted the country's chief public art displays. The annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design showed in monotonous rotation the portraits and allegories of Daniel Huntington, the homely genre pictures of J. G. Brown, an occasional Rocky Mountain scene by Bierstadt, and the output of the "Hudson River school" of landscapists. The few wealthy collectors, such as A. T. Stewart, George I. Seney, James Gordon Bennett and the Vanderbilts, went abroad to buy, and the sensational art auction sales of the present generation were a thing unknown. It was in 1876 that F. E. Church's "Niagara Falls" (now in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D.C.), was sold for $12,500—the reputed highest price ever paid for a picture in America up to that time. In the same year Turner's "Slave Ship," now in the Boston Museum, was thought dear at $2,500.

In April, 1910, the sale of the paintings, sculptures and art furniture of the late Charles T. Yerkes in New York City, realized a total of $2,067,000, including such record-making prices as $437,000 for Frans Hals's "Portrait of a Woman," $129,000 for Turner's "Rockets and Blue Lights," and $50,500 for Corot's "Fisherman." At the exhibition held in the Metropolitan Museum in the Fall of 1909 in connection with the Hudson-Fulton commemoration, over $40,000,000 worth of Dutch paintings were shown, including forty Rembrandts, all owned in America. At that time the aggregate value of the "old masters" alone privately owned in this country was conservatively estimated at $125,000,000. Mr. P. A. B. Widener, the well-known Philadelphia collector, in anticipation of the Payne tariff (now in effect) placing works of art over twenty years old on the free list, declared that he personally knew of $50,000,000 worth of paintings owned in Europe by Americans, which would be brought to the United States as soon as the oppressive duties of the Dingley and McKinley schedules should be repealed. Verification of this prediction is already shown in the fact that works of art valued at $21,000,000 were imported in the fiscal year 1909-10, whereas the largest importation under the Dingley tariff law, that of 1906-07, was only $6,000,000. Within the past two years the many notable purchases of European art treasures have included Otto Kann's "Family Group" by Frans Hals for $500,000, Mrs. C. P. Huntington's portrait of Count Olivares by Velasquez for $400,000, and J. Pierpont Morgan's Mazarin tapestry for $350,000. Sculptures and art objects other than paintings now come into this country untaxed, unless of so recent production as to compete with the current output of native artists. This means vast enrichment of public and private collections throughout the country, and, in view of the lavish expenditure of money coincident with awakened enthusiasm and advancing connoisseurship, makes New York City the twentieth century art clearing house of the world.

Native American art—painting, sculpture, architecture and applied design in all its branches—participates liberally, if somewhat indirectly, in this era of prosperity and progress. Practically all of the European art treasures imported revert to the public through the museums and loan exhibitions. The public taste is cultivated, and the work of native artists and craftsmen throughout the entire country augments in dignity and importance, as well as in commercial value. Institutions of national and international importance such as the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Brooklyn Institute Museum, the Boston Museum, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Corcoran Gallery of Washington, the Chicago Art Institute, the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh and the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, are supplemented by museums, galleries and schools of corresponding local influence in the larger cities throughout the country notably in Baltimore, Cincinnati, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Paul, Indianapolis, Salt Lake City, Kansas City, Buffalo, Worcester and Pittsfield, Mass., Providence, R. I., Poland Springs, Me., and at San Francisco Los Angeles, and Portland, Ore., on the Pacific coast. The work of American painters and sculptors has a proportionately fair representation, though not a predominating one, in all these institutions and localities. The real measure of our native art development to-day is to be found in the work of painters like La Farge, Abbey, Sargent, Alexander, Blashfield, Low, Cox, Millet, Du Mond and Dodd—of sculptors such as Saint Gaudens, French, Barnard, Borglum, Bartlett, Partridge—and of architects of the school represented by the late Charles Follen McKim, in public buildings and monuments. Another gauge of our progress is in the recognized fact that American art students now find at home the instruction and inspiration which a generation ago it was necessary to go abroad to seek, and that both academic honors and highly paid commissions await the ambitious in their own native cities. With the exception of Whistler, Sargent, Abbey, Sherman, and perhaps one or two others, whose careers have been achieved abroad, American artists have not yet commanded at sales or in portrait commissions prices comparable to those obtained by their French and English contemporaries. The $20,000 paid by the Brooklyn Institute for the Sargent water colors, the $15,000 for George Inness's "Gray, Lowery Day" at the Thomas B. Clarke sale, and $5,600 for the Metropolitan Museum's most striking Winslow Homer, "The Gulf Stream," may be taken as representative of the best current prices for paintings by modern or contemporaneous American artists. The best Colonial and early American paintings are practically priceless because rare and unobtainable. The work of several deceased artists of a generation ago, notably Inness, Martin, Fuller, Blakelock, Twachtman, and Robinson, has steadily risen in value during the past few years. Chase, Henri, Redfield, Waugh, Carlsen, Hassam, Couse, Groll, Ballard Williams, Ryder, Murphy, Crane, Metcalfe, Curran, Dewing, Metz, Blumenschein and a score of others equally familiar at the Academy exhibitions, find ready sales at prices ranging from $200 to $2,000, and are being added with gratifying rapidity to the principal private and public collections.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, in its fortieth annual report (1909), records the largest attendance in its history—a total of 977,823, as compared with 817,809 during the year preceding. The expenditure for administration and maintenance in 1909 was $285,965, toward which amount the city contributed $200,000 and $11,622 was received from admissions on pay days. The total accessions for the year numbered 8,487 objects of art, of which 1,438 were by gift or bequest and 7,049 by purchase. In contrast with the great art museums of Europe, which are largely supported by Government subsidies, the Metropolitan has been built up by private donations exclusively, no public moneys having gone into its now vast and rapidly growing collections. With its generous endowments—something like $10,000,000 in cash funds alone having been turned into its treasury within the past five years by the contributions of Messrs. Rogers, Kennedy, Hewitt and Bacon—the Metropolitan possesses to-day a purchasing power which probably exceeds that of any other museum in the world.

Sir Purdon Clarke's retirement from the directorship of the Metropolitan Museum, after nearly five years of active, efficient and popular service, places the former assistant director, Dr. Edward Robinson in the position of acting head of the institution. In some degree perhaps as a result of Sir Purdon Clarke's lifelong and specialized interest in the industrial and decorative arts and crafts, the Museum's recent advance has been more remarkable in the rounding out of its collections in these lines than in the departments of painting and sculpture.

Music in 1909-10.

THERE was a remarkable advance made in music in this country during the season of 1909-10, especially in the realm of grand opera. For besides better music than before being heard, there is a greater appetite for and appreciation of the best music. To compare opera in America at the present time with opera ten years ago is to find that Americans are becoming more musical. The increasing interest taken by the public in the art of music was shown by the number of concerts given by musical organizations throughout the country, besides the performances of opera in the Metropolitan and Manhattan Opera Houses, the New Theatre in New York, and operas given in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Buffalo and nearly all the large cities.

Efforts were made to establish English opera, but very little progress was made in that direction. What is lacking is a great American composer. On March 18, 1910, the Metropolitan management, for the first time during its regular season, made the experiment of producing a native American work by an American composer when it gave Frederick S. Converse's one-act opera, "The Pipe of Desire." While it caused no great commotion, failure or success, a step was made forward in the direction of giving grand opera in the vernacular. This work, while lacking in realism and pictorial qualities, shows a skilful putting together of the music which is poetical and modern in harmonies, and the score contains some expressive and beautiful passages. The presentation was efficient, showing beautiful staging and careful preparation. All the principal singers except one were American, and she was English. The largest share of the music fell to Riccardo Martin, who did well. Louise Homer was lovely as Naoia. Clarence Whitehill in the role of the Old-One and Herbert Witherspoon as the First Gnome both did justice to the parts. Leonora Sparkes, the Englishwoman was the First Sylph. The chief fault of the cast was their poor enunciation, and this was due mostly to the poor construction of the sentences of the libretto.

Le Grand Howland's "Sarrona" was given a hearing on February 8. This American composer presented his opera at the New Amsterdam Theatre. His efforts were commendable, but the composition showed a lack of originality and is distinctly and imitatively Italian in construction and material.

Metropolitan Opera House—The Metropolitan Opera House opened on November 15, 1909, with an artistic performance of Amilcare Ponchielli's (1834-1886) "La Gioconda" (1876) in Italian with Enrico Caruso as Enzo. He sang the beautiful aria "Cielo e mar" gloriously. Emmy Destinn was admirable as Gioconda. Louise Homer as Laura sang with distinction. Anna Meitschik (debut) did well as La Cieca, and Amato's portrayal of Barnaba was a distinct characterization of the spy.

Wagner's (1813-1883) consecrational festival play, "Parsifal" (1882) was given on November 25 with a strong cast including Clarence Whitehill in his first appearance as Amfortas, the king of the Grail. Mme. Fremstad as Kundry, Blass as Gurnemanz, Burrian as Parsifal, Witherspoon as Titurel, and Goritz as Klingsor.

One of the finest performances given in years of "Tristan and Isolde" (1859) was heard on November 27. Wagner's love poem was brilliantly sung by an excellent cast, including Mme. Gadski as Isolde, Louise Homer as Brangaene, Burrian as Tristan, Amato as Kurwenal, and Blass as King Mark. Toscanini read the wonderful score in a masterly manner.

At the initial performance of the year of "Tannhauser" (1845) a first-class impersonation of the Wagner heroine Elisabeth, was given by Emmy Destinn on December 4, being her first appearance in this work. The other newcomer in the cast was Clarence Whitehill, who as Wolfran sang with fervor the song to The Evening Star."

An interesting performance of Giacomo Puccini's (1858) "Tosca" (1900) was given with Fremstad making her debut as the heroine and Amato singing Scarpia for the first time on December 11.

The management brought forward on December 23 a revival of "Orfeo ed Euridice" (1762), Gluck's (1714-1787) melodious old work. It was picturesquely presented and excellently sung. Louise Homer as Orpheus deserves the highest praise for her glorious singing, and Gadski was exquisite as Eurydice.

Notably attractive was the first American presentation of Alberto Franchetti's (1860) spectacular opera "Germania" (1902), in Italian, a lyric drama in a prologue, two acts and an epilogue, the book by Luigi Illica. Its story is laid in Germany during the period of political unrest (1806-1813) and was first produced at La Scala, Milan, in 1902 with Caruso in the chief tenor part. It was artistically given here on January 22, 1910 and the principal characters were taken by Caruso as Frederico Loewe, the lover; Amato as Carlo Worms, the betrayer, and Emmy Destinn as Reicke.

For the first time in twenty-three years a revival of Flotow's (1812-1883) "Alessandro Stradella" (1844) was given on February 4. This composition, with its pretty melodies and bright rhythm, was admirably sung. Slezak was a good-looking Stradella and sang well the many arias allotted to the part. Alma Gluck was charming in both voice and manner as Leonore. Max Bendix conducted.

Verdi's (1813-1901) Shakespearean opera, "Falstaff" (1893), was revived on February 16 with a cast headed by A. Scotti, who humorously impersonated Falstaff, Pini-Corsi, who gave an unsatisfactory representation of Ford, and Emmy Destinn, who sang delightfully the role of Mrs. Ford.

Another of Verdi's master works which was given an enthusiastic reception was "Otello" (1887), which served to introduce the magnificent Czech tenor, Slezak, on November 17. His voice is of rare quality, and together with dramatic fervor and skill created a marked impression. Frances Alda was Desdemona.

As Manrico in "Il Trovatore" Slezak scored another success. His rendering of the famous cavatina "Di quella pira" was effective and he proved himself a lyric tenor of first rank. Rhadames in "Aida" was another character he successfully sang, but his Tannhauser stands out as one of the most potent characterizations of that role by any artist.

A popular German opera was heard when "Der Freischutz" (1820) was given in German on March 11. This is in three acts, music by Carl Maria von Weber (1786-1826), book by Fr. Kind.

Another welcome novelty was received toward the close of the season when Modeste Tschaikowsky's "Pique Dame" (The Queen of Spades) (1890), written in three acts and seven scenes, the music by Peter Ilich Tschaikowsky (1840-1893), first heard in St. Petersburg in 1890, in Vienna in 1902 and in Milan in 1905, was produced on the afternoon of March 5. It is an unusual work and typically Russian. There are several melodious and interesting passages throughout the score. Slezak was splendid as Herman, the officer. Others in the cast were Anna Meitschik as the Countess, Emmy Destinn as Lisa, the heroine; Didur, who made a fine Count Tomsky; Florence Wickham, Marie Mattfeld, Leonora Sparkes, Alma Gluck, Forsell, Muhlmann, Glenn Hall, Otto and Ludwig. Gustav Mahler conducted.

The old-fashioned Bellini (1801-1835) opera, "La Sonnambula" (1831), was put on at this house on March 23. In the cast were the young Spanish singer, Elvira de Hidalgo, as Amina, and Bonci as Elvino.

Mention must also be made of the exhibition of dancing by the Russians, Anna Pavlowa and Michael Mordkine. They appeared in "Coppelia" and in a ballet divertissement, "Hungary," to music by Glazounov, and distinguishing themselves, drew large audiences whenever they appeared.

The final week of the season began with "Die Walkure" (1870), in which Walter Hyde, an English tenor, made his first appearance in this country in the role of Siegmund, and ended with "Pagliacci," which rang down the curtain on the season.

Thirty-seven operas were given. Of these seventeen were Italian, twelve German, five French, one American, one Bohemian and one Russian. Italian works were heard the greatest number of times, having seventy-two performances; German came second, with forty, while French was given nineteen times. Russian four times, American twice and Bohemian received a single hearing. Delibes had seven performances of his ballet "Coppelia."

New Theatre—At this house there were given, including double bills, fifty-four performances of twenty-five works; of these, nineteen were operas and there were forty-three representations of them. Of French there were: "Werther" (4), "La Fille de Madame Angot" (3), "Fra Diavolo" (3) "L'Attaque du Moulin" (4), "Manon" (1), "Alessandro Stradella" (1), the pantomime "L'Histoire d'un Pierrot" (4), "The Awakening of Woman" (1) and three performances of Delibes's ballet "Coppelia."

The Italian school was represented by twenty-one performances of ten works, as follows: "Maestro di Cappella" (3), "Barber of Seville" (3), "Don Pasquale" (3) "La Boheme" (3), "Cavalleria" (3), "Pagliacci" (2) and one performance each of "L'Elisir d'Amore," "Madama Butterfly," "Tosca" and "La Sonnambula."

German music was heard when seven performances of two operas were given, "Czar und Zimmermann" (4), "The Bartered Bride" (3).

The ballet divertissement, "Hungary," was also given and one single performance of Converse's "Pipe of Desire" and Bayer's "Wiener Walzer."

The New Theatre was opened on November 16, 1909, to opera with a performance in French of Massenet's "Werther" (1892), a lyric drama in four acts and five tableaux. The music has both charm and melody.

Geraldine Farrar was charming in the title role and M. Clement, a French tenor, made his first appearance in America as Werther, making a very favorable impression by his singing with good taste and feeling. Others who appeared for the first time were Alma Gluck as Sophie, Dinh Gilly as Albert, and Egisto Tango, a new conductor.

This opera was first produced in Vienna in 1892 and had its initial performance in New York at the Metropolitan in 1894, with Jean de Reszke as Werther and Emma Eames as Charlotte.

A musical delight was heard on November 26, when Rossini's (1792-1868) "Barber of Seville" (1824) was heard. Lydia Lipkowska made a youthful and piquant looking Rosina and her voice was charming. M. Bonci made an admirable Almaviva and M. Campanari an incomparable Figaro.

Forgotten for a quarter of a century, "Czar und Zimmermann" (Czar and Carpenter), a comic opera in three acts, text and music by Gustav Albert Lortzing (1801-1851), was presented on November 30.

This amusing work was written in 1837 and was heard for the first time in America at Niblo's Garden, in 1859. It is a rollicking piece, with both spirit and melody.

There is but one important female role in it, that of Marie, charmingly sung by Bella Alten. Mr. Whitehill made a good Peter the First; the largest share of the work falls to the character of Van Bett the Burgomaster, which was ably and humorously played by Otto Goritz. The others were Albert Reiss as Peter Iwanow, Adolf Muhlmann as General Lefort, Carl Jorn as Marquis de Chateauneuf and Marie Mattfeld as Widow Browe.

Pantomime got a trial at this house when "L'Histoire d'un Pierrot," in three acts, with music by Mario Costa, was given its first American production on December 28. It did not prove an attraction, though the parts were well and gracefully performed. Sachetto was Pierrot, Lucette de Lievin was Luisette and Sarracco was Pochinet.

An appreciative audience listened to Auber's (1782-1871) "Fra Diavolo," on January 11, in the French version, without recitatives. This opera comique is perhaps his best work, and though it was written and heard first in 1830, still retains its charm and freshness. Bella Alten as Zerline, the innkeeper's daughter, sang with good taste. Clement made an entertaining Fra Diavolo, and Reiss and Goritz were very amusing as the two brigands.

"Maestro di Cappella," a one-act bouffe by Ferdinando Paer (1771-1839), composed part of the bill at this house on December 9. There is no real value in the music of this composition. Pini-Corsi, as Barnaba, furnished the comedy. The other two characters were taken by Alma Gluck as Gertrude and Angelo Bada as Bonetto.

Another piece that found its way into favor was Lecocq's (1832), "La Fille de Madame Angot" (1872), on December 14. This delightful comic opera introduced Jeanne Maubourg, a Brussels soprano, who showed a pleasing and expressive voice, though the tone frequently showed unsteadiness. Edmond Clement sang beautifully as Ange Pitou and Cecile Roma delighted as Amarante.

New Yorkers made the acquaintance of a new opera on February 8, 1910, when "L'Attaque du Moulin" (The Attack on the Mill) (1893), a lyric work in four acts, book by Louis Gallet, after Emile Zola, and music by Alfred Bruneau (1857). The theme of this opera is the last war between France and Germany, with a love story interwoven. The music is fairly attractive and the part given to Marie Delna, that of Marceline written especially for her, was admirably sung. The real interest of the drama centres in Mariler, sung well by Gilly. Clement, as Dominique, sang with feeling and finish of style.

Altogether the performances at this house were artistically mounted and well sung. Crowded houses were few however and the house closed to opera, for the season, on April 1, with a performance of Cavalleria Rusticana, with Mme. Fremstad. The New Theatre is out of the operatic field.

Manhattan Opera House—On August 31, 1909, Mr. Hammerstein opened the Manhattan Opera House for a preliminary season of opera for the public at popular prices. This new venture met with a fair amount of artistic success, but with a financial deficit of about $50,000. Opening with Verdi's "Aida" (1871), in which the new Spanish tenor, Federico Carasa, made his debut as Rhadames; it continued for nine weeks.

Marguerite Sylva made her first appearance on September 1 as the heroine of Georges Bizet's (1838-1875) "Carmen" (1875), and Halevy's (1799-1862) "La Julve" (1835), which was produced for the first time at the Manhattan, introduced Eva Grippon, a French dramatic soprano, and Jean Duffault a French tenor, on September 9.

The fourth in his series of educational opera was Donizetti's (1797-1848) "Lucia" (1835), with Lalla Miranda in the title role.

Other operas given were "Cavalleria Rusticana" (1890), "Pagliacci" (1892), "Les Contes d'Hoffmann" (1880) "Carmen" (1875), "Trovatore" (1853), "Bohemian Girl" (in English), "Traviata" and "The Prophet" (1849); among the artists were Georges Lucas, Giuseppe de Bernardo, Alice Baron, Henri Scott, Wilhelm Beck, Mme. d'Alvarez, Mme. Duchene and Taty-Lango.

Mr. Hammerstein made a new departure in giving light opera, for which he especially engaged French singers. This experiment did not meet with the success expected. Lecocq's (1832) "La Fille de Madame Angot" (1872), with its tuneful score the first of the series, was performed on November 16; Mlle. Layas, a mezzo soprano, as Amarante, and Mme. Delmores as Clairette, the heroine delighted the audience. The second opera, given on November 27, was "La Mascotte" (1880), a work by Edmond Audran (1842-1901). "Les Dragons de Villars" (1856), by Maillart (1817-1871), proved another attraction. Mme. Walter-Villa, as Rosa Friquet, showed her voice and acting to advantage and Devries was a capital Sylvain.

The Planquette (1848-1903) operetta, "The Chimes of Normandy" (1877), was given by the Opera Comique Company for the first time on December 4. The charming melodies were delightfully received. Delmores did well as Serpolette, the good-for-nothing; Blondel sang and acted well the character of Gaspard, the miser, while Crabbe distinguished himself as the Marquis of Corneville.

On November 8, 1909, the fourth season of grand opera under the management of Oscar Hammerstein opened at the Manhattan Opera House with the first performance in America of Massenet's "Herodiade" (1881), which is composed from the book of Paul Millict and Henri Gremont, and was produced in Brussels in 1881. This work was one of the successes of the year. It was staged well and the scenes were realistic and spectacular. Throughout the opera are interesting solos and pretty, charming music. Lina Cavalieri in the role of Salome sang well and was at her best in her duet with the Prophet in the dungeon. Renaud

as Herod and Dalmores as John the Baptist deserved the highest praise. The other characters were Gerville-Reache, who made a good Herodias, Vallier as Phanuel the astrologer, Crabbé as Vitellius and Nicholay as the High Priest. Henriques De la Fuente ably conducted.

The second novelty of the season, "Sapho" (1897), which was given for the first time in this country on November 17, is a "piece lyrique" by Henri Cain and M. Bernede after the novel of Alphonse Daudet; the music by Jules Massenet (1842). This work is tuneful and of pleasing quality, yet there is but very little really important music in it and cannot be counted among the great works of the composer. It appeared as though it had been hurriedly prepared, though the dramatic ability shown by Mary Garden as the heroine, Fanny Le Grand, the artist's model, was amazing and impressive, and Dalmores, in the role of the young artist-student, sang with fervor and effect. Trentini as Irene, Jean's cousin; Alvarez, Lackin, Dufranne, Vallies and Villa completed the excellent cast.

Another of Massenet's pleasing works to be given its American premiere was "Griselidis" (1901), a miracle play in three acts, with a prologue. It was tastefully staged and brilliantly performed. Mary Garden as Griselidis equaled her many successes and sang exceptionally well and acted the simple, medieval maid with mystic subtlety. Huberdeau as Satan was not a very convincing devil. Dufranne as the Marquis sang beautifully, as did also Dalmores as Alain, and Walter-Villa was a lively Flaming, Satan's spouse.

Donizetti's "La Fille du Regiment" (The Daughter of the Regiment) (1840) was sung for the first time at the Manhattan, and for the first time in New York since 1902, on November 22. It is a very tuneful opera comique with pretty melodies and a droll story. Tetrazzini in a new role, that of Marie the vivandiere, furnished enjoyment and admiration, especially in her love duet with John McCormack, in the character of Tonio, the soldier.

Mme. Carmen-Mells, who has beauty, a fine voice and dramatic ability, proved an additional prize to the forces of the Manhattan. She was introduced to the New York public on November 26 in the role of Tosca, the heroine of Puccini's (1858) music drama, making an instant success.

The first attempt at giving Wagnerian opera by Mr. Hammerstein was made when "Tannhauser" was given on December 10 in French. But the public did not care for Wagner in French by artists who were French or Italian. It was, however, a novelty. The setting might have been better done, but Zenatello s singing in the title role could not be surpassed. Renaud's Wolfram was a fine impersonation, but Mazarin did not come up to the standard and made an unsatisfactory Elisabeth.

A sumptuous revival of "Samson and Delilah" (1877) was given January 28, 1910. This Saint-Saens (1835) opera was well rendered and effectively staged. Mme. Gerville-Reache gave a finished performance and showed her voice to perfection in this role. M. Dalmores sang Samson M. Dufranne was the High Priest of Dagon and De la Fuente conducted with his usual skill.

The operatic event of the year was the production f Strauss's much heralded music drama, "Elektra," on February 1. This weird and wonderful opera is from Gautier-Villar's French version of Hugo von Hoffmanstall's tale of the ancient Greek tragedy f Agamemnon. While this work made a sensation in Europe when given at Dresden a year previous, it caused a great stir when presented in this country and for the first time anywhere in French.

Its success was owing mostly to the excellent voice and dramatic ability of Mme. Marlette Mazarin, a French dramatic soprano, a great tragedienne and singer, whose interpretation of the woman crazed by hate and vengeance for the murder of her father, Agamemnon, the Homeric king in the Trojan war, held the audience spellbound.

Entering shortly after the raising of the curtain, to the close, one hour and a half, there being but one act and one scene, she was constantly upon the stage and seldom silent or inactive.

The music is weird and compelling. There are several beautiful passages, such as her duo with Orestes. Forty-five themes or leit-motives are counted in the analysis of this musical score, of which the lightest is the waltz theme of Chrysothemis. The orchestra numbered 113 men and was efficiently conducted by Henriques De la Fuente, whose remarkable reading of the score deserves credit.

The climax of this drama is when Elektra reveals the acme of frenzy, hate and triumph in a mad dance of death. Gerville-Reache as Klytemnestra was not impressive and was replaced in later performances by Mme. Doria. At the first performance of this work in Dresden, January 25, 1909, Mme. Schumann-Heink created the part of Klytemnestra.

From vaudeville to grand opera in less than six months was accomplished by a promising young American tenor, Orville Harrold, who met with immediate success on his first appearance in opera on February 18. As Canio in "Pagliacci" he showed excellent enunciation and a beautifully pure voice, full and liquid in quality.

"La Navarraise" (1894), was brought forward on February 28. This one-act blood-and-thunder melodrama by Massenet was carefully revived by an admirable cast.

A revival was given on March 11 of Claude Debussy's (1862) poetic "Pelleas et Melisande" (1902). In this delightful "dream drama" Mary Garden portrayed the youthful Melisande beautifully and skilfully and she rendered her share of the music excellently. Emma Trentini was the boy Yniold, M. Huberdeau the talkative but good natured Arkel, Dufranne the husband, Golaud, and Dalmores the Pelleas.

The closing innovation of the season was Delibes' (1836-1891) "Lakme" (1883) with Tetrazzini in the title role. This single performance served to show the prima donna's enlarged repertory.

Of the thirty operas presented by Mr. Hammerstein during twenty weeks, eighteen were French and had sixty-three performances, nine Italian with forty hearings, and three German, heard fourteen times, all of the last named being sung in French by French singers.

Jules Massenet's works held the list in the number of works and the number of presentations they were given. It was a great year for this composer. His music has color, though it rarely expresses the emotion intended in the underscore. It lacks warmth and passion of feeling.

"Lucia," on March 26, 1910, with Mme. Tetrazzini and Messrs. McCormack and Sammarco, closed the season.

"Manon" in French, with Geraldine Farrar in the title role, opened the season in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music on November 8.

Boston.—The new Boston Opera House opened on November 8, 1909, with a brilliant performance of Ponchielli's opera, "La Gioconda," with Lillian Nordica in the title role, Louise Homer as Laura, Florencio Constantino as Enzo and Meltschik made her first appearance in Boston as La Cieca. Arnoldo Conti directed.

The Manhattan Opera Company, on March 28, 1910, at the Boston Theatre, gave "Elektra," with Mme. Mazarin, and "Lucia" on March 29.

The Metropolitan Opera Company presented "Aida," with Caruso, at the Boston Opera House on March 28, and "Madama Butterfly" on March 29.

Chicago.—Those who won special favor during the four weeks of opera in this city were the Swedish baritone, John Forsell, who was unknown to the American public, and was not heard in this country in opera until he sang Tonio in "Pagliacci" on Wednesday of the closing week. Miss Nielsen, in the second performance of "La Boheme," won admiration, and Mr. Jadlowker was recognized as a gifted tenor.

Slezak was a big drawing power and won the regard of his listeners whenever he appeared. Others who succeeded in impressing the audiences with their art were Fremstad, Clement, Farrar, Caruso, Gadski, Destinn, Scotti, Alda, Amato and Soomer.

London—Grand opera at Covent Garden opened on April 23 and lasted until July 30. In addition to a repertory, two complete cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" and two performances of "Tristan and Isolde" were given.

Among the artists who were engaged for the season were Emmy Destinn, Zorah Dorly (Brussels), Nellie Melba, Lalla Miranda, Luisa Tetrazzini, sopranos; Kirkby-Lunn, Edna Thornton, contraltos; Charles Dalmores, Walter Hyde, Riccardo Martin, John McCormack, Nicolo Zerola, Carl Stratz, tenors; Armand Crabbe, Mario Sammarco, Anton Van Rooy, Edmond Burke, J. Bourbon, basses and baritones.

The conductors were Cleofonte Campanini, Maurice Frysara, Ettore Panizza, Percy Pitt and Dr. Hans Richter.

"Elektra" was given during the Beecham season, on February 19, 1910. Edyth Walker sang the title role, while another American, Frances Rose, took the part of Chrysothemis.

Paris—On May 19 a public rehearsal of "Aida" was given at the Chatelet and was a triumph for the Metropolitan company and especially for its director, Gatti-Casazza. Caruso sang Rhadames, Emmy Destinn was Aida, Amato was Amonasro and Louise Homer was Amneris. All were enthusiastically received and were in excellent voice.

The first performance of Puccini's "Manon Lescaut," on June 9, was warmly received. There was unbounded enthusiasm for Puccini, who was present, and for the conductor, Toscanini, as well as for the artists who sang the leading roles. The title part was sung by Signorina Lorgi, a newcomer in the operatic field, except in Italy; Caruso was Des Grieux.

During May and June five operas were presented and each one was performed three times: "Aida," "Cavaliera," "Pagliacci," "Otello," "Falstaff" and "Manon Lescaut."

Berlin—"Foia," Arthur Nevin's new opera, based on North American Indian themes before the discovery of America by Columbus, was the first American opera ever presented in Europe. It was heard at the Royal Opera House of Berlin on April 23, causing quite a stir and criticism in that stronghold of music, Germany.

A brilliant audience greeted the beautifully staged and magnificently rendered work. Three solo roles were successfully sung by Americans, Natoya, the leading feminine part, being sung by Mrs. Francis McClellan; Natorsi was portrayed by Putnam, Griswold and Sinyi by Miss Lucy Gates. Foia, the title role, was represented by Herr Kirchoff, and the character of the villain, Sumatsi, was played by Herr Bischoff.

Mr. Walter McClintock, an American lecturer, suggested the story. He spent some years among the Black Feet tribe, and Mr. Nevin, while with him, studied their language and music. Mr. Randolph Hartley wrote the libretto. The orchestra was conducted by Dr. Muck.

Caruso began a three-night engagement on October 24, 1910, in "Aida" at the Royal Opera House, and received a rousing welcome.

Rome—Two new operas by Leoncavallo were performed in Rome within four days of each other, "Maia," in three acts, libretto by Paul de Choudens, at the Costanzi Theatre, on January 15, and "Malbruk," in three acts, libretto by Nessi, at the Nazionale Theatre, on January 19.

"Malbruk" is a work of the highest order in the line of comic opera. The music is bright and melodious and the libretto shows cleverness. It was a success mostly owing to the excellence of the Maresca company which played it. Elodia Maresca as the wife of Malbruk did especially well.

THE FOLLOWING IS A REVIEW OF THE OPERA FOR SEASON 1910-1911 UP TO TIME OF ALMANAC GOING TO PRESS.

With Mr. Gatti-Casazza as the sole director, the Metropolitan Opera House opened its doors for the season on November 14, 1910.

A sumptuous revival of Gluck's "Armide" was given in French. This classical work was first produced at the Academie Royale de Musique, Paris, in 1777, making it just one hundred and thirty-three years old, and it was never before heard in America, though often sung abroad.

"Armide" is a story of the First Crusade, taken from Tasso's epic poem, "Jerusalem Delivered." In When the Crusaders reached Damascus, Armide, niece of Hidraot, King of Damascus, finds that one of them, Renaud by name, not only does not pay her homage, but hates her. Renaud is banished from the army, and while wandering alone is discovered by Armide, who, intending to slay him, finds her hate turned to love, and by enchantment wins him, and they are transported to a magic garden. Being sent for by the leader of his army, Godfrey de Bouillon, Renaud answers the call and returns, leaving Armide, who disappears with the destruction of her enchanted palace.

One of the strongest scenes in the opera is Armide's invocation of the spirit Hate after finding she was unable to win Renaud's love.

Lasting more than three hours, the work is in five acts and seven scenes, which were staged with picturesque beauty. The scenery is from the Paquereau studio in Paris.

The music, which has many charming passages throughout the score, is also a bit dull and monotonous. The whole work lacks reality and human interest and is not likely to equal "Orfeo ed Euridice" in popularity.

The principal character, Armide, is a difficult one and was well acted and sung by Olive Fremstad. Caruso, as Renaud, did not have the opportunity, as the music runs, to use his voice to advantage, and he scarcely looked the part of a warrior. Alma Gluck made a lovely La Plaisir (Spirit of Pleasure); Louise Homer, as La Haine, sang and acted with power, and Amato, in the character of Hidraot, showed all the beauty and lusciousness of his fine voice.

Dinh Gilly, as the Chevalier Danois, and Bada, as Artemidore, were satisfactory Knights, and Leonora Sparkes, as Sidonie, and Jeanne Maubourg, completed the especially good cast. To Conductor Arturo Toscanini is due especial credit for the powerful wielding of his baton and the tasteful rendering of the score.

A fine performance of Wagner's "Tannhauser" was rendered on the second night of the season, November 16. Berta Morena made her reappearance after a year's absence, as Elisabeth, and her beautiful interpretation of the woman, saintly yet human, was received with enthusiasm.

Stezak repeated his triumph of the previous year and sang with fervor and effect, and Fremstad as Venus, made a lasting impression by her distinctive singing. It was a pleasure to hear the smooth, resonant notes of Walter Soomer in the character of Wolfram, and Alfred Hinckley did well as Landgrave. A new addition to the cast was William Hinshaw, an American, who, as Biteroff, was favorably received. Alfred Hertz conducted with skill.

On November 17 "Aida" was heard, with a favorable cast in excellent voice. Caruso, as Rhadames, showed an improvement, and his singing of "Celeste Aida" was tastefully done. Emmy Destinn repeated her success as Aida, and Louise Homer sang the part of Amneris gloriously. Others in the cast were Amato, who sang his best as Amonasro, Didur as Ramfis, and Reis Portia as the Priestess.

The American debut of Lucy Weidt, the Vienese dramatic soprano, and of Basil Ruysdael, an American bass, took place on November 18.

"Die Walkure," with new scenery, served to introduce these newcomers to the public. Miss Weidt as Brunnhilde, fell short of the standard of excellence set by other artists in the same role. In the first act she showed improvement, and in the scene of her punishment by Wotan sang well and showed ability to act. Ruysdael as Hunding, sang well, though nervousness was apparent. Hertz admirably conducted.

In her best voice, Geraldine Farrar made her first appearance of the season at the matinee performance of "Madame Butterfly" on November 19. As Mimi in Puccini's lovely work "La Boheme," on November

21, she made a decided hit and portrayed the heroine with remarkable skill and put into the impersonation feeling and charm. Her voice is a delight. Jadlowker's first appearance here as Rodolfo was finely done. This Russian tenor not only sang with effect, but showed a true interpretation of the character. In the remainder of the cast were Scotti as Marcello, Didur as Schaunard, De Segurola as Colline, and Pini-Corsi as Benoit, the landlord.

A holiday matinee of "Parsifal" was given on November 24, with Burrian as Parsifal, Fremstad as Kundry, and Goritz as Klingsor. Witherspoon and Hinshaw, newcomers in the cast, as Gurnemanz and Titurel respectively, were a decided improvement, and Amato sang Amfortas better than ever before. Hertz conducted.

On the evening of November 24 Nellie Melba, the Australian prima donna, after six years absence, returned to receive an ovation, and well she deserved it. As Gilda in Rigoletto she sang with all the beauty and freshness of voice, and her rendering of "Caro Nome" was exquisite. If anything her acting was better than ever. Another event of the performance was the appearance for the first time on Broadway of the great French baritone, Renaud. And what a Rigoletto he makes! No better representative of the stricken jester exists. Into this part he puts all the strength and elegance of his art. Constantino, as the Duke, sang well, and with Marianne Flahault, Marie Mattfeld, Helen Mapleson, Begue and Bada completed the cast.

A capable performance of "Lohengrin" was given on November 28. Morena's Elsa was beautiful, and Jadlowker as Lohengrin was impressive. Hinshaw showed his ability to act and sing, and this was his first appearance here as the Herald. Hinckley made an unsatisfactory King. Alfred Hertz conducted.

As Violetta in "Traviata" Melba made her second appearance on November 29 and sang with brilliancy. There was the pleasure of hearing also John McCormack for the first time at the Metropolitan, and as Alfredo his lovely, fresh tenor voice was a delight. Carlo Galeffi was a new Germont (debut) and Jeanne Maubourg was Flora. Podesti conducted.

"Il Trovatore" was heard for the first time this season on December 1, with Marie Rappold as Leonora. She sang well, but without any particular distinction. Slezak was Manrico. Amato as the Count used his voice to advantage, and Louise Homer as Azucena made an imposing and appealing gypsy.

On Friday night December 2, "Madama Butterfly" was repeated. In the cast were Geraldine Farrar in the title role, Rita Fornia as Sazuki, Helen Mapleson as Kate Pinkerton and Riccardo Martin as B Pinkerton.

A double bill was heard on Saturday afternoon, December 3, consisting of "Cavalleria Rusticana," followed by "Pagliacci." Alma Gluck made her debut as Nedda in "Pagliacci."

For the first time on any stage Giacomo Puccini's latest opera, "La Fanciulla del West" (The Girl of the Golden West), was heard on December 10. This opera is based on the play by David Belasco. Both the dramatist and composer were present.

The repertoire as outlined included operas of all schools sung in French, German, Italian and English. The schedule of new operas was announced as follows: Gluck's "Armide," Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West," to the libretto of David Belasco: "Koenigskinder" by Engelbert Humperdinck, the composer of "Haensel und Gretel," libretto by Ernst Rosmer. The latter two novelties were to be given under the direction of the composer.

"Parsifal" was given two holiday performances, and there will be one cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." Other novelties and revivals include Bonito's "Mefistofele," Dukas's "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue," Goldmarck's "The Cricket on the Hearth," Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," Leone's "L'Oracolo," Mascagni's "L'Amico Fritz," Mozart's "Don Giovanni," Puccini's "Manon Lescaut," Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell," "Il Signor Bruschino," Leroux's "Le Cheminean," Blech's "Versiegelt," Wolff-Ferrari's "Le Donne Curiose," Jean Nougues's "Quo Vadis." The ballets are Delibes's "Coppelia," "Grisele," music by Adam, plot by Theophile Gauthier, and Saint-Saens's "Javotte."

The newcomers in the company are Mmes. Inga Oerner, Luisa Villani and Lucie Weidt, sopranos; Mmes. Constance Milestone and Assunta Lugli, mezzo-sopranos; Leopoldo Jaricci, Robert Lassalle, Salvatore Sciaretti and Dimitri Smirnoff, tenors; George Baklanoff, Carlo Galeffi and William Hinshaw, baritones; Leon Rothier and Milispaugh Ruysdael, bassos.

The conductors are Messrs. Arturo Toscanini, Alfred Hertz, Vittorio Podesti and Josef Pasternack.

The directors of the Metropolitan Opera House are Edmund L. Baylies, Rawlins L. Cottenet, Paul D. Cravath, T. De Witt Cuyler, Robert Goelet, George J. Gould, Eliot Gregory, Frank G. Griswold, Eben D. Jordan, Otto H. Kahn, C. H. Mackay, Ed. T. Stotesbury, W. K. Vanderbilt, Harry P. Whitney and Henry R. Winthrop.

Mr. Hammerstein produced at the Manhattan Opera House on September 30, 1910, "Hans, the Flute Player," in English. It is a comic opera in three acts and a prologue, music by Louis Ganne, book by Maurice Vacaire and Georges Mitchell.

"Hans, the Flute Player," is distantly related to the German "Rat Catcher of Hamelin." Hans, by playing his magic flute, filled the mythical town of Milkatz with mice, drowned the cats and caused dismay to the people because of their having lapsed from dolimaking to commercialism. By this same flute he restored the doll industry and also united a pair of lovers who had difficulties because of the clash between art and trade.

The music is melodious and charming and through it run catchy little melodies. A waltz introducing act two and a march for the ballet are especially tuneful.

Sophie Brandt made a charming Lisbeth and sang with spirit and vivacity. Georges Chadel, of the Paris Opera Comique, was brought over by Mr. Hammerstein to create the role of Hans in New York, a part which was written for him and which he played many times abroad. He has a high baritone voice, and together with a pleasing presence won the audience immediately.

Olive Ulrich, as Ketchen, sang and danced prettily, and Frank Pollack, as Yoris the lover, was warmly received and sang his solos effectively.

Alice Gentle as the wife, Frau Pippermann, was lively and humorous. The ballet, in sabots and striped stockings and later as the dolls, made a beautiful scene. Altogether the opera was artistically staged and the parts well sung.

Others in the cast were George Callahan as Pippermann, Frank Doane as Van Pott and Frank Coombs as Willum.

Another of Mr. Hammerstein's successes, "Naughty Marietta," was produced at the Broadway Theatre on October 7. This new comic opera is by Victor Herbert, book by Rida Johnson Young. The music is tuneful and of true worth.

The book amounts to very little. Marietta d'Altena runs away from a convent in Paris to New Orleans to escape a marriage without love. Donning boy's clothing and after many adventures she meets the man of her choice and reveals her identity.

Emma Trentini, as Marietta, had an opportunity to show her excellent voice, and, together with her personal charm and finished style of acting, captivated the audience. Orville Harold as Capt. Warrington, who wins the hand of Marietta, displayed his fine tenor voice to advantage, and the music of the opera afforded this opportunity.

Another member of the former Manhattan Opera Company, Marie Duchene, in the part of Adah, a colored slave brought out all the richness of her contralto voice in "'Neath the Southern Moon." Edward Martindel as Etienne, a pirate, did well. Others in the cast were: Kate Elinore as Lizette; Harry Cooper as Simon O'Hare, an adventurer; William Frederic as the Governor, and James Murray as Rudolfo.

Statistics of Education.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Statistician of the United States Bureau of Education.)

States and Territories, 1909.	Income in 1909.				Libraries, Bound Volumes.	Value of Scientific Apparatus.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Productive Funds.	Benefactions for Endowment.
	From Tuition Fees.	From Productive Funds.	From U. S. Government.	Total Income.					
North Atlantic Division.									
Maine	$116,449	$97,309	$61,000	$440,177	$213,716	$190,804	$1,856,198	$3,441,372	$533,552
N. Hampshire	144,947	116,943	61,000	628,965	120,381	164,300	1 992,000	3,000,000	74,106
Vermont	48,018	62,301	61,000	291,626	137,159	118,100	1,128,800	1,218,482	181,465
Massachusetts	1,482,804	1,491,984	60,000	4,272,826	1,267,622	1,969,666	17,665,094	34 400,477	918,039
Rhode Island	115,465	172,566	61,000	542,927	203,471	244,809	1,688,716	3,466,741	54,574
Connecticut	540,513	757,349	48,000	1,855,622	700,110	710,751	7,754,465	13,120,262	1,319,163
New York	2,238 861	1,556,346	904,484	11,935,750	1,669,579	4,260,963	44,355 651	41,835,327	856,296
New Jersey	242,998	260,713	61,000	852,794	261,388	245 500	1,277,000	5,360,726	1,037673
Pennsylvania	1,503,696	590,406	61,000	3,811,362	934,283	3,124,452	17,935,143	20,784,493	331,812
South Atlantic Division.									
Delaware	574	4,980	61,000	75,578	17,800	87,800	156,000	83,000	0
Maryland	160.934	225,209	605,828	1,189,383	291,050	455,000	11,711,000	4,762,000	20 000
D. of Columbia	238,976	20,719	67,200	505,529	236,530	1,062,979	2,895,717	405,497	6,600
Virginia	208,723	175,136	89,333	1,200,944	283,176	595,029	4,173,404	3,665,543	971,908
West Virginia	55,366	10,070	54,000	346,404	61,343	119,000	1,020,000	338,704	65,000
N. Carolina	211,148	103,451	61,000	844,599	190,161	280,490	2,465,303	1,558,814	0
S Carolina	66,973	60,468	43,500	709,998	155,477	514,079	2,087,398	997,074	25,092
Georgia	68,962	33,761	85,833	561,671	128,000	586,500	1,585,325	791,051	6,377
Florida	28,237	43,435	43,500	257,723	20,700	134,074	429,156	697,256	12,250
South Central Division.									
Kentucky	149,647	72,726	29,925	534,120	115,397	267,745	1,549,277	1,936,281	23,528
Tennessee	301,275	179,812	69,750	1,036,756	226,566	434,283	3,207,273	3,846,959	184,146
Alabama	103,365	81,020	45,280	548,708	63,500	139,243	1,057,010	1,408,892	15,000
Mississippi	69,819	39,978	61,000	724,450	60,888	350,851	1,515,050	1,399,638	10,000
Louisiana	121,761	78,848	45,380	361,381	106,160	223,223	2,343,839	2,945,755	0
Texas	228,463	174,228	41,250	1,115,036	162,800	643,276	3,863,905	2,681,343	2,000
Arkansas	64,955	10,360	51,454	346,816	52,165	241,100	702,000	319,875	0
Oklahoma	19,383	9,220	57,500	425,497	54,600	293,500	525,300	327,500	250
North Central Division.									
Ohio	625,716	442,457	35,000	2,711,842	879,779	1,819,023	11 928,509	13,591,369	630,094
Indiana	639,245	213,609	61,000	1,925,121	382,900	1,008,276	6,717,500	4,237,607	305,525
Illinois	1,627,241	1,213,989	61,000	5,887,076	1,004,230	2,891,820	13,066,402	25,934,979	631,104
Michigan	463,887	198,010	61,000	2,216,611	435,412	1,644,845	4,314,889	3,345,546	149 194
Wisconsin	264,623	147,105	61,000	1,962,519	257,381	825,588	4,110,657	3,091,892	414,024
Minnesota	248,761	115,323	60,000	1,687,665	236,250	658,407	3,680,546	2,419,719	44,615
Iowa	410,487	214,834	61,000	2,168,340	355,633	1,322,554	5,936,335	5,608,450	737 276
Missouri	370,132	364,709	58,813	1,622,808	404,411	1,146,574	8,242,307	6,611,142	462,169
North Dakota	16,122	89,038	61,000	508,541	56,537	513,000	1,165,000	3,011,543	70,000
South Dakota	66,601	35,124	61,000	420,104	56,660	295,285	1,231,405	480,271	15,000
Nebraska	149,716	60,977	61,000	932,915	147,907	431,939	1,798,687	1,287,033	44,870
Kansas	292,493	92,682	61,000	1,350,946	290,836	892,553	4,130,079	1,680,240	69,505
Western Division.									
Montana	10,796	22,434	61,000	267,196	28,800	121,500	558,000	1,107,161	0
Wyoming	886	10,768	61,000	115,858	26,000	127,500	270,000	34,362	424
Colorado	158.114	45,982	61,000	766,427	172,500	568.146	2,333,637	1,233,315	125,000
New Mexico	4,052	2,425	61,000	203,761	25,023	113,157	292,900	21,565	0
Arizona	2,767	538	61,000	152,764	12,000	58,609	197,176	10,500	0
Utah	29,525	53,629	61,000	370,386	51,325	214,988	775,019	218,920	0
Nevada	1,450	5,800	61,000	269,950	16,140	105,541	400,188	145,400	0
Idaho	2,000	36,125	61,000	285,104	20,300	104,829	415,200	356,284	100,000
Washington	60,541	49,268	61,000	1,107,912	93,877	403,061	1,849,000	861,914	150,928
Oregon	54,624	50,284	61,000	500,682	69,258	199,538	1,010,750	732,901	37,700
California	353,449	1,060,314	61,000	2,850,485	450,009	829 890	8,493,662	29,958,078	184,082
N. Atlantic Div.	$6,533,781	$5,105,917	$1,378,484	$24,722,109	5,657,709	$11,027,145	$95,753,067	126,637,883	$5,306,740
S. Atlantic Div.	1,039,893	677,229	1,107,194	5,691,829	1,365,227	3,834,951	26,523,304	13,298,919	1,107,227
S. Central Div.	1,058,688	646,132	401,539	5,093,094	842,076	2,597,235	14,763,654	14,866,263	234,924
N. Central Div.	5,174,964	3,187,857	702,813	23,394,488	4,507,976	13,449,964	66,722,316	71,262,791	3,573,376
Western Div.	678,204	1,331,567	671,000	6,890,525	965,232	2,846,739	16,635,532	34,680,400	598,134
United States.	14,485,530	10,948,702	$4,261,030	$65,792,045	13338230	$33,756,034	219,997,873	260,736,256	10,820,401

Statistics of Education.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Statistician of the United States Bureau of Education.)

States and Territories, 1909.	Number of Institutions.	Professors and Instructors		Students.									
		Total Number.		Preparatory Departments.		Collegiate Departments.		Graduate Departments		Professional Departments.		Total Number.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
North Atlantic Division.													
Maine	4	161	8	0	0	1,303	363	13	4	220	0	1,547	367
New Hampshire	3	140	6	108	0	1,317	13	30	0	65	0	1,520	13
Vermont	3	113	0	0	0	588	177	5	1	175	0	768	178
Massachusetts	12	1,481	21	208	5	6,464	577	605	61	2,295	97	9,582	742
Rhode Island	2	107	8	23	5	826	199	60	31	0	0	942	235
Connecticut	4	478	5	50	20	2,816	37	353	39	680	0	3,984	182
New York	26	2,432	119	6,857	388	10,609	2,273	1,412	495	3,631	134	23,322	5,665
New Jersey	6	279	8	416	41	2,021	1	96	0	57	0	2,573	42
Pennsylvania	31	1,568	94	2,409	754	12,684	1,729	478	129	3,136	76	16,190	2,886
South Atlantic Division.													
Delaware	2	27	2	32	28	214	46	0	0	0	0	246	74
Maryland	11	422	28	816	125	1,792	111	109	24	405	37	2,912	310
District of Columbia	7	536	28	470	117	927	365	153	17	2,003	20	3,489	521
Virginia	14	347	21	907	168	2,703	142	70	0	640	10	4,082	380
West Virginia	8	97	21	332	162	720	206	92	0	110	0	1,144	607
North Carolina	13	341	31	851	628	2,574	312	102	4	489	0	3,926	887
South Carolina	12	188	18	838	532	1,897	97	39	15	69	0	2,843	644
Georgia	13	181	30	913	496	1,910	300	8	5	248	8	3,122	1,004
Florida	3	53	31	260	294	154	64	8	0	27	5	476	388
South Central Division.													
Kentucky	11	324	53	1,069	467	1,163	340	23	4	979	6	3,448	966
Tennessee	20	603	103	2,094	1,432	1,864	1,004	54	26	2,309	64	6,272	2,616
Alabama	6	169	0	294	10	1,262	49	59	1	273	1	1,885	61
Mississippi	6	144	11	907	379	1,206	160	28	5	189	1	2,330	445
Louisiana	6	264	14	853	225	946	65	207	35	822	3	2,833	389
Texas	15	420	70	1,295	704	3,407	1,054	11	4	966	128	5,009	2,238
Arkansas	7	161	40	698	393	764	418	5	2	244	3	1,702	814
Oklahoma	6	165	43	613	377	766	430	9	5	121	9	1,471	813
North Central Division													
Ohio	35	1,251	253	2,732	1,302	6,287	3,757	152	130	1,444	41	10,842	6,809
Indiana	18	859	94	1,710	824	6,086	3,550	203	61	1,638	32	8,641	4,520
Illinois	29	1,583	362	4,064	1,845	6,869	4,015	1,267	630	3,732	217	16,224	9,146
Michigan	11	514	69	467	154	4,347	1,474	115	83	1,536	44	6,386	1,976
Wisconsin	10	595	58	877	128	3,000	1,254	209	58	640	24	5,727	1,804
Minnesota	9	337	69	1,358	443	2,145	1,468	81	53	1,150	31	4,850	2,167
Iowa	26	634	260	1,761	1,229	4,043	2,510	154	125	1,108	107	7,934	5,327
Missouri	20	725	82	2,033	626	3,274	1,428	173	47	1,408	23	6,932	2,927
North Dakota	4	116	22	433	256	242	122	8	2	166	9	1,376	492
South Dakota	7	136	55	437	419	470	280	15	10	90	3	1,206	1,191
Nebraska	9	334	114	755	694	2,080	1,799	94	64	385	10	3,603	2,811
Kansas	19	596	170	2,226	1,404	2,867	1,905	84	67	578	60	6,333	4,625
Western Division.													
Montana	3	46	15	112	68	263	157	5	3	0	0	429	277
Wyoming	1	21	12	51	36	41	53	5	4	0	0	97	92
Colorado	7	396	62	370	120	1,739	1,090	121	53	467	16	2,738	1,507
New Mexico	3	46	11	198	98	115	44	5	10	0	0	337	156
Arizona	1	22	10	69	40	42	40	5	5	0	0	116	89
Utah	3	123	31	828	498	608	549	7	9	47	1	1,433	826
Nevada	1	23	8	46	49	106	95	2	1	0	0	154	171
Idaho	2	42	16	184	128	192	100	1	2	0	0	377	230
Washington	6	227	35	632	265	1,490	979	49	27	241	27	2,723	1,420
Oregon	9	244	60	404	234	1,216	544	29	11	333	17	2,091	1,201
California	10	895	57	1,355	394	3,955	2,292	202	245	731	25	6,242	3,059
North Atlantic Division	91	6,759	263	9,071	1,216	35,628	5,369	3,052	760	10,252	309	60,460	10,301
South Atlantic Division	82	2,556	270	5,419	2,880	12,291	1,643	559	65	4,026	63	22,240	4,845
South Central Division	77	2,250	344	7,803	3,887	10,378	3,520	209	82	5,894	205	24,810	8,352
North Central Division	197	7,980	1,578	18,862	9,024	41,725	23,562	2,555	1,336	13,926	600	80,054	43,384
Western Division	46	2,086	317	4,249	1,920	9,757	5,753	431	370	1,789	86	16,737	9,056
United States	493	20,861	2,722	45,391	18,607	113,779	39,847	6,835	2,613	36,896	1,263	204,201	75,908

The Common Schools of the United States.

States and Territories, 1907 1908.	Pupils Enrolled.	Per Cent. of Population Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	Total No. of Teachers. *
N. Atlantic Div				
Maine	132 533	18 38	93 483	6 879
N Hampshire	64 036	14. 57	49 398	2,999
Vermont	65 781	18. 65	48,606	3 915
Massachusetts	524 319	16 80	429.394	14 778
Rhode Island	78.410	15. 34	58 606	2 314
Connecticut	183 785	17 70	138,979	5,025
New York	1.364.630	15 97	1,062.571	42,588
New Jersey	402.866	17. 51	289,167	10 279
Pennsylvania	1,231,200	17. 25	951,670	34,013
S. Atlantic Div.				
Delaware a	39 546	20 00	27,116	891
Maryland	236.656	18 14	159,474	5,387
Dis of Columbia	53 385	16 82	43,090	1,583
Virginia	375 977	18 67	234.313	9 828
West Virginia	255.059	22 86	165 103	8 282
North Carolina	497 716	23 54	308.488	10 550
South Carolina	319 614	21 43	231 289	6 436
Georgia	508.403	20 18	322.053	10 896
Florida	134 722	20. 32	94,987	3 597
S. Central Div.				
Kentucky	441.377	18 56	293 691	9 809
Tennessee	507 887	22 85	342 505	10,005
Alabama	386.478	18 57	249.030	7,757
Mississippi	466.860	26 52	252,949	9,446
Louisiana	254 861	16 01	179.314	6,966
Texas	812.293	21 96	525.772	19,010
Arkansas	366.054	25.10	232 670	8.297
Oklahoma	297.075	19 76	175 673	9,891
N. Central Div.				
Ohio	859 744	18 91	640 092	26 955
Indiana	531.731	19 16	422 116	16.671
Illinois	988.078	17 58	760 457	28 524
Michigan	529 352	20 06	434.452	17 407
Wisconsin	465.306	20 01	309 415	14.659
Minnesota	430 748	20. 35	323 061	14,430
Iowa	512.581	23 23	363 565	27 950
Missouri	701 830	20 12	487 366	17 998
North Dakota	131 590	25 70	90 419	6 364
South Dakota	117 609	24 13	72 368	5.555
Nebraska	280 581	26 24	191 152	10 355
Kansas	392,009	23 18	290 904	12,985
Western Div.				
Montana	51.346	15 86	35.422	1,907
Wyoming	21 390	19 92	15.238	899
Colorado	160 268	25.01	104 269	5,291
New Mexico	43,647	19 54	26,844	1,065
Arizona	27,023	17 93	16,928	645
Utah	82.086	24.91	61 697	2.106
Nevada	9 761	23 06	6 910	414
Idaho	69,969	31.75	53 057	2,052
Washington	198 214	30 64	142 275	6 524
Oregon	107,493	21 71	94,333	4,243
California	348,093	20 45	262,552	10,222
N. Atlantic Div.	4 047 560	16 75	3.121 874	122,790
S Atlantic Div.	2 421,078	20 63	1 565,913	57,420
S. Central Div	3,532 885	21.16	2.251 604	81,181
N. Central Div.	5.941.149	20 17	4,385,362	199 853
Western Div.	1.119,290	22 92	819.525	35,368
United States	17,061.962	19. 62	12.144.278	496, 612

* Males, 104 673. Females, 391.939. (a) Estimated.

Professional Schools in the United States.

Years.	Theological Schools.			Law Schools.			Medical Schools.* Regular.			Medical Schools.* Homœopathic.		
	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.
900 1901.	150	988	7.567	100	1,106	13,642	123	3,876	24,199	21	639	1.812
901 1902	148	1,034	7,343	102	1,155	13,912	123	4,084	24 447	20	649	1.551
902-1903	153	1,031	7,372	99	1,158	14,057	118	4,025	24,847	19	666	1,462
903 1904	153	1.055	7,392	95	1,167	14,302	122	4.253	24,694	19	666	1.289
904 1905.	156	1.094	7,411	96	1.190	14,714	120	4,532	24,012	18	640	1.129
905 1906	150	1.103	7,968	98	1,274	15,411	123	4,877	24 927	18	703	1.083
906-1907.	162	1,236	9,178	101	1,209	16,700	124	5 642	22,022	18	654	1.102
907 1908.	156	1 348	9,583	108	1,424	18,069	121	6,342	21,237	18	858	1.034
908-1909.	162	1,350	10,218	109	1,343	18.553	116	6,802	20.519	17	780	997
	Dental Schools.			Schools of Pharmacy.			Nurse Training Schools.			Veterinary Schools.		
900 1901.	57	1.184	8,308	58	522	4.429	448	..	11,599	12	189	461
901 1902.	56	1 197	8,420	59	590	4.427	545	..	13,252	11	174	576
902-1903	54	1.164	8.298	61	595	4,411	552	..	13,779	11	168	671
903-1904.	54	1,191	7.325	63	611	4 457	724	..	17.713	11	165	795
904-1905.	54	1.161	7,149	67	629	4,944	862	..	19 824	12	217	1,269
905-1906.	56	1.329	6.876	66	623	5.145	974	..	21,052	12	204	1.445
906-1907.	57	1,346	6.919	71	690	5.047	1 023	..	21.119	13	231	1.692
907-1908	56	1,595	6.519	75	760	5.567	1,026	..	26,457	15	285	2.239
908 1909	55	1.609	6 17?	78	802	5.999	1 096	..	29,320	19	373	2.677

* There were also 11 Eclectic and Physiomedical Schools, with 375 instructors and 642 students in 1908-9.

School and College Enrolment in 1909.

Grades.	Number of Pupils. Public.	Private.	Total.
Elementary (primary and grammar)	* 16,500,000	* 1,300,000	* 17,800,000
Secondary (high schools and academies)	863,026	171,801	1,034,827
Universities and colleges	65,779	117,565	183.344
Professional schools	12,619	53.164	65.783
Normal schools	74,370	7,918	82,288
City evening schools	379.052	.....	379.052
Business schools	.....	146 288	146 288
Reform schools	39.877	.....	39.877
Schools for deaf	12.206	566	12.771
Schools for blind	4,413	.....	4,413

Grades.	Number of Pupils. Public.	Private.	Total.
Schools for feeble-minded	17,549	927	18 476
Government Indian schools	31.463	.....	31.463
Schools in Alaska supported by the Government	3,738	.....	3,738
Schools in Alaska supported by incorporated municipalities	*3,500	.....	*4.500
Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions	*	*15.000	*15,000
Private kindergartens	.....	*106.000	*106.000
Miscellaneous (art, music etc.)	.....	*50,000	*50.000
Total for United States	18.008,591	1,969,229	19,977,820

* Estimated.

Principal Universities and Colleges of the United States.

TABLE ONE.

THE statistics embraced in this table were communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Presidents of the respective institutions, and represent their condition at the close of 1910.

Persons writing to the different institutions for catalogues should inclose postage stamp for reply, and also indicate the reason for request.

Organized.	Colleges. For explanation of signs, see page 496.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students.*	Volumes in Library
1896	Adelphi College†	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	C. H. Levermore, Ph.D.	30	450	14,000
1859	Adrian College†	Adrian, Mich.	Meth. Prot.	Rev. B. W. Anthony, D. D.	25	225	8,000
1876	Ag. & Mech. Col. of Tex.	College Sta., Tex.	Non-Sect.	Robert T. Milner	52	1,005	21,250
1872	Alabama Poly. Inst. †	Auburn, Ala.	Non-Sect.	Chas. C. Thach, A.M., LL.D.	64	760	24,000
1866	Albany College†	Albany, Ore.	Presbyter'n	H. M. Crooks, A. B.	11	160	8,000
1861	Albion College†	Albion, Mich.	Meth. Epis.	Samuel Dickie, LL. D.	26	476	20,000
1881	Albright College†	Myerstown, Pa.	Evangelical	John Francis Dunlap, A. M.	21	188	6,000
1871	Alcorn A. & M. Col. †§	Alcorn, Miss.	Non-Sect.	Levi J. Rowan, Ph. D.	20	500	3,000
1836	Alfred University†	Alfred, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Boothe C. Davis, Ph. D	30	337	24,140
1815	Allegheny College†	Meadville, Pa.	Meth. Epis.	William H. Crawford, D.D.	18	350	22,000
1886	Alma College†	Alma, Mich.	Presbyter'n	Rev. A. F. Bruske, M.S., D.D.	26	280	24,000
1885	Am. Intern'l Col. †(*dd*)	Springfield, Mass.	Non-Sect.	.....	...	...	...
1893	American Univ. † (*y*).	Harriman, Tenn.	.....	Amos L. Edwards, B.L.	8	230	5,000
1891	American Univ. †	Washington, D. C.	Meth. Epis.	Franklin Hamilton, Ph. D.	...	....	20,000
1821	Amherst College	Amherst, Mass.	Non-Sect.	George Harris, LL. D.	49	502	100,000
1855	Amity College †	College Springs, Ia	Non-Sect.	Robt. A. McConagha, A. B.	9	200	1,500
1853	Antioch College†	Yellow Springs, O.	Non-Sect.	S. D. Fess, LL. D.	16	253	12,000
1872	Arkansas College†	Batesville, Ark.	Presbyter'n	Eugene R. Long, Ph.D.	10	140	5,500
1885	Ark. Cumberland Col. †	Clarksville, Ark.	Presbyter'n	G. D. Crawford, D. D.	9	218	4,000
1893	Armour Inst. Tech'y.	Chicago, Ill.	Non-Sect.	F. W. Gunsaulus, D.D., LL.D	65	1,400	25,000
1878	Ashland College † (*y*).	Ashland, O.	Brethren	Edwin E. Jacobs	14	225	5,000
1867	Atlanta University †§.	Atlanta, Ga.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. B.	23	376	14,000
1820	Auburn Theol. Sem'y	Auburn, N. Y.	Presbyter'n	Rev. G. B. Stewart, D. D.	12	62	33,726
1869	Augsburg Seminary	Minneapolis, Minn	Lutheran	Sven Oftedal	9	56	8,000
1860	Augustana College†	Rock Island, Ill.	Lutheran	Gustav A. Andreen, Ph. D.	37	515	25,930
1858	Baker University†	Baldwin, Kan.	Meth. Epis.	Lemuel H. Murlin, D. D.	32	681	20,000
1355	Baldwin University†	Berea, O.	Meth. Epis.	G. A. Reeder, D. D.	26	490	12,000
1889	Barnard College† (*d*)	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	W. T Brewster, A.M. (A. D.)	77	719	6,000
1863	Bates College†	Lewiston, Me.	Non-Sect.	George C. Chase, D. D., LL. D.	23	450	31,875
1845	Baylor University†	Waco, Tex.	Baptist	Samuel P. Brooks, LL. D.	70	1,404	23,432
1880	Bellevue College†	Bellevue, Neb.	Non-Sect.	Stephen W. Stookey, LL. D.	17	153	5,801
1846	Beloit College†	Beloit, Wis.	Non-Sect.	Edward Dwight Eaton, D.D.	31	410	45,200
1871	Benedict †§	Columbia, S. C.	Baptist	Rev. A. C. Osborn, D.D.	25	622	7,900
1855	Berea College† (*y*)	Berea, Ky.	Non-Sect.	Wm. G. Frost, Ph. D., D. D.	73	1,221	24,000
1881	Bethany College†	Lindsborg, Kan.	Lutheran	Rev. E. F. Pihlblad, A. M.	40	898	10,000
1840	Bethany College†	Bethany, W. Va.	Disciples	Thos. E. Cramblet, D. D.	19	342	11,000
1859	Blackburn College†	Carlinville, Ill.	Presbyter'n	Walter H. Bradley, Ph. D.	11	150	4,000
1863	Boston College	Boston, Mass.	R. Catholic	Rev. Thos. I. Gasson, S. J	80	865	42,000
1869	Boston University†	Boston, Mass.	Meth. Epis.	W. E. Huntington, D. D.	158	1,566	32,000
1794	Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me.	Undenom'l	Wm. De Witt Hyde, D.D.	64	398	97,927
1857	Bowdon College †	Bowdon, Ga.	Non-Sect.	V. D. Whatley, A. M.	9	415	3,500
1880	Bridgewater College†	Bridgewater, Va.	Dunkard	John S. Flory, Ph. D.	18	200	9,500
1878	Brigham Young Col. †	Logan, Utah	Latter Day	James H. Linford, B.S., B. D.	30	600	6,000
1764	Brown University (*k*).	Providence, R. I.	Non-Sect.	W. H. P. Faunce, D. D.	95	993	165,000
1885	Bryn Mawr Col. †	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Non-Sect.	M. C. Thomas, Ph. D., LL. D.	60	425	60,000
1870	Buchtel College†	Akron, O.	Non-Sect.	Rv. A. B. Church, D. D., LL. D.	20	297	9,000
1846	Bucknell University†	Lewisburg, Pa.	Baptist	John H. Harris, LL. D.	48	703	30,500
1850	Butler College	Indianapolis, Ind.	Non-Sect.	Thos. Carr Howe, Ph. D.	18	481	16,000
1903	Campbell College†	Holton, Kan.	U. Brethren	Thos. D. Crites, D. D.	16	442	3,000
1870	Canisius College	Buffalo, N. Y.	R. Catholic	Augustine A. Miller, S. J.	25	473	26,500
1854	Carleton College†	Farmington, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	R. C. Glover	10	150	1,500
1866	Carleton College†	Northfield, Minn.	Non-Sect.	Donald J. Cowling, D.D.	27	318	24,750
1900	Carnegie Tech. School	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Non-Sect.	A. A. Hammerschlag, (Dir.)	155	2,224	250,000
1851	Carson & Newman C. †	Jeff. City, Tenn.	Baptist	M. D. Jeffries, M. D., D. D.	25	454	2,000
1846	Carroll College† (*u*)	Waukesha, Wis.	Presbyter'n	Wilbur O. Carrier, D.D.	17	270	7,000
1870	Carthage College†	Carthage, Ill.	Lutheran	Rev. H. D. Hoover	15	150	8,333
1881	Case Sc. Appl. Science	Cleveland, O.	Non-Sect	Charles S. Howe, Ph. D.	38	499	6,000
1889	Catholic Univ. Am. (*f*).	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic	Rt. Rev. T. J. Shahan, D. D.	45	300	70,000
1894	Cedarville College†	Cedarville, O.	Ref. Presb.	Rev. D. McKinney, D. D.	15	79	3,500
1853	Central University†	Pella, Iowa	Baptist	.....	15	275	6,000
1819	Central University (*y*)	Danville, Ky.	Non-Sect.	Rev. F. W. Hinitt, Ph. D., D. D.	50	400	22,000
1864	Central Wesleyan Col. †	Warrenton, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	Otto E. Kriege, D. D.	22	329	10,000
1891	Charles City Col. †	Charles City, Iowa.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Frank E. Hirsch, D.D.	15	225	3,000
1785	Charleston College	Charleston, S. C.	Non-Sect.	Harrison Randolph, LL.D..	10	74	18,639
1851	Christian Bros. Col.	St. Louis, Mo.	R. Catholic	Brother Justin, LL.D.	35	480	12,000
1871	Christian Bros. Col.	Memphis, Tenn.	R. Catholic	Rev. Bro. Edward, F. S, C.	18	310	....
1853	Christian Univ. †	Canton, Mo.	Christian Ch	Carl Johann, A. M., LL. D.	13	173	5,000
1842	Citadel Mil. Col.	Charleston, S. C.	Non-Sect.	Col. O. J. Bond	13	255	6,000
1869	Claflin Univ, †§	Orangeburg, S. C.	Methodist	L. M. Dunton, A. M., D. D.	40	748	5,000
1902	Clark College	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Edmund C. Stanford, Ph. D.	25	195	10,000
1870	Clark University §	Atlanta, Ga.	Meth. Epis.	S. E. Idleman, A. M., D. D.	24	551	6,000
1889	Clark University†	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect.	G. Stanley Hall, Ph. D., LL. D	18	110	45,000
1896	Clarkson School Tech.	Potsdam, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	W. S. Aldrich, M. E.	9	68	4,500

Organized.	Colleges—Table One For explanation of signs, see page 496.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students*	Volumes in Library
1893	Clemson Agri. College	Clemson Col., S.C.	Non-Sect.....	W. M. Riggs, (Act. Pres.) ..	50	653	20,000
1881	Coe College†	Cedar Rapids, Ia...	Non-Sect....	John A. Marquis, D. D.....	31	324	7,875
1820	Colby College†	Waterville, Me	Baptist.....	.....	...	....	....
1819	Colgate University....	Hamilton, N. Y....	Undenom'l.	Elmer Burritt Bryan.....	48	540	57,000
1847	College City of N. Y..	Manh'nBoro,N.Y.	Non-Sect....	John H. Finley, LL. D.....	232	3,736	39,400
1871	Colorado Agr. Col.†...	Ft. Collins, Col....	.....	Charles A. Lory. LL. D....	67	878	40,000
1874	Colorado College†.....	Colorado Sp's, Col	Non-Sect....	W. F. Slocum, LL. D. D. D. .	54	715	56,000
1874	Colorado Sc. of Mines†	Golden, Col.....	Non-Sect....	Victor C. Alderson, Sc. D. .	20	375	10,500
1754	Columbia Univ. (d)....	Manh'nBoro,N.Y.	Non-Sect....	N.M.Butler, LL.D., Ph.D...	648	7,463	450,000
1839	Concordia College.....	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Lutheran...	Rev. Martin Luecke.....	11	234	10,000
1890	Converse College†.....	Spartanburg, S. C.	Non-Sect....	Robert P. Pell, Litt. D.....	24	310	3,700
1881	Connecticut Agr. Col.†	Storrs, Ct.....	Non-Sect....	Chas. L. Beach, B. S.....	27	253	11,000
1887	Cooper College†.....	Sterling, Kans	Un. Presb ..	Rev. Ross T. Campbell.....	20	192	2,050
1853	Cornell College†.....	Mt. Vernon, Iowa.	Meth. Epis..	James Elliott Harlan, LL.D.	41	741	33,538
1865	Cornell University†...	Ithaca, N. Y.....	Non-Sect....	J. G. Schurman, LL.D. D.Sc.	636	5,194	383,696
1889	Cotner University†....	Bethany, Neb.....	Christian....	Wm. Oeschger.....	27	387	5,000
1879	Creighton Univ. (a)...	Omaha, Neb.....	R. Catholic.	Rev. E. A. Magevney, S. J.	142	855	25,000
1885	Dakota Wesley. Univ†	Mitchell, S. Dak...	Meth. Epis..	Samuel F. Kerfoot, D. D....	27	568	8,000
1890	Daniel Baker College†	Brownwood, Tex..	Presbyter'n	T. P. Junkin, LL. D.....	19	200	500
1769	Dartmouth College....	Hanover, N. H...	Non-Sect....	Ernest Fox Nichols, LL.D..	117	1,229	120,000
1837	Davidson College	Davidson, N. C...	Presbyter'n	Henry L. Smith, LL.D.....	20	333	20,000
1902	Defiance College†.....	Defiance, O.....	Christian....	.....	...	....	....
1833	Delaware College....	Newark, Del	Non-Sect....	Geo. A. Harter, M. A., Ph.D.	24	165	16,000
1831	Denison University†...	Granville, O.....	Baptist.....	Rev. Emory W. Hunt, D.D.	45	625	30,000
....	De Paul University...	Chicago, Ill	Cong. of Miss	F. X. McCabe, C. M.....	20	200	300
1877	Detroit College.....	Detroit. Mich...	R. Catholic.	R. D. Slevin, S. J.....	23	303	13,000
1837	De Pauw University†.	Greencastle, Ind..	Meth. Epis..	F. J. McConnell, LL.D.....	46	1,053	30,000
1865	Des Moines Col.†	Des Moines, Iowa.	Baptist.....	Loran D. Osborn, Ph.D.....	22	300	6,000
1783	Dickinson College†....	Carlisle, Pa.....	Non-Sect....	Geo. E. Reed, S. T. D., LL.D.	33	545	43,250
1872	Doane College†.....	Crete, Neb	Congregat'l.	David B. Perry, A.M., D. D..	24	247	11,407
1881	Drake University†....	Des Moines, Iowa.	Independ't.	H. M. Bell, A. M.....	145	1,843	22,000
1867	Drew Theol. Sem.....	Madison, N. J	Meth. Epis.	Henry A. Buttz. D. D.....	10	166	114,000
1873	Drury College†.....	Springfield, Mo. .	Non-Sect....	Joseph Henry George, D. D.	32	450	30,000
1900	Eastern College†.....	Manassas, Va.....	Non-Sect....	Hervin W. Roop, LL.D.....	24	205	5,000
1847	Earlham College†	Richmond, Ind..	Friends.....	Robt. L. Kelly, Ph. M.....	30	560	16,000
1855	Elmira College†	Elmira, N. Y.....	Non-Sect....	Rev. A. C. MacKenzie, D.D	16	287	7,390
1890	Elon College†.....	Elon College, N. C.	Christian....	Emmett L. Moffitt, LL. D...	14	194	4,000
1836	Emory & Henry Col..	Emory, Va.....	Meth. Ep. S.	Chas. C. Weaver, Ph.D.....	12	233	11,000
1836	Emory College.	Oxford, Ga.....	Meth. Ep. S.	Rev. James E. Dickey, D.D	15	313	30,000
1882	Emporia College†.....	Emporia, Kan....	Presbyter'n	Henry C. Culbertson, B.D...	17	376	12,000
1839	Erskine College†.....	Due West, S. C....	Ref. Presb..	James S. Moffatt, D. D.....	10	153	11 000
1855	Eureka College†.....	Eureka, Ill.....	Non-Sect....	Alex. C. Gray, A. M.....	23	200	10.000
1867	Ewing College†.....	Ewing, Ill.....	Baptist.....	J. A. Leavitt, D.D.....	15	....	13,000
1895	Fairmount College†..	Wichita, Kan.....	.....	H. E. Thayer, D. D., B. D....	20	341	31,000
1888	Fargo College†.....	Fargo, N. Dak....	Non-Sect....	Chas. C. Creegan, D.D.....	25	376	5,700
1882	Findlay College†.....	Findlay, O	Ch. of God...	Rev. C. I. Brown, A.M., D.D.	17	300	2,100
1866	Fisk University† §....	Nashville, Tenn ..	Undenom'l.	George A. Gates, D.D.....	35	462	9,000
1846	Fordham University.	Fordham, N. Y. C.	R. Catholic..	Rev. David J. Quinn, S. J....	157	825	75,000
1881	Fort Worth Univ.†....	Fort Worth, Tex..	Meth. Epis.	Wm. Fielder, D. D.....	62	1,190	3,350
1906	F'nk Hughes Col.†	Clifton, Tenn.....	Undenom'l.	W. E. Johnston, A. B.	16	200	200
1787	Franklin & Marshall.	Lancaster, Pa.....	Ref. in U. S.	Henry H. Apple, D.D.....	28	438	41,856
1834	Franklin College†....	Franklin, Ind.....	Non-Sect....	Melville E. Crowell.....	14	275	18,000
1825	Franklin College†....	New Athens, O	Non-Sect....	A. M. Campbell, D. D.....	10	89	3,000
1898	Friends University†..	Wichita, Kan.....	Friends.....	Edmund Stanley, A. M.....	17	400	9,000
1851	Furman University...	Greenville, S. C....	Baptist.....	.....	...	....	....
1864	Gallaudet College†....	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect....	Percival Hall, M.A.	19	67	5,000
1817	General Theol. Sem..	Manh'nBoro,N.Y.	Prot. Epis..	Rev. W. L. Robbins, Dean..	17	117	49,985
1848	Geneva College†.....	Beaver Falls, Pa....	Ref. Presb..	Rev. W. Henry George, A.B.	14	358	4,180
1829	Georgetown College†.	Georgetown, Ky..	Baptist.....	Arthur Yager.....	19	255	12,000
1789	Georgetown Univ.....	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic.	Rev. Joseph J. Himmel, S.J.	143	1,165	107,000
1821	Geo. Washington Un.†	Washington, D.C.	Non-Sect....	Chas. H. Stockton (act. pres.)	189	1,387	32,245
1888	Georgia Sc. of Tech...	Atlanta, Ga.	Non-Sect....	Kenneth J. Matheson.....	53	816	6,000
1885	Goucher College†.	Baltimore, Md....	Meth. Epis.	Eugene A. Noble, L. H. D...	28	368	30,000
1895	Graceland College†....	Lamoni, Ia.	Latter Day..	J. A. Gunsolley (Act. Pres).	14	164	5,750
1892	Grand Island Coll. †...	Grand Island, Neb	Baptist.....	George Surtherland, D. D....	20	262	8,246
1838	Greensboro Col. †.....	Greensboro, N. C ..	Meth, Ep. S.	Mrs. Lucy H. Robertson....	18	225	2,000
1892	Greenville College†...	Greenville, Ill.....	Free Meth...	Eldon G. Burritt.....	20	342	5,000
1891	Greer College†.....	Hoopeston, Ill....	Non-Sect....	E. L. Bailey, B. S., M.S., B.O.	10	....	....
1847	Grinnell College†.....	Grinnell, Ia.....	Non-Sect....	John H. T. Main, Ph. D.....	50	620	43,000
1876	Grove City College†...	Grove City, Pa....	Non-Sect....	Rev. I. C. Ketler, Ph. D., D. D.	28	631	6,500
1888	Guilford College†.....	Guilford Col., N.C.	Friends.....	Lewis L. Hobbs, A. B., A. M.	12	260	3,060
1862	Gustav. Adolph. C.†...	St. Peter, Minn...	Lutheran....	Peter A. Mattson, D.D., Ph.D.	26	407	11,000
1812	Hamilton College.....	Clinton, N. Y.....	Non-Sect....	M. W. Stryker, D.D., LL.D..	19	187	51,000
1854	Hamline Univ.†.....	St. Paul, Minn. (x).	Meth. Epis.	Rev. G. H. Bridgman, D.D...	16	300	10,000
1776	Hampden-SidneyCol.	Hamp.-Sidney, Va	Presbyter'n	Rev. Henry T. Graham.....	9	110	18,000
1868	Hampton Inst.† (j)...	Hampton, Va.....	Non-Sect....	Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D....	112	1,374	27,000
1833	Hanover College†.....	Madison, Ind.....	Non-Sect....	Wm. A. Millis, LL.D.....	16	225	21,000
1834	Hartford Theol Sem †	Hartford, Ct.....	Congregat'l.	W. D. Mackenzie, D. D.....	24	60	92,000
1636	Harvard Univ.(l)	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-Sect....	Abbott Lawrence Lowell...	618	4,046	850,278
1882	Hastings College†.....	Hastings, Neb....	Presbyter'n	A. E. Turner, LL. D.....	13	200	4,500
1833	Haverford College....	Haverford, Pa....	Friends.....	Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL.D	22	150	55,000
1856	Hedding College†.....	Abingdon, Ill.	Meth. Epis.	.....	...	....	....

Organized.	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 496.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students*	Volumes in Library
1850	Heidelberg Univ. †.....	Tiffin, O.....	Ref. in U. S.	Chas. E. Miller, D. D.	25	337	16,000
1890	Henderson College...	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Meth. Ep. S.	John H. Hinemon, M. A...	15	212	2.000
1884	Hendrix College †.....	Conway, Ark.....	Meth. Ep. S.	A. C. Millar, A. B.....	12	200	3.000
1894	Henry Kendall C.† ..	Tulsa, Okla.....	Presbyter'n	Seth R. Gordon, D. D.....	16	150	5.000
1857	Highland Univ.†.....	Highland, Kan....	Presbyter'n	Wm. C. T. Adams, A. M....	24	418	17.000
1855	Hillsdale College†. ..	Hillsdale, Mich...	Non-Sect....	Jos. W. Mauck, A. M., LL.D.	23	305	12,194
1850	Hiram College†.....	Hiram, O	Non-Sect....	Miner Lee Bates, A.M., Ph.D	7	128	5.000
1849	Hiwassee College†....	Hiwassee Col., Tn	Meth Ep. S.	Eugene Blake, D. D.....	24	90	47,240
1822	Hobart College.....	Geneva, N. Y.....	Non-Sect....	L. C. Stewardson, LL. D....	30	515	36,000
1843	Holy Cross College...	Worcester, Mass..	R. Catholic.	Rev. Thos. E. Murphy, S. J.	20	400	16,500
1866	Hope College †.....	Holland, Mich....	Ref. of Am.	Gerrit J. Kollen, A.M., LL.D	12	350	5,000
1889	Howard Payne Col. †.	Brownwood, Tex.	Baptist.....	Robt. H. Hamilton, A. M .	105	1,245	26,607
1867	Howard Univ.†(*c*)...	Washington, D.C.	Undenom'l.	Wilbur P. Thirkield, LL.D.			
1863	Huron College.....	Huron, S. Dak....	Presbyter'n	.....			
1829	Illinois College†.....	Jacksonville, Ill..	Presbyter'n	C. H. Rammelkamp, Ph. D	19	276	16,000
1857	Ill. State Norm. Univ.†	Normal, Ill.....	Non-Sect....	David Felmley, LL. D.....	66	2,474	21.000
1850	Ill. Wesley. Univ.† (*y*)	Bloomington, Ill..	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Theodore Kemp, D.D.	50	740	10.000
1847	Immac. Con. Col.....	New Orleans, La..	R. Catholic..	Rev. Emile Mattern, S. J.	15	345	40,000
1820	Indiana University†..	Bloomington, Ind.	Non-Sect.....	Wm. L. Bryan, Ph. D., LL. D	83	2,103	77,212
1868	Iowa State College†...	Ames, Iowa.....	Non-Sect....	Edgar W. Stanton, (Act.)...	143	1,650	27,000
1842	Iowa Wesley. Univ.†.	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Meth. Epis.	Edwin A. Schell. Ph. D.....	27	434	10 000
1910	Jackson College‡.....	Medford, Mass....	Non-Sect....	.....	...	...	....
1901	James Millikin Univ.†	Decatur, Ill.	Presbyter'n	A. R. Taylor, Ph.D , LL.D.	60	1,110	4,600
1884	John B. Stetson Un.†..	De Land, Fla.....	Non-Sect....	Lincoln Hulley, Ph D., LL.D	48	484	15.000
1876	Johns Hopkins U. (*i*).	Baltimore, Md....	Non-Sect...	Ira Remsen, LL.D., Ph. D.	198	755	148,000
1876	Juniata College†.....	Huntingdon, Pa..	Baptist.....	M. G. Brumbaugh, LL. D .	26	423	22,000
1855	Kalamazoo College†..	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Baptist.....	A. G. Slocum	13	172	14,075
1896	Kansas City Univ.†...	Kansas City, Kan..	Meth. Prot..	D. S. Stephens, D. D.....	64	445	3,000
1896	Kansas Wesleyan U.†.	Salina, Kan.....	Meth. Epis..	Rev. Robert P. Smith.....	44	.	11,000
1862	Kans. State Agr. Col.†	Manhattan, Kan..	Non-Sect...	Henry J. Waters.....	168	2,305	36.434
1860	Ky. Wesleyan Col.†...	Winchester, Ky...	Meth. Ep. S.	Jno. J. Tigert, B.A.....	9	155	7,500
1824	Kenyon College.....	Gambier, O.	Prot. Epis...	Rev. W. F. Peirce, M.A., LHD	18	135	45,000
1890	Keuka College†.....	Keuka Park, N. Y.	Disciples....	Jos. A. Serena, A. B.....	17	126	10,000
1837	Knox College†... ...	Galesburg, Ill.....	Undenom'l.	Thomas McClelland. D. D ..	31	651	12,000
1875	Knoxville College†§...	Knoxville, Tenn..	United Pres.	Ralph W. McGranahan, D. D	32	468	3.000
1832	Lafayette College ..	Easton, Pa.....	Presbyter'n	Rev. E. D. Warfield, LL.D..	43	500	37.000
1837	Lake Erie College†...	Painesville, O....	Non-Sect...	Vivian B. Small, A. M.....	28	221	10,000
1876	Lake Forest College †.	Lake Forest, Ill....	Presbyter'n	John S. Nollen, Ph. D.....	20	205	25,000
1872	Lander College‡.....	Greenwood, S. C..	Methodist...	Rev. John O. Willson, D. D.	16	205	5.520
1829	Lane Theol. Seminary	Cincinnati, O.....	Presbyter'n	Wm. McKibbin, D. D , LL.D	6	53	23,200
1863	La Salle College.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	R. Catholic..	Rev. Brother Abdas.....	14	153	22,000
1847	Lawrence Univ.†.....	Appleton, Wis....	Undenom'l.	Samuel Plantz, Ph.D., D.D	41	639	26,876
1856	Leander Clark Col.†..	Toledo, Ia.....	U. Brethren.	Franklin E. Brooks.....	18	302	6.000
1855	Lebanon†.....	Lebanon, O.....	Non-Sect....	Rev. Floyd Poe, A.M.....	15	150	10.000
1866	Lebanon Valley Col.†.	Annville, Pa.....	U. Brethren.	Rev. Law. Keister, A. B...	21	227	6.500
1866	Lehigh University....	S. Bethlehem, Pa..	Non-Sect...	Henry S. Drinker, LL.D	67	615	125,000
1891	Leland Stanford Jr.†..	Stanford Unv., Cal	Non-Sect...	David Starr Jordan, LL D. .	154	1.617	140 000
1869	Leland Univ. § † (*y*)...	New Orleans, La..	Non-Sect.. .	R. W. Perkins, M. A.....	68	1,724	4 000
1856	Lenox College. †.....	Hopkinton, Iowa.	Presbyter'n	E. E. Reed, D. D.....	16	101	10 000
1874	Liberty College‡.....	Glasgow, Ky.....	Baptist.....	Robert E. Hatton, A. M. ..	20	200	3,000
1865	Lincoln College†.....	Lincoln, Ill.....	Presbyter'n	J. H. McMurray, Ph. D....	16	301	7.000
1897	Lincoln Mem'l Un.†..	Cu'b'd Gap, Tenn.	Non-Sect....	George A. Hubbell, Ph. D...	17	546	6 000
1854	Lincoln University§..	Lincoln Univ. Pa..	Presbyter'n	John B. Rendall, D. D.....	14	195	18 000
1851	Lombard College†....	Galesburg, Ill.....	Univ'rsalist	Lewis B. Fisher, D.D., LL.D.	13	120	7.000
1860	Louisiana State Un†..	Baton Rouge, La..	Non-Sect....	Thomas D. Boyd, LL.D....	56	620	29 000
1852	Loyola College.....	Baltimore, Md....	R. Catholic.	F. X. Brady, S. J.....	25	329	41,000
1909	Loyola Univ. (*m*).....	Chicago, Ill.....	R. Catholic.	A. J. Burrowes.....	183	1,020	46,400
1861	Luther College.....	Decorah, Iowa....	Lutheran....	.....	...	...	...
1885	Macalester Col. †....	St. Paul, Minn....	Presbyter'n	T.M. Hodgman, A. B., LL.D.	27	310	11.600
1863	Manhattan College...	Manh'n Boro, N.Y.	R. Catholic..	Rev. Bro. Jerome, F. S. C	25	275	12 350
1835	Marietta College†.. ..	Marietta, O.....	Non-Sect....	Alfred T. Perry, A. M., D. D.	29	411	60 000
1864	Marquette Univ.†.....	Milwaukee, Wis...	R. Catholic.	Rev. James McCabe, S. J....	191	1 636	28.000
1856	Maryland Agri. Coll..	College Park, Md..	Non-Sect....	Rev. Silvester, LL. D.....	30	210	9,000
1819	Maryville College†....	Maryville, Tenn .	Presbyter'n	Samuel T. Wilson, D. D.....	37	609	15 000
1863	Mass. Agri. College†.	Amherst, Mass...	Non-Sect....	Kenyon L. Butterfield.....	44	430	32.600
1861	Mass. Inst. Tech.†....	Boston, Mass.....	Non-Sect....	Richard C. MacLaurin, LL.D	241	1.481	86.554
1829	McCormick Th. Sem..	Chicago, Ill.....	Presbyter'n	Rev. J. G. K. McClure, D. D.	13	151	34,235
1828	McKendree College†.	Lebanon, Ill.....	Meth. Epis..	John F. Harmon, D. D.....	12	190	8.000
1857	McMinnville College†	McMinnville, Ore.	Baptist.....	Rev. L. W. Riley, A.B.....	16	216	4.500
1809	Miami University†...	Oxford, O	Non-Sect....	Guy P. Benton, D.D., LL.D.	55	1.178	30,000
1857	Mich. Agri. College†.	E. Lansing, Mich.	Non-Sect....	J. L. Snyder, M. A., Ph. D	110	1,500	32.066
1885	Mich. Col. of Mines..	Houghton, Mich..	Undenom'l.	F. W. McNair, B. S., D. Sc...	32	266	23,000
1800	Middlebury College†.	Middlebury, Vt....	Non-Sect....	John M. Thomas, D.D.....	20	275	31.392
1887	Midland College†.....	Atchison, Kan....	Lutheran....	Rev. M. F. Troxell, A.M., D.D	14	185	8.000
1882	Milligan College†.....	Milligan, Tenn...	Disciples....	Freder'k D. Kershner, M. A.	16	271	6,000
1885	Mills College.....	Mills College, Cal.	Non-Sect....	Luella C. Carson, LL. D....	35	135	11,120
1891	Millsaps College†.....	Jackson, Miss.....	Methodist...	David C. Hull.....	13	245	7.000
1857	Milton College†.....	Milton, Wis.....	7th Day Bap	W. C. Daland, A. M., D. D....	14	147	9.260
1880	Mississippi A. & M. C.†	Agric'l Coll., Miss.	Non-Sect....	J. C. Hardy, A. M., LL.D....	60	942	11.525
1826	Mississippi College..	Clinton, Miss.....	Baptist.....	Rv. W. T. Lowrey, D.D., LL.D	13	356	3,000
1889	Missouri Val. Col. † (*y*)	Marshall, Mo.....	Presbyter'n	William H. Black, D. D.....	13	214	1.370
1883	Missouri Wesl. Col.†..	Cameron, Mo.....	Meth. Epis.	Rev. H. R. De Bra, D. D...	22	256	3.500
1856	Monmouth College†..	Monmouth, Ill....	United Pres.	T. H. McMichael, A. M., D.D.	28	435	8,000
1856	Moore's Hill College†	Moore's Hill, Ind.	Meth. Epis.	Harry A. King, S. T. B.....	15	260	5,000

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1807	Moravian Coll. & Th. S.	Bethlehem, Pa....	Moravian...	Augustus Schultze, D. D....	6	64	10,000
1867	Morgan College†§.....	Baltimore, Md....	Meth. Epis.	John O. Spencer, Ph. D.....	24	320	6 000
1894	Morningside Col.†.....	Sioux City, Iowa...	Methodist..	Luther Freeman, D. D.....	36	629	9 000
1885	Morris Brown Col.†§(*y*)	Atlanta. Ga.....	Methodist..	E. W. Lee, A. M.....	31	783	3 000
1893	Mont. State C. A. & M.†	Bozeman, Mont....	Non-Sect....	James M. Hamilton, M. S..	46	421	10,426
1889	Mont. Wesleyan Col.†	Helena, Mont.....	Methodist..	Chas. W. Tenney, A. M.....	13	168	2 000
1887	Mount Angel College.	Mount Angel, Ore.	R. Catholic..	Rev. Ambrose Walsh.....	25	130	12 000
1837	Mt. Holyoke College†.	S. Hadley, Mass...	Non-Sect....	Mary E. Woolley, M. A.....	83	755	43 936
1808	Mt. St. Mary's College	Emmitsburg, Md.	R. Catholic.	Very Rev. D. J. Flynn, LL. D	30	352	12,000
1858	Mt. Union College†...	Alliance, O.....	Methodist..	Rev. W. H. McMaster, M. A	33	520	20,000
1867	Muhlenberg College..	Allentown, Pa....	Lutheran ..	John A. W. Haas, D. D....	19	294	17,500
1837	Muskingum College†.	New Concord, O..	United Pres.	Rev. J. K. Montgomery, D. D	28	475	6 000
1891	N. C. State Nor. & Ind.‡	Greenboro, N. C..	Non-Sect....	J. I. Foust.....	60	613	10 000
1887	Neb. Wesleyan U.†....	University Pl, Neb	Meth. Epis.	Clark Fulmer, (Act. Chan.)	45	866	5 619
1856	Newberry College....	Newberry, S. C...	Lutheran....	J. Henry Harms. M. A.....	18	260	12.000
1784	New Brunswick T. S.	N. Brunswick, N. J.	Reformed ..	Rev. John P. Searle.....	8	40	48,000
1891	New Mexico S. Miner‡	Socorro, N. Mex..	.....	E. A. Drake, A. M.....	8	57	3 000
1873	New Orleans Un.†§...	New Orleans, La.	Meth. Epis.	John Wier, D. D.....	52	930	4.000
1904	New Rochelle Col. (*y*)	New Rochelle, N. Y	Catholic.....	Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, D. D	36	84	2 000
1825	Newton Theol. Inst...	Newton Cent. Mas	Baptist	Rev. George E. Horr, D.D.	11	75	30.000
1830	New York Univ. (*w*) ..	New York City(*w*)	Non-Sect....	John H. MacCracken	328	4.040	100,000
1856	Niagara University...	Niagara Falls, N. Y	R. Catholic	Rev. Edw'd J. Walsh, C. M.	30	325	30.000
1889	Nor. C. Ag. & M. Arts..	Raleigh, N. C.....	Non-Sect..	Daniel Harvey Hill. Litt. D.	48	570	6.500
1870	Normal College†.....	New York City....	Non-Sect....	Geo. S. Davis, LL. D.....	152	1.031	12.705
1891	N. Dakota Agri. Col.†.	Fargo, N. Dak....	Non-Sect....	John Henry Worst, LL. D..	85	1.190	22,500
1861	Northwestern Col.†....	Naperville, Ill....	Evangelical.	.....	..	....	....
1851	Northwestern Univ.†	Evanston, Ill. (*h*)	Meth. Epis..	Abram W. Harris, LL.D....	395	4,106	142,040
1865	Northwestern Univ.†.	Watertown, Wis..	Lutheran....	A. F. Ernst.....	12	241	8,265
1819	Norwich University..	Northfield, Vt....	Non-Sect....	Chas. H. Spooner, LL. D....	14	180	14,000
1833	Oberlin College†.....	Oberlin, O.....	Non-Sect....	Henry C. King, D. D.....	137	1,992	115,000
1887	Occidental College†..	Los Angeles, Cal.	Non-Sect....	John W. Baer, LL. D.....	40	365	7,000
1871	Ohio Northern Un.†..	Ada, O.....	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Albert E. Smith, D. D..	35	1 920	2,500
1870	Ohio State Univ.†....	Columbus, O.....	Non-Sect....	W. O. Thompson, D. D., LL. D.	220	3 275	98.367
1804	Ohio University†.....	Athens, O.....	Undenom'l.	Alston Ellis, Ph. D., LL. D..	67	1.597	31.000
1842	Ohio Wesl'n Univ.†(*y*)	Delaware, O. (*v*)..	Meth. Epis..	Rev. Herbert Welch, D. D.	123	1,248	55.000
1844	Olivet College†.....	Olivet, Mich.....	Non-Sect....	E. G. Lancaster, Ph. D.....	26	260	33,000
1885	Oregon Agri. Col.†....	Corvallis, Ore.....	Non-Sect....	Wm. J. Kerr, D. Sc.....	103	1.592	9 000
1903	Oriental College†.....	Washington, D. C..	Non-Sect....	Helmut P. Holler, Ph. D....	30	100	3 500
1856	Oskaloosa College†...	Oskaloosa, Ia.....	Non-Sect....	Edwin D. Kizer, Ph. D.....	14	170	3 000
1865	Ottawa Univ.†.....	Ottawa, Kan.....	Baptist.....	Rev. S. E. Price, D.D.....	19	393	6 000
1847	Otterbein Univers'y.†	Westerville, O. ...	U. Brethren.	Walter G. Clippinger, A.B..	30	500	13 000
1886	Ouachita College†....	Arkadelphia, Ark.	Baptist.....	H. Simms Hartzog, LL. D...	30	400	12,000
1849	Pacific University†...	Forest Grove, Ore.	Non-Sect....	Wm. N. Ferrin, A. M., LL. D	25	231	15 700
1875	Park College†.....	Parkville, Mo....	Non-Sect....	Lowell M. McAfee. LL. D...	23	345	17.000
1889	Parker College†.....	Winnebago, Minn.	Free Baptist	E. W. Van Aken. A. M	8	50	3.599
1875	Parsons College†.....	Fairfield, Iowa...	Presbyter'n	Willis E. Parsons, D. D....	21	276	5 500
1889	Payne University†§...	Selma, Ala.....	Af. Meth. Ep.	H. E. Archer, M. D.....	12	374	1.000
1875	Peabody C. for Teach'r	Nashville, Tenn..	Non-Sect....	Chas. E. Little.....	28	555	25 000
1873	Penn College†.....	Oskaloosa, Iowa..	.....	D. M. Edwards.....	22	276	9.000
1889	Pennsylvania College†	Pittsburgh, Pa	Undenom'l.	H. D. Lindsay, D. D.	23	128	3.500
1832	Pennsylvania College†	Gettysburg, Pa..	Lutheran....	Wm. Anthony Granville...	22	304	30.050
1862	Penna. Military Col...	Chester, Pa.....	Non-Sect....	Charles E. Hyatt.....	16	120	2.200
1855	Penna. State College†.	State College, Pa..	Non-Sect....	Edwin E. Sparks, LL. D....	165	1,557	40.000
1877	Philander Smith Col.†	Little Rock, Ark..	Meth. Epis..	Rev. James M. Cox. D. D.	24	528	2,000
1854	Polytechnic Institute.	Brooklyn, N. Y....	Non-Sect....	Fred'k W. Atkinson, Ph. D.	41	532	8,500
1887	Pomona College†.....	Claremont, Cal....	Undenom'l.	James A. Blaisdell, D. D....	38	326	14 176
1904	Potomac University †	Washington, D. C.	Undenom'l.	Ernest W. Porter, Ph. D..	18	160	1 000
1887	Pratt Institute†.....	Brooklyn, N. Y....	Non-Sect....	Charles M. Pratt, A. M.....	153	3,773	100.000
1905	Presbyterian Col. †...	Eustis, Fla.....	Presbyter'n	.....	..	....	....
1812	Princeton Theol. Sem.	Princeton, N. J...	Presbyter'n	F. L. Patton, D. D., LL. D....	..	....	....
1746	Princeton University.	Princeton, N. J...	Non-Sect....	John A. Stewart, A. M.....	169	1.400	270.040
1858	Pritchett College†....	Glasgow, Mo.....	Non-Sect....	U. S. Hall, A. B.....	10	135	3.400
1871	Proseminar College ..	Elmhurst, Ill.	Evangelical	Rev. D. Irion, D. D.....	8	149	2,997
1869	Purdue University†..	Lafayette, Ind....	Non-Sect....	W. E. Stone, LL. D.....	156	1,867	29,600
1879	Radcliffe College (*l*)..	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-Sect....	Le Baron R. Briggs, LL. D..	104	485	25,200
1830	Randolph-Macon Col.	Ashland, Va.....	Methodist...	R. E. Blackwell, A. M., LL. D.	18	147	11.500
1893	" Woman's Col....	Lynchburg, Va....	Ind'pd't Bd.	Wm. W. Smith, A. M., LL. D.	42	516	8.600
1887	Redfield College†....	Redfield, S. Dak..	Congrega'l.	Rev. Noah C. Hirschy, A. M.	13	200	7.000
1824	Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	Troy, N. Y.....	Non-Sect....	Palmer C. Ricketts, C. E	53	626	9,343
1892	Rhode Isl. State Col. †	Kingston, R. I....	Non-Sect....	Howard Edwards, M. A....	27	209	14,000
1832	Richmond College†....	Richmond, Va....	Baptist.....	F. W. Boatwright, M. A., LL. D.	28	343	16,000
1876	Rio Grande College†..	Rio Grande, O....	Free Bapt..	Rev. J. M. Davis, D. D., Ph. D	10	175	3.300
1850	Ripon College†.....	Ripon, Wis.....	Non-Sect....	Silas Evans, A. M.....	26	258	18.217
1853	Roanoke College.....	Salem, Va.....	Lutheran....	J. A. Morehead, A. M., D. D.	19	210	24.000
1885	Roch. A. & M. Inst (*c*).	Rochester, N. Y..	Non-Sect....	Chas. B. Gibson.....	60	2 790	2,279
1850	Rochester Theol. Sem.	Rochester, N. Y..	Baptist.....	Rev. A. H. Strong, D. D....	15	167	37,100
1857	Rock Hill College.....	Ellicott City, Md.	R. Catholic.	Bro. Maurice, F. S. C.....	15	150	10.000
1847	Rockford College†....	Rockford, Ill.....	Non-Sect....	Julia H. Gulliver, Ph. D.....	27	174	5.000
1885	Rollins College†.....	Winter Park, Fla.	Non-Sect....	W. F. Blackman, Ph. D.....	20	150	8 000
1883	Rose Poly. Inst.....	Terre Haute, Ind.	Non-Sect....	C. Leo Mees, Ph. D.....	22	190	15,000
1872	Rust University †§....	Holly Springs, Miss.	.....	James T. Docking, Ph. D....	17	446	2,000
1766	Rutgers College.....	N. Brunswick, N. J	Non-Sect....	Rev. W. H. S. Demarest D. D	46	420	61,560
1880	Sacred Heart College	Pra. du Chien, Wis.	R. Catholic.	Rev. Jos. M. Horning, S. J.	25	275	13,200

Organized.	Colleges—Table One. For explanation of signs, see page 496.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.	Students.	Volumes in Library
1851	Santa Clara College...	Santa Clara, Cal..	R. Catholic	James P. Morrissey, S. J....	32	300	27,500
1846	Scarritt Mor'vile C.†	Morrisville, Mo..	Meth. Ep. S.	Rev. Louis C. Perry	14	200	4,000
1857	Scio College†.....	Scio, Ohio.....	Meth. Epis.,	R. Emory Beetham, D. D..	18	350	3,500
1870	Scotia Seminary†$	Concord, N. C.	Presbyter'n	Rev. A. W. Verner, D. D....	19	300	3,600
1856	Seton Hall College....	South Orange, N.J.	R. Catholic	Rev. James F. Mooney, D.D.	21	190	25,000
1870	Shaw University†§....	Raleigh, N. C.....	Baptist	Charles F. Meserve, LL. D..	33	450	5,121
1875	Shorter College†.....	Rome, Ga.....	Baptist.....	A. W. Van Hoose.....	23	225	1,000
1827	Shurtleff College†....	Upper Alton, Ill..	Baptist.....	D.G.Ray, H.C.Tilton, Reg'ts	14	141	12,000
1899	Simmons College†....	Boston, Mass.....	Non-Sect..	H. Lefavour, Ph. D., LL. D...	80	799	12,000
1860	Simpson College†.	Indianola, Iowa ..	Meth. Epis.	Francis L. Strickland.....	24	564	6,000
1872	Smith College†.....	N'hampton, Mass.	Undenom'l.	Marion L. Burton, D. D.....	124	1,620	37,000
1859	S'th'n Bap.Th.Sem...	Louisville, Ky....	Baptist.....	E. Y. Mullins, D.D., LL.D....	9	305	23,000
1856	Southern University†.	Greensboro, Ala...	Meth. Ep. S.	Rev. Andrew Sledd, D. D...	7	130	5,000
1875	Southwe'n Pres. Univ.	Clarksville, Tenn.	Presbyter'n	Wm. Dinwiddie.....	11	124	17,000
1885	Southwestern C.†....	Winfield, Kan	Meth. Epis..	F. E. Mossman, A.M., D. D.	36	488	3,000
1873	Southwestern Univ.†.	Georgetown, Tex.	Meth-Epis..	R. S. Hyer, LL. D.....	63	1,222	16,000
1830	Spring Hill College....	Mobile, Ala.....	R. Catholic.	F. X. Twellmeyer, S. J....	24	185	5,000
1892	State Nor. & Ind. Col.	Greensboro, N. C..	Non-Sect..	Julius I. Faust, LL. D.....	61	613	6,000
1866	State Univ. of Ky.†.	Lexington, Ky....	Non-Sect...	Henry S. Barker	64	721	17,695
1847	State Univ. of Iowa†.	Iowa City, Iowa ..	Non-Sect ...	George E. MacLean, LL.D..	165	2,352	80,000
1889	St. Anselm's College..	Manchester, N. H.	R. Catholic.	Rev. Ernest Helmstetter...	18	130	5,500
1891	St. Bede College.....	Peru, Ill.....	R. Catholic.	Vincent Huber, D. D.....	15	125	8,000
1858	St. Benedict's Col. (*y*).	Atchison, Kan....	R. Catholic.	Rev. Innocent Wolf, O.S.B.	18	250	20,000
1848	St. Charles College....	Ellicott City, Md..	R. Catholic.	Rev. F.X. McKenny, A.M..	18	210	15,000
1871	Stevens Inst. of Tech.	Hoboken, N. J....	Non-Sect ...	A.C.Humphreys, Sc.D.LL.D	36	388	9,500
1847	St. Francis Xavier C..	Manh'n Boro., N.Y	R. Catholic.	Rev.Thos. J.McCluskey, S. J	32	550	50,600
1696	St. John's College ...	Annapolis, Md....	Non-Sect...	Thomas Fell, Ph.D., LL.D..	14	210	10,100
1866	St. John's College.....	Washington, D.C..	R. Catholic.	Bro. F. Andrew.....	14	225	5,800
1857	St. John's Univ.	Collegeville, Minn.	R. Catholic.	Rev. Peter Engel, Ph. D....	36	375	24,000
1873	St. Joseph's College ..	Dubuque, Ia.....	R. Catholic.	Rev. D. M. Gorman, LL.D..	21	295	9,000
1891	St. Joseph's College..	Rensselaer, Ind...	R. Catholic.	Rev. Aug. Leifert, C.P.P.S	20	279	6,000
1858	St. Lawrence Univ.†..	Canton, N. Y.....	Non-Sect...	Rev. Almon Gunnison, D.D.	62	514	22,208
1818	St. Louis Univ.....	St. Louis, Mo.	R. Catholic.	John P. Frieden, S.J.....	210	1,247	70,000
1863	St. Mary's College....	Oakland, Cal	R. Catholic.	Brother Florinus.....	42	300	16 000
1848	St. Mary's College....	St. Mary's, Kan...	R. Catholic.	Rev. A. A. Breen, S. J.....	36	460	22,155
1821	St. Mary's College....	St. Mary, Ky.....	R. Catholic.	Rev. M. Jaglowicz, C.R.....	12	130	6,500
1857	St. Meinrad College...	St. Meinrad, Ind..	R. Catholic.	Rt. Rev. A. Schmitt.....	22	260	22,000
1874	St. Olaf College†.....	Northfield, Minn.	Lutheran ...	Rev. John N. Kildahl.....	30	468	7,900
1890	St. Stanislaus' Col....	Chicago, Ill.....	R. Catholic.	L. J. Zapala, A.M.....	17	186	6,000
1860	St. Stephen's College.	Annandale, N. Y.	Prot. Epis..	William Rodgers, D.D.....	10	61	20,000
1874	St. Viator College.....	Bourbonnais, Ill...	R. Catholic..	J. F. Mahony, D. D.....	38	350	7,000
1865	St. Vincent's College.	Los Angeles, Cal..	R. Catholic.	Jas. S. Glass.....	22	308	4 500
1858	Susquehanna Univ.†.	Selinsgrove, Pa. ..	Lutheran ...	Rev. Chas. T. Aikens, A.M..	22	315	15,000
1869	Swarthmore Col.†....	Swarthmore, Pa..	Non-Sect ...	Joseph Swain, M.S., LL.D..	46	359	35,200
1870	Syracuse University†.	Syracuse, N. Y....	Non-Sect ...	Rev. J. R. Day, S. T. D., LL. D.	250	3,300	80,288
1866	Tabor College†.....	Tabor, Iowa	Congregat'l.	Fred. W. Long, A. M.....	15	237	16,000
1867	TalladegaCollege†(*c*).	Talladega, Ala....	Congregat'l.	J. M. P. Metcalf, A. M.....	35	740	11,500
1883	Tarkio College†.....	Tarkio, Mo.....	Un. Presb...	Rev. J. A. Thompson, D.D..	26	330	3,128
1846	Taylor University†....	Upland, Ind.....	Meth. Epis.	Monroe Vayhinger, D.D....	15	195	6,000
1888	Teachers' College†....	Manh'n Boro, N.Y.	Non-Sect	Jas. E. Russell, Ph.D. (Dean)	117	1,753	51,000
1884	Temple College†.....	Philadelphia, Pa....	Undenom'l.	Rus. H. Conwell, D.D., LL.D.	230	3,620	8,000
1873	Texas Christian Un. †	Ft. Worth, Tex. ..	Disciples....	Clinton Lockhart, A.M., PhD	30	367	....
1891	Throop Poly. Inst.†..	Pasadena, Cal....	Non-Sect ...	James A. B. Scherer, Ph.D	40	373	4,000
1798	Transylvania Univ.†..	Lexington, Ky....	Non-Sect ...	Richard H. Crossfield.....	55	587	16,000
1823	Trinity College	Hartford, Ct.....	Non-Sect ..	F. S. Luther, LL. D.....	22	230	60,000
1900	Trinity College†.....	Washington, D. C.	R. Catholic .	Sister Julia.....	23	147	15,000
1852	Trinity College†.....	Durham, N. C....	Meth. Ep. S.	Wm. P. Few, Ph. D., A. M...	40	510	41,241
1869	Trinity University†....	Waxahachie, Tex.	Presbytern.	Sam'l L. Thornbeak, LL.D.	18	280	5,000
1884	Tri-State College†....	Angola, Ind.....	Non-Sect ..	L. M. Sniff.....	22	....	....
1852	Tufts College.....	Medford, Mass. (*e*)	Non-Sect....	F. W. Hamilton, D. D., LL.D	172	1,140	63,051
1834	Tulane Univ.†.....	New Orleans, La..	Non-Sect....	Edwin B. Craighead, LL. D.	192	2,469	55,000
1881	Tuskegee Institute†§..	Tuskegee, Ala....	Non-Sect	Booker T. Washington, A.M.	167	1,662	20,000
1859	UnionChris'n Col.†....	Merom, Ind.....	Christian	O. B. Whitaker, D. D.....	15	197	3,000
1891	Union College†.....	College View, Neb.	Adventist...	Frederick Griggs.....	31	394	2,000
1848	Union College	Jackson, Tenn....	Baptist	.....	16	243	9 000
1836	Union Theol. Sem.†..	Manh'n Boro., N.Y	Non-Sect....	Francis Brown, D.D.	22	190	100,000
1796	Union University.....	Schenectady, N.Y.	Undenom'l.	Rev. C. Richmond, D.D.....	30	336	41,000
1831	Univ. of Alabama† ...	Tuscaloosa, Ala.†‡	Non-Sect...	John W. Abercrombie, LL.D.	60	615	20,000
1891	Univ. of Arizona†	Tucson, Ariz.....	Non-Sect...	K. C. Babcock, Ph. D., A.M..	41	200	15,000
1871	Univ. of Arkansas†....	Fay'teville, Ark.(*g*	Non-Sect...	John N. Tillman, LL.D....	143	1,540	15,000
1860	Univ. of California† ..	Berkeley, Cal.....	Non-Sect ..	Benj. Ide Wheeler, LL.D....	386	3,450	240,000
1867	Univ. of Chattanooga†	Ch't'n'ga, Tenn.††	Meth. Epis..	Rev. J. H. Race, D.D	29	454	12,000
1892	Univ. of Chicago†....	Chicago, Ill.....	Non-Sect...	Harry P. Judson, A.M.....	280	6,007	310,000
1870	Univ. of Cincinnati†..	Cincinnati, O.....	Non-Sect	.....	....	....	....
1876	Univ. of Colorado†	Boulder, Col.....	Non-Sect ..	Jas. H. Baker, M. A., LL.D..	110	1,300	53,000
1864	Univ. of Denver†.....	Univ. Park, Col...	Meth. Epis.	H. A. Buchtel, D. D., LL. D.	110	1,324	15,000
1905	Univ. of Florida.....	Gainesville, Fla...	Non-Sect...	A.A. Murphree, LL. D.....	46	190	12,000
1785	Univ. of Georgia	Athens, Ga.....	Non-Sect ...	D. C. Barrow, A.M.....	48	531	35,000
1892	Univ. of Idaho†.....	Moscow, Idaho....	Non-Sect ...	James A. MacLean, Ph. D..	56	600	22,000
1867	Univ. of Illinois†.....	Urbana, Ill.	Non-Sect ...	E. J. James, Ph. D., LL. D...	550	5,096	164,000
1866	Univ. of Kansas†	Lawrence, Kan...	Non-Sect. .	F. Strong, LL.D.....	148	2,500	68,500

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1837	Univ. of Louisville†	Louisville, Ky	Non-Sect	..... (*aa*)	100	900	5,100
1865	Univ. of Maine†	Orono, Me	Non-Sect	Robert Judson Aley	99	845	42,388
1837	Univ. of Michigan†	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Non-Sect	H. B. Hutchins	292	5,383	207,998
1848	Univ. of Miss' pi (*y*)	Oxford, Miss	Non-Sect	And. A. Kincannon, LL.D	46	490	26,000
1869	Univ. of Minnesota†	Minneapolis, Minn	Non-Sect	Cyrus Northrop, LL.D	385	5,369	140,000
1839	Univ. of Missouri†	Columbia, Mo. (*a*)	Non-Sect	Albert R. Hill, LL.D	207	2,903	105,850
1895	Univ. of Montana†	Missoula, Mont	Non-Sect	Clyde A. Duniway, Ph. D	24	175	16,000
1826	Univ. of Nashville†	Nashville, Tenn	Non-Sect	.....	...	...	...
1869	Univ. of Nebraska†	Lincoln, Neb	Non-Sect	Samuel Avery, Ph.D. (Chan.)	275	3,992	90,500
1887	Univ. of Nevada†	Reno, Nev	Non-Sect	J. E. Stubbs, D.D., LL.D., M.A	40	280	17 823
1892	Univ. of N. Mexico†	Albuquerque, N M	Non-Sect	Edward McQ. Gray, Ph. D	16	105	8,000
1789	Univ. of N. Carolina	Chapel Hill, N. C	Non-Sect	Francis P. Venable, Ph. D	101	821	60,000
1883	Univ. of N. Dakota†	Grand Forks, N.D.	Undenom'l	Frank L. McVey	80	989	41,000
1842	Univ. of Notre Dame	Notre Dame, Ind	R. Catholic	Rev. J. Cavanaugh, C.S.C	87	1,005	60,000
1892	Univ. of Oklahoma†	Norman, Okla	Non-Sect	Rev. A. G. Evans, D. D	93	692	20,000
1876	Univ. of Oregon†	Eugene, Ore	Non-Sect	Prince L. Campbell, B.A	125	1,130	30,000
1851	Univ. of the Pac.†	San José, Cal	Meth. Epis	Wm. W. Guth, Ph. D	35	400	10,000
1740	Univ. of Penna. (*z*)	Philadelphia, Pa	Non-Sect	Edgar F. Smith, Ph. D	531	5,343	308,070
1787	Univ. of Pittsburgh†	Pittsburgh, Pa	Non-Sect	Sam'l B. McCormick, Chan.	205	1,369	12,000
1903	Univ. of Porto Rico†	Rio Piedras, P. R	Non-Sect	E. G. Dexter, Ph. D	39	984	5,840
1903	Univ. of Puget Sound†	Tacoma, Wash	Meth. Epis	J. C. Zeller, M. A., D. D	40	470	3,000
1850	Univ. of Rochester†	Rochester, N. Y	Non-Sect	Rush Rhees, D. D., LL.D	29	430	54,850
1880	Univ. of S. Cal.†	Los Angeles, Cal	Meth. Epis	Geo. F. Bovard, A. M., D. D	186	1,621	15,700
1805	Univ. of S. Carolina†	Columbia, S. C	Undenom'l	S. C. Mitchell, Ph.D., LL.D	30	340	30,000
1882	Univ. of S. Dakota†	Vermillion, S. Dak	Non-Sect	Franklin B. Gault, Ph.D	50	445	16,500
1857	Univ. of the South	Sewanee, Tenn	Prot. Epis	Wm. B. Hall, (Vice-Chan.)	38	291	30 000
1794	Univ. of Tennessee† (*c*)	Knoxville, Tenn	Non-Sect	Brown Ayres, Ph.D., LL.D	157	1,577	30,000
1883	Univ. of Texas†	Austin, Tex. (*s*)	Non-Sect	Sidney E. Mezes, Ph. D	103	3,043	72,732
1850	Univ. of Utah†	Salt Lake City, U	Non-Sect	J. T. Kingsbury, Ph. D., D.Sc	67	800	31,850
1791	Univ. of Vermont†	Burlington, Vt	Non-Sect	Mat. H. Buckham, D.D	91	520	80,511
1819	Univ. of Virginia	Charlottesville, Va	Non-Sect	E. A. Alderman, D.C.L., LL.D	75	699	72,000
1862	Univ. of Washington†	Seattle, Wash	Non-Sect	Thos. F. Kane, Ph.D	113	2,156	42,114
1848	Univ. of Wisconsin†	Madison, Wis	Non-Sect	Chas. R. Van Hise, Ph.D	395	4,500	135,000
1886	Univ. of Wooster†	Wooster, O	Presbyter'n	Rev. Louis E. Holden, D.D	30	625	32,000
1886	Univ. of Wyoming†	Laramie, Wyo	Non-Sect	Chas. O. Merica, LL.D	42	300	27,000
1857	Upper Iowa Univ.†	Fayette, Iowa	Meth. Epis	Richard W. Cooper, Litt. D	22	455	13,296
1893	Upsala College†	Kenilworth, N. J	Lutheran	A. R. Wallin, Ph. D	15	107	2,800
1850	Urbana University†	Urbana, O	N. Jerusa'm	Paul H. Seymour	9	45	6,000
1869	Ursinus College†	Collegeville, Pa	Non-Sect	Rev. A. E. Keigwin, D.D	19	246	14,500
1802	U. S. Mil. Academy	West Point, N. Y	Non-Sect	Maj-Gen. T. H. Barry, Supt	92	416	80,000
1845	U. S. Naval Academy	Annapolis, Md	Non-Sect	Capt. J. M. Bowyer, U. S. N	125	776	50,990
1888	Utah Agri. College†	Logan, Utah	Non-Sect	John A. Widtsoe, A.M., Ph.D	58	1,044	18,220
1873	Valparaiso Univ.†	Valparaiso, Ind	Non-Sect	Henry B. Brown, A.M	187	5,437	12,000
1872	Vanderbilt Univ.†	Nashville, Tenn	Meth. Ep. S	J. H. Kirkland, LL.D., D. C. L	120	1,007	40,000
1861	Vassar College†	Poughkeepsie, N.Y	Non-Sect	Jas. M. Taylor, D.D., LL.D	104	1,057	68,000
1842	Villanova (*y*)	Villanova, Pa	R. Catholic	Rev. L. A. Delurey, D. D	27	395	23,000
1806	Vincennes Univ.†	Vincennes, Ind	Non-Sect	Horace Ellis, A. M., Ph. D	18	311	14,000
1903	Virginia Chris. Col.†	Lynchburg, Va	Disciples	Josephus Hopwood, A.M	15	200	1,650
1839	Virginia Mil. Inst	Lexington, Va	Non-Sect	E. W. Nichols	20	362	15,000
1872	Virginia Poly. Inst	Blacksburg, Va	Non-Sect	P. B. Barringer, M.D., LL.D	64	457	12,000
1832	Wabash College	Crawf'rdsville, Ind	Non-Sect	G. L. Mackintosh, D. D	25	384	45,000
1834	Wake Forest College	Wake Forest, N. C	Baptist	Wm. L. Poteat, LL. D	34	379	23,000
1866	Walden Univ.§	Nashville, Tenn	Meth. Epis	John A. Kumler	70	801	5,600
1865	Washburn College†	Topeka, Kan	Non-Sect	Frank K. Sanders, D.D	111	811	19,000
1802	Wash. & Jefferson Col	Washington, Pa	Non-Sect	Rev. Jas. D. Moffat, D. D	25	407	20,702
1749	Wash. & Lee Univ	Lexington, Va	Non-Sect	Geo. H. Denny, LL. D., Ph. D	42	609	50,000
1794	Wash. & Tusc'l'm Col.†	Greeneville, Tenn	Non-Sect	C. O. Gray	21	250	8,000
1782	Washington Col	Chestertown, Md	Non-Sect	James W. Cain, LL. D	8	132	3,300
1892	Wash. State Col.†	Pullman, Wash	Non-Sect	Enoch A. Bryan, LL.D	110	1,371	22,131
1853	Washington Univ.†	St. Louis, Mo	Non-Sect	David F. Houston (Chan)	145	1,024	109,684
1850	Waynesburg College†	Waynesburg, Pa	.....	Wm. M. Hudson	14	125	5,000
1875	Wellesley College†	Wellesley, Mass	Non-Sect	Ellen F. Pendleton (dean)	125	1,375	67,042
1868	Wells College†	Aurora, N. Y	Non-Sect	Rev. G. M. Ward, D.D., LL.D	28	188	19,026
1836	Wesleyan Fem. Col	Macon, Ga	Meth. Ep. S	W. N. Ainsworth, D. D	39	405	3,856
1831	Wesleyan Univ. † (*p*)	Middletown, Ct	Non-Sect	Wm. A. Shanklin, D. D	42	365	85,000
1854	West. Col. for Women	Oxford, O	Non-Sect	John G. Newman, D.D	30	240	15,000
1867	West. Maryland C.†	Westminster, Md	Meth. Prot	Rev. Thomas H. Lewis, D. D	20	242	8,000
1826	West. Reserve Univ. (*o*)	Cleveland, O	Non-Sect	Charles F. Thwing, D. D	228	1,065	90,500
1825	Western Theol. Sem	Pittsburgh, Pa	Presbyter'n	Rev. James A. Kelso, D.D	10	....	34,000
1865	Westfield College†	Westfield, Ill	U. Brethren	Rev. B. F. Dougherty, A. M	9	150	3,200
1900	West Lafayette Col. †	WestLafayette, O	Meth. Prot	Charles H. Beck	8	104	2,500
1849	Westminster College	Fulton, Mo	Presbyter'n	David R. Kerr, Ph. D., D. D	12	175	3,654
1852	Westminster Col. †	N. Wilmington, Pa	United Pres.	Robert McW. Russell, D.D	26	274	10,000
1867	West Virginia Univ. †	Morgant'n, W. Va	Non-Sect	D. B. Purinton, Ph.D., LL.D	71	1,422	40,964
1890	W. Va. Wesley'n Col.†	Buckhan'n, W. Va	Meth. Epis	Carl G. Douey, Ph. D	28	423	6,500
1860	Wheaton College†	Wheaton, Ill	Non-Sect	Chas. A. Blanchard	20	271	6,100
1882	Whitman College†	WallaWalla, Wn	Undenom'l	Rev. S. B. L. Penrose, D. D	25	240	18,000
1890	Whitworth College†	Tacoma, Wash	Presbyter'n	D. D. McKay (dean)	20	191	5,000
1856	Wilberforce Un. †§	Wilberforce, O	Meth. Epis	Wm. S. Scarborough, LL. D	32	340	6,500
1873	Wiley University†§	Marshall, Tex	Meth. Epis	Rev. M. W. Dogan, Ph. D	28	623	6,000
1844	Willamette Univ.†	Salem, Ore	Meth. Epis	Fletcher Homan, A.M., D.D	50	400	10,000
1908	Will' m& Nashti Col.†	Aledo, Ill	Non-Sect	Thos. J. Davis, A. B	14	375	3,000
1693	William & Mary C	Williamsburg, Va	Non-Sect	Lyon G. Tyler, M.A., LL. D	20	241	16,000

Organized.	Colleges—Table I. For explanation of signs see page 496.	Location.	Denominational Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.*	Students*	Volumes in Library
1849	William Jewell Col. (*y*)	Liberty, Mo.	Baptist.	John P. Greene, D. D., LL. D.	45	549	20,000
1793	Williams College	Williamst'n, Mass	Non-Sect.	Harry A. Garfield, LL. D.	58	560	67,800
1908	William Smith Col. ‡	Geneva, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	L. C. Stewardson, LL. D.	26	339	47,240
1870	Wilmington Col. †	Wilmington, O.	Friends.	Albert J. Brown, A. M.	13	150	5,000
1870	Wilson College †	Chambersburg, Pa	Presbyter'n	M. H. Reaser, Ph. D., A. M.	32	365	7,000
1845	Wittenberg College †	Springfield, O.	Lutheran.	Chas. G. Heckert, D. D.	35	703	17,000
1854	Wofford College	Spartanburg, S. C.	Luth. Meth.	Henry N. Snyder, M. A.	20	273	25,000
1865	Worcester Poly. Inst.	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect.	E. A. Engler, Ph D., LL. D.	50	524	1,400
1701	Yale University (*bb*)	New Haven, Ct.	Non-Sect.	Arthur T. Hadley, LL. D.	406	3,287	600,000
1881	Yankton College †	Yankton, S. Dak.	Congregat'l.	Rev. Henry K. Warren, M. A.	24	351	6,720
1890	York College †	York, Neb	U. Brethren.	Wm. E. Schell, A. M., D. D.	16	479	2,200

TABLE TWO—COMMENCEMENT DAYS, GRADUATES, ETC.

Colleges—Table Two. For explanation of signs, see page 496.	Commencement Day, 1911.	Graduates since Organization.*	Alumni Living.*	Earliest Graduates Living.	Graduated.	Present Addresses.
Adelphi College †	June 15	700	680	Rudolph Seldner.	1897	New York City.
Adrian College †	June 15	665	....	A. H. Lowrie	1859	Elgin, Ill.
Albright College †	June 14	376	356	John L. Absalom	1881	W. Nanticoke, Pa.
Allegheny College †	June 21	1,630	1,258	William Reynolds	1837	Meadville, Pa.
Amherst College	June 28	5,032	3,237	Francis A. March	1845	Easton, Pa,
Armour Inst. Tech.	May 25	1,000	990			
Atlanta University †	June 1	654	571	Several of Class of '76 living	by	last report.
Auburn Theol. Sem.	May 5	1,686	969	Artemas Dean	1845	Mt. Carmel, Pa.
Augustana College †	June 1	2,051	....	D. A. W. Dahlsten	1861	Lindsborg, Kan.
Baker University †	June 8	732	705	Class of '66, 3 graduates living	....	
Barnard College ‡	June 2	886	870			
Bates College †	June 29	1,641	1,492	Arthur Gilmero	1867	Auburn, R. I.
Baylor Univ. †	June 14	1,432	1,366	O. H. Leland	1856	McGregor, Tex.
Beloit College †	June 20	1,117	920	S. D. Peet	1851	Salem, Mass.
Bethany C. (W. Va.) †	June 9	1,114	740	C. L. Loos	1844	Lexington, Ky
Blackburn College †	June 14	307	275	Rev. Harlan P. Carson	1870	Huron, S. D.
Boston College	June 11	633	565	Class of '72, 6 graduates living	by	last report.
Boston University †	June 7	7,616	....	Rev. John B. Foote, D. D.	1850	Sodus, N. Y.
Bowdoin College	June 22	5,825	2,773	Wm. P. Preble	1840	N. Brighton, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr College ‡	June 8	1,099	1,081			
Buchtel College †	June 14	408	373	Mrs. S. C. Cole	1873	Akron, O.
Bucknell Univ. †	June 21	1,448	....	Rev. J. M. Lyons	1851	Philadelphia, Pa.
Butler College †	June		....	Mrs. Nancy Atkinson.	1858	Indianapolis, Ind.
Canisius College	June 21	184	144	Rev. Dennis Reilly	1878	Buffalo, N. Y.
Carleton College †	June 4-7	749	719	James J. Dow	1874	Faribault, Minn.
Cen. Wesleyan Col. †	June 8	550	525	Wm. Balcke; J. H. Frick	1870	Quincy, Ill, Warrenton.
Charleston College	June 13	523	260	Chas. P. Bolles	1844	Washington, D. C.
Christ. Br. Col. (Mo.)	June 21	730	675	Rev. Martin S. Brennan	1865	St. Louis, Mo.
Claflin University †	May 1	465	....	Dr. Wm. L. Bulkley	1882	Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Clark College	June 15	168	167	Class of 1905, all living		
Clemson Agri. Col.	June 13	678	666	L. A. Sease	1896	Clemson Col., S. C.
Coe College †	June 14	398	390	S. W. Stookey	1884	Bellevue, Neb
Colgate University	June 21	2,097	1,457	I. J. Stoddard	1845	Plainfield, N. J.
College City of N. Y.	June 23	3,259	2,981	George W. Birdsall	1853	New York City, N. Y.
Colorado Agr. Col. †	June	349	332	Class of '84, 2 graduates living		
Colorado College †	June 14	511	496	F. W. Tuckerman	1882	Col. Spa. Col.
Columbia University	June 7	23,317	....	E. S. Renwick	1839	New York City, N. Y
Cornell College †	June 15	1,448	1,336	Matthew & Mary Cavanagh.	1858	Iowa City, Iowa.
Cornell University †	June 22	12,012	....			
Cotner University †	June 8	337	333	E. D. Harris	1891	Lincoln, Neb.
Creighton Univ	June 15	869	....	James C. Kinsler, LL. B.	1891	Omaha, Neb.
Dartmouth College	June 28	7,817	14,046	David Cross	1841	Manchester, N. H.
Delaware College	June 21	573	....	Henry S. Couden	1842	Aiken, Md.
Denison University †	June 15	991	....	E. M. Downer	1850	Granville, O.
De Pauw Univ †	June 14	2,746	2,400	M. J. Durham	1844	Lexington, Ky.
Detroit College	June 21	301	.....	Rev. T. C. McKeogh	1883	Kansas City, Mo.
Dickinson College †	June 8	5,358	2,548	Rev. Thos. Bowman	1837	East Orange, N. J.
Doane College †	June 21	372	352	Daniel E. Tromble	1877	Collinsville, Ct.
Drake University †	June 14	2,990	2,800	J. E. Denton	1882	Vashou, Wash.
Earlham College †	June 21	955	880	Luzena Thornburg	1862	Carthage, Ind.
Emory College	June 14	1,593	....	Robert W. Lovett	1843	Sylvania, Ga.
Erskine College †	June 6	786	500	S. P. Haddon	1852	Tampa, Fla.
Eureka College †	June 16	460	410	E. W. Dickinson	1860	Eureka, Ill.
Fisk University † §	June 14	804	730	James D. Burrus	1875	Nashville, Tenn.
Fordham University	June 14	1,050	700	Augustine M. O'Neil	1849	New York City.
Franklin & Marshall	June 8	1,573	1,844	Rev. G. W. Aughinbaugh	1844	Green Village, Pa.
Ga. School of Tech.	June 14	500	480	George G. Crawford	1890	Birmingham, Ala
Georgetown College †	June 17	846	475	B. T. Blewitt	1846	Jennings, Mo.
Georgetown Univ.	June 1	4,233	3,687	Richard H. Clarke	1846	New York City.
Geo. Washington Un.	June 7	5,997	3,800	Francis M. Gunnell	1846	Washington, D. C.
Goucher College ‡	June 8	....	910	Members of Class of 1892.		

Colleges—Table Two. For explanation of signs, see page 496.	Commencement Day, 1911.	Graduates since Organization.*	Alumni Living.*	Earliest Graduates Living.	Graduated.	Present Addresses.
Grove City Col.†	June 14	1,550	1,250	Samuel Dodds, D. D.	1881	Grove City, Pa.
Guilford College†	May 31	215	205	Robert C. Root.	1889	Los Angeles, Cal.
Gustavus Adolph.†	May 25	933	915	Rev. L. P. Lundgren	1890	Hallock, Minn.
Hamline Univ†	June 7	636	608	Mrs. F. A. Meredeth	1859	Denver, Col.
Hamilton College	June 29	3,054	1,675	Augustus L. Rhodes	1841	San Jose, Cal.
Hanover College†	June 7	968	658	Edmund W. Hawkins	1837	Newport, Ky.
Hartford The. Sem.†	May 31	675	380	Samuel F. Bacon	1850	Philadelphia, Pa.
Harvard University	June 28	31,997	19,742	J. T. Coolidge	1838	Cambridge, Mass.
Haverford College	June 16	991	1,369	Anthony M. Kimber	1840	Germantown, Pa.
Heidelberg Univ.†	June 15	699	595	Rev. Geo. Z. Mechling, A. M.	1854	Hamilton, Ohio
Hillsdale College†	June 15	1,185	840	Mrs. Eliza Scott Potter	1856	Los Angeles, Cal.
Hiram College†	June 15	709	668	James M. Hurlburt	1869	Cleveland, Ohio.
Hobart College	June 15	1,563	800	Rev. Peter A. Day	1844	Iowa City, Ia.
Holy Cross College	June 22	1,226	1,006	Geo. H. Lloyd	1850	Boston, Mass.
Hope College†	June 21	447	....	William A. Shields	1866	Macomb, Ill.
Howard Payne Col.†	May 31	276	273	John D. Robnett	1895	Washington, D. C.
Howard Un.†	June 1	2,886	2,682	M. Gregory, J. Settle	1871	Bord'nt'n, NJ, Memp's
Illinois College†	June 7	799	505	T. J. C. Fagg	1842	St. Louis, Mo.
Ill. State Nov. Un.†	June 8	2,036	1,750	John Hull	1860	Milwaukee, Wis.
Immaculate Con. Col.	June 22	396	360	P. Capedeville	1862	Baton, Rouge, La.
Indiana University †	June 21	4,500	3,900	Samuel C. Parks	1838	Kansas City, Mo.
Iowa Wesley Un.†§	June 8	820	650	Winfield Scott Maynes	1856	Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Johns Hopkins Un(g)	June 13	2,390	2,200	.....	....	.....
Juniata College†	June 15	863	....	G. M. Brumbaugh	1879	Washington, D. C.
Kansas St. Agri. Col.†	June 15	1,716	1,635	Class of '67, 4 graduates living	....	.....
Kenyon College	June 28	1,400	800	Sidney C. Long	1841	Baltimore, Md.
Knox College†	June 15	1,721	1,520	Geo. Bent, Wm. Bartle	1849	Chicago, San Diego, Cal.
Knoxville College†§	June 7	398	359	Mrs. C. H. Johnson	1879	Miller's Ferry, Ala.
Lafayette Col. (Pa.)	June 21	2,502	....	Charles I. Chapman	1846	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Lake Forest Univ.†	June 21	487	463	Rev. J. W. Chapman	1879	Winona Lake, Ind.
Lawrence Univ.†	June 15	788	611	Rev. Henry Colman, D. D.	1857	Milwaukee, Wis.
Leander Clark Col.	June 8	728	692	Wm. T. Jackson	1864	Mt. Pleasant, Ia.
Lebanon Univ.†	Aug. 10	25,000	....	Dr. Marion Crosley	1855	Indianapolis, Ind.
Lehigh University	June 13	2,073	1,936	Chas. E. Ronaldson, M. E.	1869	Philadelphia, Pa.
Leland Stanford Jr.†	May 22	5,368	.....	Sev'l members of class of '75	....	.....
Lincoln College	June 14	550	450	Serena Clay	1868	Lincoln, Ill.
Lombard College†	June 7	460	400	W. R. Cole	1856	Mt. Pleasant, Ia.
Lou'na State Un.†	June 7	642	579	Tilman L. Grimes	1869	Poland, La.
Loyola College	June 15	343	300	Edward F. Milholland, M. D.	1856	Baltimore, Md.
Loyola University	June 21	373	....	Wm. J. Henderson	1876	Chicago, Ill.
Macalester College†	June 7	235	226	Class of '89, 8 graduates living.	....	.....
Manhattan College	June 13	870	760	Rev. J. P. McClancy, LL. D.	1866	Middletown, N. Y.
Marietta College†	June 14	991	650	Chas. H. Goddard	1843	Marietta, O.
Maryland Agri. Col.†	June 16	438	385	W. B. Sands	1862	Lake Roland, Md.
Mass. Agri. College†	June 21	850	775	Class of '71, several living by last report.	....	.....
Mass. Inst. Tech.†	June 6	4,605	4,486	Robert H. Richards	1868	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
McKendree College†	June 8	1,000	750	Frederick Spier, A. M.	1845	St. Louis, Mo.
Miami University†	June 15	1,520	778	J. P. Reynolds	1838	Chicago, Ill.
Mich. Agri. College†	June 20	....	....	A. F. Allen	1861	Vineland, Kan.
Middlebury College†	June 21	1,803	754	J. W. Stewart	1846	Middlebery, Vt.
Milligan College†	May 23	204	196	James A. Tate	1882	Shelbyville, Tenn.
Milton College†	June 22	330	275	Albert Salisbury	1870	Whitewater, Wis.
Miss. Agri & Mech. C.†	June 4	641	615	R. M. Beattie	1883	Memphis, Tenn.
Monmouth College†	June 15	1,412	1,000	Mrs. Margaret F. Thompson	1859	Monmouth, Ill.
Mont. S.C. Agri. & M.†	June 7	128	127	Mrs. Lucy S. Peck	1896	Pony, Mont.
Moore's Hill College†	June 14	400	317	Mrs. Jane Kahler	1858	San Fernando, Cal.
Morningside Col.†	June 15	210	209	J. B. Trimble	1891	Storm Lake, Ia.
Mt. Holyoke Col.†	June 14	4,084	3,438	Mrs. Julia H. Clarke	1842	Springfield, Mass.
Mt. St. Mary's Col.	June 16	1,500	....	Thomas E. Garvin	1844	Evansville, Ind.
Mt. Union College†	June 15	2,823	694	Dr. J. M. Carr	1859	Salem, Ohio.
Muhlenberg College	June 11-15	685	613	Luther A. Swope	1868	Hanover, Pa.
Muskingum College†	June 15	650	500	A. M. Scott	1846	New Concord, Ohio.
Neb. Wesleyan Univ†	June 14	437	427	Class of '90 all living.	....	.....
Newton Theol. Inst.	June 8	1,517	877	John Hunt	1845	Plain City, Ohio.
New York Univ.	June 7	20,962	17,492	Henry B. Elliot, D. D.	1840	New York City, N. Y.
Normal College ‡	June 22	11,781	....	.....	....	.....
N. Dak. Agri. Col.†	June 6	159	156	Robert B. Read	1895	Amenia, N. D.
Northw'n Un.† (Ill.)	June 14	11,415	10,000	Henry M. Kidder	1859	Evanston, Ill.
Nw'n Un.†(Wis)	June 20	417	388	Rev. E. Tankow	1872	Caledonia, Minn.
Oberlin College†	June 21	5,066	3,932	Samuel F. Porter	1836	Oberlin, Ohio.
Ohio Northern Uni.†	June 8	5,000	....	S. P. Gray	1874	Indianapolis, Ind.
Ohio State Univ.†	June 14	3,732	3,621	Dr. Arthur Townshend	1878	New York City, N. Y.
Ohio University†	June 15	784	483	Wm. S. Smith	1849	Riverside, Ill.
Olivet College†	June 21	732	600	Mrs. Mary Barber	1853	Suttons Bay, Mich.
Oregon Agri. Col.†	June 13	958	916	.....	....	.....
Oriental University†	June 13	315	300	Rev. G. B. Riegel, D. D.	1906	E. Rochester, N. Y.
Ottawa Univ.	June 7	400	355	Alice Boomer	1888	Fairview, Ottawa, Kan.
Otterbein Univ.†	June 15	800	750	Kate Winter Hauby	1857	Alhambra, Cal.
Ouachita College†	June 7	500	475	Frank P. Turner, A. B.	1888	Monticello, Ark.
Pacific University†	June 21	227	206	Geo. H. Durham	1866	Grants Pass, Ore.
Park College†	June 29	731	694	Rev. W. T. Scott	1879	Seattle, Wash.
Penn College†	June 7	439	416	Linda Ninde Dorland	1875	Monrovia, Cal.
Pennsylvania Col.†	June 14	1,603	1,205	Rev. W. F. Eyster, D. D.	1839	Crete, Neb.

Colleges—Table Two. For explanation of signs, see page 496.	Commencement Day. 1911.	Graduates since Organization	Alumni Living*	Earliest Graduates Living	Graduated.	Present Addresses.
Penn. State Col †	June 14	1,491	1 426	John N Banks	1861	Indiana. Pa.
PhilanderSmith Coll†	May 18	287	259	Rufus C. Childress	1888	Little Rock, Ark.
Pomona College	June 21.	386	376	Class of '94,11 graduates living	by	last report.
Princet'n Theol. Sem	May 9	5.648	3 666	Rev Jas. Park	1846	Knoxville. Tenn.
Princeton University	June 13.	10,670	6.358	James C Hepburn M D	1832	East Orange, N. J.
Proseminar College	June 20	687	608	Rev J H. Dinkmeier	1872	Alhambra Ill.
Purdue University†	June 14	3,539	3 396	Charles J Bohrer	1876	La Fayette. Ind.
Radcliffe College†	June 27.	1.109	1,086	Mrs. Ward Clark	1883	Montpelier. Vt.
Randolph-Macon C	June 11.	753	...	Edward S. Brown	1843	Lynchburg. Va.
Rens'l r Poly. In	June 14	1,677	1.172	Jos. R. Bradway	1841	Oakland Cal
Rhode I'd State Col.†	June 22	166	162	G. W. Burlingame	1894	Chepachet. R. I.
Ripon College†	June 14	300	300	Miss Luthera Adams	1868	Omro, Wis
Roanoke College	June 14	646	558	Rev J A Snyder	1856	Woodstock, Va.
Rochester Theo. Sem	May 10	1,410	1.055	Wm. Wallace Sawyer	1851	Milford Ohio.
Rock Hill College	June 15	204	187	Thomas A. Whelan	1892	Baltimore, Md.
Rollins College†	June 1	430	370	Clara Louise Guild	1890	Sanford. Fla.
Rose Poly. Institute	June 8.	604	584	S S. Early	1885	N. Easton, Mass.
Rutgers College	June 21	2,370	1,387	Rev. John F Mesick	1834	York, Pa.
Santa Clara College	June 21	477	387	Thos. D. Bergin	1857	San Francisco, Cal.
Scio College†	June 20	1,126	900	Miss Carrie Hunt	1866	Leesville, Ohio.
Seton Hall College	June 24.	525	....	Louis E Futh	1862	New York
Shaw University†§	May 11.	831	797	Nicholas Roberts	1881	Raleigh, N C.
Shurtleff College†	June 7	..	..	E. Marsh	1852	Upper Alton, Ill.
Smith College†	June 20	4,547	4.426	Several of Class of '79		
Southern Univ	June 7	540	400	J V Glass	1860	Birmingham, Ala.
Spring Hill College	June 17	534	..	Spencer Semmes	1855	Osceola, Ark.
State Univ. of Ky.†	June 1	966	935	William B. Munson, B. S	1869	Denison Tex.
Stevens Inst. Tech	May 30.	1,450	1,349	J Augustus Henderson	1873	Philadelphia, Pa.
St. Francis Xavier C	June 20	926	740	Henry A. Brann, D D	1857	New York City.
St John's Col. (Md.)	June 21	762	575	Daniel Murray Thomas	1846	Baltimore, Md.
St. Lawrence Univ.†	June 9	....	....	A. B. Hervey	1861	Bath, Me
St. Louis University	June 21.	1,768	....	Rev. F. P. Garesche, S J	1843	Cincinnati, Ohio.
St Mary's Col (Kan.)	June 22	652	....	John J. Conroy, M. D	1885	Chicago Ill.
Susquehanna Univ.†	June 14	...	....	Geo. W. Marsh	1860	Selinsgrove, Pa.
Swarthmore Col.†	June 7	1,044	990	Class of '73,5 members living		
Syracuse University†	June 14	5.750	....	Mrs. M. E. Nash Spence	1853	Salt Lake City Utah.
Talladega College†	June 6	377	345	Rev. Y. B. Sims	1880	Little Rock Ark.
Tarkio College†	June 16	301	298	William R. Littell	1887	Tarkio. Mo
Texas Christ. Univ.†	June 8	475	432	E. Milwee	1876	Mangum, Okla.
Trinity College (Ct.)	June 28	1.531	993	Dr. S. P. Church	1841	Ithaca N. Y.
Trinity Col.†(N. C.)	June 7	....	....	J. A. Edwards	1854	Hookerton, N C.
Trinity University†	June 7	326	288	Rev. J. Sanford Groves	1871	Canyon City, Tex.
Tufts College†	June 21	3.249	2,960	Harvey Hersey, A. M	1857	Barre, Vt.
Tuskegee Institute§	May 25	1,508	1,403	John T. Hullis	1885	Armstrong, Ala.
Union Col.†(Neb)	May 31.	304	294	H. A. Owen	1894	Central America.
Union College(N. Y.)	June 14	5,450	2,476	John Bigelow	1835	Highland Falls N. Y.
Univ of Alabama†	May 31	3,000	2,000	W C Richardson	1843	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Univ of Arkansas†	June 7.	920	873	Charles McKinney	1875	St. Louis, Mo.
Univ of Chattan'gat	June 6	1,436	....	Rev J. J. Manker	1871	Athens, Tenn.
Univ. of Colorado†	June 7	1.484	1,385	Oscar E. Jackson	1882	Denver, Col.
Univ of Denver†	May 25	1,966	1,800	P. V. Carlin, M D	1882	Denver, Col.
Univ of Georgia	June 21.	6,554	..	Rev. Henry Newton	1841	Athens, Ga.
Univ of Idaho†	June 14.	289	281	Arthur P Adair	1896	Boisé Idaho.
Univ of Illinois†	June 14	7 645	4 326	Elna A Robinson	1876	Champaign, Ill.
Univ. of Kansas†	June 7.	4.021	3.827	L. D L Tosh	1873	Kansas City, Kan.
Univ of Maine†	June 14.	1.524	1.440	Benj Flint Gould	1872	Hollister. Cal.
Univ of Michigan†	June 29.	24,315	18.000	Theodore R Palmer	1847	National City. Cal.
Univ of Nebraska†	June 16.	3,368	3.232	Jas. S. Dales	1873	Lincoln, Neb.
Univ of Nevada†	May 17.	636	600	F H. Norcross	1891	Carson City, Nev.
Univ. of N. Carolina	May 30.	...	..	J. W Brodnax	1841	Hillsboro N C.
Univ of North Dak †	June 15.	841	830	Class of '89, all except 11 living		
Univ of Oklahoma †	June 8.	340	333	M Tucker. R. P Stoops	1898	Unknown Chicago Ill.
Univ of Pittsburgh†	June 14	3 500	3,100	Boyle Kerr	1848	Pittsburgh Pa.
Univ. of the Pac †	May 26.	620	..	D C. Vestal. Mrs. C Smith.	1858	San Jose, Sac'm to, Cal.
Univ of Penn. **	June 21	25,000	16. 000	John M. Orr	1838	Leesburg, Va.
Univ. of Porto Ricof	June 21.	413	410	Francisco Zuazaga	1903	New York.
Univ of Rochester†	June 21	1 987	1,576	A A Brooks	1851	Corpus Christi, Tex.
Univ of S Dakota†	June 8.	484	473	Clarence B Antisdel	1889	Burma, India.
Univ of Tennessee†	May 30	...	...	Rev James Park. D D	1840	Knoxville, Tenn.
Univ of Texas†	June 13	...	..	Dr S C Red	1886	Houston. Tex.
Univ of the South	June 15.	856	811	James J Hanna. C E	1873	New Orleans La.
Univ of Washingt n†	June 14	1.287	1.270	Mrs. Clara McCarty Wilt	1876	Tacoma, Wash.
Univ of Wisconsin†	June 21	8.157	..	Levi Booth	1854	Denver, Col.
Univ of Woostert	June 16	1.542	1,410	Rev. John C Miller	1871	Orborne, Kan.
Univ of Wyomingt	June 15.	175	..	Wm H Bramel	1891	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Upper Iowa Univ †	June 8	507	480	J L Paine, J E Clough	1862	Fayette, Ia.. India.
U S Mil Academy	June 12	4 935	2.600	Simon B Buckner	1844	Glen Lily. Ky
U S. Naval Acad	June 2.	3.643	..	John H. Upshur	1847	Washington, D. C.
Utah Agri. College†	May 23	179	176	John T Caine	1894	Logan, Utah
Valparaiso Univ †.	Aug 17	20.000	..	Dr Carl Ingerson	1875	St Louis, Mo.
Vanderbilt Univ †.	June 21	4,800	3,800	Henry W Morgan	1875	Nashville, Tenn.
Virginia Mil. Inst.	June 21	2,112	..	Dr O M. Knight	1842	Oliveville, Va.

Colleges—Table Two. For explanation of signs, see page 496.	Commencement Day. 1911	Graduates since Organization.*	Alumni Living.*	Earliest Graduates Living.	Graduated.	Present Addresses.
Virginia Poly Inst	June 14	830	784	Rev. A. Lloyd. D. D.	1875	Alexandria, Va.
Wabash College	June 14.	1 150	900	John M Cowan	1842	Springfield Mo.
Walden Univ.†	May 11	1.766	1.674	J. M. Jamison. M.D.	1877	Topeka, Kan.
Washburn College†	June 7	847	817	Julius B. Billard	1870	Topeka Kan.
Wash. & Jeff. Col	June 21.	4,343	1,800	James Hemphill	1833	Chester, S C.
Wash. & Tusc Col †	May 25.	724	...	J. H. Brunner	1847	Sweetwater, Tenn.
Wells College†	June 8	386	370	Jeanette L. Daggett	1869	Bernardsville, N. J.
Wesleyan Univ (Ct).	June 21	2,849	2,005	John W. Lindsay	1840	Carlisle, Pa.
Western Md Col.†	June 14	781	728	Wm. S. Crouse	1871	Denton, Md.
West Va Univ †	June 13	.....	1 200	O H. Dille	1872	Morgantown, W Va.
W Va Wes. College	June 22.	517	468	Wm B. Cutright.	1891	Buckhannon, W. Va.
Westfield College†	June 14	188	174	Rev. Wm R. Shney	1871	Westfield, Ill.
Westmin rCol. (Pa)†	June 15.	1.651	.	Thomas Henderson Hanna.	1856	Bloomington. Ind.
Wheaton College†	June 14	423	379	Class of '60. 4 graduates living		
Williams College	June 21.	4,669	2 567	William Rankin. LL D.	1831	Princeton, N J.
Wittenberg Col. †	May 31.	1.100	...	W. H Wynn D.D.	1851	Tacoma, Wash.
Worcester Poly. Inst.	June 8	1,420	1.330	Henry P Armsby	1871	State College, Pa.
Yale University	June 21	26.320	16 016	Henry P. Hedges	1838	Bridgehampton, N. Y.
Yankton College†	June 14.	225	222	Class of 88, 3 graduates living		
York College†	June 7	458	456	Mrs Minnie B Spore	1894	Canton, China.

TABLE THREE—FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

Cost of Tuition and Other Expenses of Education Itemized, and Income from Productive Funds and Benefactions During the Last College Year, Communicated to "The World Almanac" by the Colleges.

Colleges. For explanation of signs, see page 496.	Tuition—Cost per Annum.	Living Expenses, Board, etc.	Other Expenses-Fees, Books, etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Receipts from Benefactions	Total Income, including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Adelphi College	$180	$250 up	$20	$70.000	$8.000	$112 000
Adrian College	70	135	25	40.000	3,350	31.500
Agri. & Mech. Col. (Tex.)	None.	150	83	174 000	535	290.005
Alabama Poly. Institute.	(m)	134	50	30.000	41.667	101.508
Albion College	40	133-171	25-35	285 000	12.000	52.437
Albright College	60	165	25	100,000	6.000	27.800
Alcorn A. & M. College	(p) 15	55 50	...	212.575	3.500	56.547
Alfred University	50	250-300	60-75	367.000	16.677	52.835
Allegheny College	75	300-500	15-50	485.000	None.	89 769
Alma College	30	170	25	392.000	1 207	33.105
American Un (Tenn.)	50	100	15	None.	5,500	§§6.000
Amherst College	140	350 600	...	2.100 000	8 000	175.000
Antioch College	30	108	24	136 000	3.000	12 200
Ashland University	33 50	123	20	100.000	10.000	18 509
Atlanta University	20	100	...	74 457	29.964	55 268
Auburn Theological Sem	None.	170	None.	792 921	20 660	42 479
Augustana College	36	150	20	215 000	68.161	139 874
Baker University	50	180-300	10-25	459 195	42.000	102 376
Barnard College†	150	365 up	12	1.046.396	...	237.790
Beloit College	80	(r)	80	1.171 720	24.376	93.984
Bellevue College	50	154	11-21	42,775	12.547	38.793
Benedict College	8	80	15	125 921	786	14,762
Bethany College (Kan)	36-120	105	...	58.500	4.731	86.251
Blackburn College	50	250	10-25	100 000	2,000	7,500
Boston University	(n) 130	200 up	25 up.	768.048	51.520	137.601
Bowdoin College	75	175	100	2,017.733	148.594	(c) 141.543
Brigham Young College	11	200	15	3,763	27 559	46.240
Brown University	153	300	100-200	3.500,000	75 000	231 379
Bryn Mawr College	20-200	100 200	15	1.733 362	707.474	(c) 250. 776
Bucknell University	50	174	26	735 000	65,000	101 000
Butler College	48	180	25	400 000	...	33.000
Carnegie Tech. School	5 20	220 up	35-50	5,000 000	...	311 000
Carroll College	50	175 up	10-15	252,000	8,000	31 000
Carson and Newman Col.	30-40	80-130	10-25	110 000	2,000	14.600
Case School Appl. Science	100	190-228	35	2,300,000	...	147 000
Catawba College	45	125	10-15	36.000	2,500	10.000
Catholic Univ of Amer.	75	225-250	20	998,445	125,204	(c) 52 932
Cedarville College	30	162	28	69 110	3.080	6 054
Central Univ of Iowa	40-45	150-200	10-20	100.000	1,955	15 739
Central Wesleyan Col.	36 44	117 126	20	150.000	1,000	18 000
Charles City College	38	218	16	131.000	...	18 110
Charleston College	40	108	25	293, 700	1,605	18.597
Christian Bros Col (Mo.)	50	300	5	...	...	48 000
Claflin University (a)	20	75	25	10,000	5,678	46 460
Clark College (Mass.)	50	150-200	15-20	1,300.000	...	65.000
Clark University (Mass.)	100	200 up	35	2, 732,573	...	§§1 415
Clarkson School Tech.	100	156-180	40 50	300.000	10,030	28 594
Clemson Agri. College	(o) 40	118	18	154.439	....	297 209
Coe College	40	153	22	409,000	...	41 865
Colgate University	60	250	50	2,000,000	49,000	225,936

Colleges—Table Three. For explanation of signs, see page 496.	Tuition—Cost per Annum	Living Expenses, Board etc	Other Expenses-Fees, Books, etc	Productive Funds—Amount of	Receipts from Benefactions	Total Income, including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
College of City of N Y	(m)	None	None	**		
Colorado Agri College	None	$300	$35	$45.000	$65.000	(c) $70,200
Colorado College	$50	160-200	40	720.000	125 000	§§23 000
Colorado Sc. of Mines	(m) 150	275	100			212 604
Columbia Univ (b)	150-250	200	75	28.519 930	2.357.979	(c)2 190.982
Concordia College	40	84	30	None		16 000
Conn Agri. College	None	144	60	91.190		95.094
Cornell College (Iowa)	50	135-200	15-30	390.342		67,627
Cornell University (N. Y.)	(e)	300-500	25-75	8 687 274	228.554	1.657.331
Cotner University	36	200	15	39.000	1.000	17 990
Creighton University	(e)	175	10 up.	2,000.000		160.000
Dakota Wesleyan Univ	40	140	25	100.000	6.247	41 407
Dartmouth College	125	175-260	60-150	2,871.640	154.169	362 958
Davidson College	60	105-240	25-40	160.000	90.000	(c) 42 000
Delaware College	60	175-275	75-100	83.000	15.000	84,200
Denison University	50	150 up.	75	837.000	50.000	150,639
De Pauw University	55	180-234	25-50	454.403	66.437	102 994
Des Moines College	48	250	50	100.000	48.415	51.799
Dickinson College		275	35	365.221	4.922	86 219
Doane College	40	123	18	225 892	34.818	70.270
Drake University	90 up	150 up		544.334	238.904	(c) 156.567
Drew Theol. Seminary	None.	120	50	560 000	5.000	50 000
Drury College	50	175	25	330.000		46.600
Earlham College	77	173	15	350.000	17.600	92 598
Eastern College	60	160	15	20.000	60 000	80.000
Elmira College‡	150	275	25	76.610	1.200	56.084
Elon College	50	110-125	35-40	31.700	3.900	
Emory College	60	108-180	15-20	240.000	300.000	(c) 22 713
Emporia College	50	145-250	25	280.000	70.000	(c) 21.000
Erskine College	50	95-135	30	80.000	1 800	10 000
Ewing College	30	125	25	28.995		13.424
Fairmount College	50	250	25	87.000	8.000	24 000
Findlay College	38	115	6-15	90 000	8 000	23 000
Fisk University	17	100	25	77.472	37 095	47 721
Franklin College (Ind.)	63	175	25	250.000	1 000	24.000
Franklin Col. (Ohio)	45	160	15	None		
Franklin & Marshall Col	None.	175	50	396.006	100.000	125.064
Gen'l Theol. Sem. (P. E.)	None.	225		2,092.115	8.314	150 801
George Washington Univ	150	200-350	7-57	106.017	10.244	152 082
Georgetown College	45	130-180	25	212.000		23.500
Georgetown Univ. (D. C.)	100-150	250-650	42	4.470	52.931	3 8 331
Goucher College	150	300	None.	570.000	35.000	§§80 000
Grand Island College	36	113	27	76.842	2.000	23 700
Greensboro Female Col	75	140	10-15	100.000	None	39 929
Greet College	40	159	10	72.000	None	12 800
Grinnell College	70	186	35	832.368	6 806	88 078
Grove City College	60	125-180	35	25 000	1 550	27 560
Guilford College	60	135	20	176.000		38 500
Gustavus Adolphus Col.	32	207-261	26	15.582	42 978	80 322
Hamilton College	90	400-500	40	875.000		60.000
Hampden Sidney College	50	250 up.		180 000	5.000	24 445
Hamptou Nor & Ag Inst.	100	132	6	2 273 822	606.672	(c) 255 198
Harvard University	(k) 150	200 up	25 up	22.701.205	238 020	2 013 319
Hastings College	50	145	12	106.000	30 510	(c) 28 575
Haverford College	150	288	25	1.528 378	32.197	110,537
Heidelberg University	60	125	10-25	317 000	39 485	66 600
Henderson College		175-210	20		60 000	(c) 30.633
Highland College	40	150-200	15	41.000	2 500	7.000
Hillsdale College	27	75-150	30-75	267 013	6 937	28.518
Hiram College	48	150 190	5 20	210 000	500	24 781
Hiwassee College	20	98	12	None	4 000	5 500
Hobart College	100	150-200	40-50	731.441	30 993	97 808
Holy Cross College	60	300	5-25	None	None	§§ 113 000
Hope College (Mich.)	24	150	50	325 338	3 000	29 328
Howard University (D C)	(w) None.	125	20-30	281 212	49 235	270 702
Howard Payne College	66	175	20	1.. 000	2 000	15 124
Illinois College	50	110-225	10-20	285 000		34,000
Ill. St. Nor Univ	Free.	144-180	20	18.900	None	98 273
Indiana University	None.	150	(ss)	366.533		408 900
Iowa State College	(m) 50	300-350	(y)	687.000		610 345
Iowa Wesleyan Univ	45	144	15-20	160 000		18 000
James Millikin Univ	40	300-400	(y)	210.615	10 615	103 187
Johns Hopkins Univ	150-200	180	30 up	4 580.000	25.000	332 000
Juniata College	57	156	10-25	115.777	1 021	49 316
Kalamazoo College	30	175	15-20	370.469	74.735	27.734
Kan. St. Agri College	9	160	12	500.210		240.619
Kentucky Wes College	50	105	20	75 000	7 000	12.000
Kenyon College	75	175-300	55	515.763	23 438	56 534
Keuka College	45	126	27	10.000	7.000	16 000
Knoxville College	7 50	75	15	10.000	12.500	22.250
Lafayette College (Pa.)	100	224	66	613 429	86.622	(c) 99 160
Lake Forest College	67	183-300	15-25	733.096	30.000	77 106
Lander College	40	140	25	2,000	500	24 374

Colleges—Table Three. For explanation of signs see page 496.	Tuition—Cost per Annum	Living Expenses, Board, etc	Other Expenses—Fees Books, etc	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Receipts from Benefactions	Total Income, including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Lane Theological Sem	None.	$200	$25	$271,000		$15,000
Lawrence University	$46	144	15	629,378	$63,000	(c) 61 280
Leander Clark College	40	140-190	20 40	175,000	12,315	19 709
Lebanon Valley College	50	160-180	29	51,000	19,497	45,263
Lehigh University	100-200	250 350	50	1,178,000		
Leland Stanford Jr Univ	(ll)	180-270	25-75		5,000	
Lenox College	30 45	144	25-35	107 000	2,117	17,402
Liberty College	205	155	35	500	5 000	12 000
Lincoln College	36	180	50	120,000	10.000	20.000
Lincoln University	25	94	15	638,583	13,500	61,140
Lombard College	37.50	200	25	300,000		18,000
Louisiana State Univ	(m) 60	126	15-55	318,313		132,541
Macalester College	47 50	120-162	25	270,000	300,233	(c) 37,764
Manhattan College	75-100	250	10 30	None.	None.	
Marietta College	75	130	25 40	250,199	9,586	34,012
Maryland Agri College	240	(i)		118,000	None	97,301
Maryville College	18	85	8	443 462	92,714	(c) 43,832
Mass Agricultural Col	(z)	200	25 40	240,666	1,000	
Mass. Inst. Technology	250		25-50	1,863,712	57,349	545,974
McCormick Theol Sem	None	225	40-50	1,800,000	22,000	70,000
McKendree College	45	108-180	15 25	127,427	103,000	(c) 11 908
McMinnville College	51	120-200	25 50	59 196	6,932	30,203
Miami University	30	110-255	15-25		64,560	265 238
Michigan Agri Col	(m) 15	(y) 200-300	(r)	986,338	None.	450,000
Mich. College of Mines	(h) 25	330	100-150	None.	None.	107,455
Middlebury College	80	144-175	12	484.162	7,116	54,781
Midland College	40	115	15	70.000	30,000	45.000
Milligan College	40	90	10	5,000	26,694	36,558
Mills College	150	350	15-25		3,453	106,753
Millsaps College	30	135	15	300,000	2 400	21.000
Milton College	40	140	20	135,000	2,894	16,769
Mississippi College	40	100-160	20	120,000	13,600	35 000
Miss. Agri & Mech Col	(m)30-50	100	35	125,388	250	440,082
Monmouth College	60	300		275.000	7,700	43.000
Mont. St. C A & M. Arts	12	200	100	308,911	None.	199 039
Moore's Hill College	39-42	95-133	10	30,000	2,600	13,477
Morningside College	48	200	20	400.000		33.000
Mount Holyoke College	150	200		838 751	33,522	271,954
Muhlenberg College	75	200	20	270,642	19 025	47.511
Muskingum College	45	108	20	101.000	25.000	45 000
Nebraska Wesleyan U	40	200-250	25-50	139.826	4.000	62,559
Newton Theol Inst	None.	170	None.	800,000	4,545	43,189
New York University	100-200	300-500	50		108,349	550 827
Niagara University	100	300	30	None	15,000	
N C State Nor &Ind Col	45	118	18	75,000	26,000	80 000
N. Dakota Agri. College	None	126 180	25	114.440	None	283 134
Northwestern Univ (Ill)	100	252	28	3,095.417	130 024	703 927
Northwest n Un (Wis)	40	100-200	20	50,000	15.000	18 120
Norwich University	140	133-152	21 45	112 000	4.500	(c) 41 500
Oklahoma Ch. Univ	50	150	20	50,000	7.000	25.000
Ohio Northern Univ	10-12	125-200		5.000	1 500	520 000
Ohio Univ. (Athens, O.)	None	177-239	18	90,000		160,533
Olivet College	60	135	15	342 000	17.600	38.000
Oregon Agri. College	None	180-225	60	12 115	None	392 847
Ottawa University	36	200	15-25	177.945	18.640	32.158
Otterbein University	60	133-171	20	145 000	150.000	(c) 55 000
Ouachita College	50	160-400	25	20.000	25 000	65 000
Pacific University (Ore)	56	120-240	20-55	235 000	7 500	§§ 13,000
Park College	40	60-150	5	385 615	94.270	128,135
Parker College	30	125	20	69,424		14 637
Parsons College	50	135	40-60	250 000	5.000	29,841
Peabody College	30	200	20	1.750.000	40 000	49.000
Penn College (Iowa)	50	150 250	10-15	85,000	6,463	30 497
Pennsylvania College	30	160	40	195 000	2 000	36.000
Pennsylvania State Col	None.	162	75-300	567 000	8 450	638 809
Philander Smith College	16	80	8	None	2.000	16,000
Polytechnic Institute	200			143,500	4.450	165,356
Pomona College	90	200-300	20	450 000	150.000	(c) 68.451
Pratt Institute	7-75	200 up	5-30	4 748 337	None.	359,404
Princeton Theol. Sem	None	120	43	3,225.401	1,600	140,285
Princeton University	160	200 up	60 up.	4,749.481	1.727.393	2.196 016
Proseminar Col	150	(i)	8	8 257	3 379	27.848
Purdue University	(m) 25	240	75	340 000	2.009	492,447
Radcliffe College	200	252-450	20	650,000	7.000	115.374
Randolph-Macon College	75	200	45 55	210 500	4 000	
(Woman's)	75	200	45-55	210 500	3,500	157.625
Redfield College	30	125	25-50		2.700	10.000
Rensselaer Poly. Inst	200	220-370	35 up	1,497.155	97.000	
R. I. State Col	(m) 30	165	29-39	50,000		109 198
Rio Grande College	28-32	120		76 000	225	5,700
Ripon College	20	150	10 up.	245 505	33 784	62,328
Roanoke College	50	150-200	13-25	136 500	20 500	28.750
Rochester A. & M. Inst	5-75	180-288	11-37	380 210	30.104	92,042
Rochester Theol. Sem	None.	225	(j)	1.690,989	10,405	69,745

Colleges—Table Three. For explanation of signs, see page 496.	Tuition—Cost per Annum.	Living Expenses, Board, etc	Other Expenses-Fees, Books, etc	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Receipts from Benefactions	Total Income, including Tuition or Incidental Charges
Rockford College	$100	$300	$11	$147,202	....	$60 789
Rollins College	40 60	150	25	221,575	$18 667	61 605
Rose Polytechnic Inst	100	165 200	35-50	1,000,000	None	42 000
Rutgers College	100	180-198	60	680,000	....	....
Seton Hall College	75	265	75	None	None.	68 000
Shorter College†	70	215	10	40 000	130.000	(c) 40.000
Shurtleff College	54	152	25	155,564	7,973	22 418
Simmons College	100	240 300	10-25	2,062,953	3,694	174,699
Simpson College	50	190 300	25	94 000	46,000	74,000
Smith College	150	300 up	...	1,200,000	76 000	354 000
Southern Bapt Theo Sem	None.	120	40	700,000	75,000	(c) 48,000
Southern University	50	110 up.	20	50 000	700	23 000
Southw'n Univ. (Tex)	63	162	12	....	40,959	134,955
Southwestern Col. (Kan.)	33-108	150	25	70,000	65 579	85,708
S. W Presb. Un. (Tenn)	50	110 up	40	292 449	5 000	21,811
State Univ. of Kentucky	25 65	100-250	20	....	None.	217 880
State Univ. of Iowa	20 50	156 210	10 75	145,571	....	579 093
Stevens Institute Tech	225	280-400	60	880,000	52.515	121 068
St. John's College (Md.)	75	160 170	20 30	....	25 000	40 000
St. Joseph's College (Ia)	60	180	25	145,000	5,000	69.750
St Louis University	60-100	140-180	20 50	30 000	15,000	§§ 54.000
St. Mary's College (Ky.)	40	200	15	None.	....	30,000
St. Olaf College	25	108 115	12-20	....	....	47 865
St. Stanislaus' College	200	....	10-25	16,000	....	40,000
St Stephen's College	300	(i)	....	100 000	3 000	28 000
Susquehanna College	55	145	25	50,000	8.000	28 000
Swarthmore College	150	250	10-50	949,750	....	199 071
Syracuse University	75 125	175-300	15 50	2,094 378	400 006	827 376
Tabor College	36	140-250	20	110,000	3.485	11 933
Talladega College	90	85	5	180,059	21.293	25.456
Tarkio College	30	145-180	25 50	162.852	17.026	(c) 26.278
Teachers Col. (N.Y.City)	150	310	120	1 625,670	300 254	(c) 497 788
Texas Christian Univ.	60	180	100	None.	23.000	85.000
Throop Poly. Inst	150	200 up	25	245,952	188 414	237.578
Trinity College	100	200-320	50	1,573,000	....	....
Trinity College (N. C.)	50	150	50	441 339	132.111	(c) 82.036
Trinity Univ (Tex.)	60	150	16	65,760	6 796	25 515
Tufts College	125 150	150 200	125-200	1 289,703	22.410	232.824
Tuskegee Institute	None	88 75	16	1,401.440	118,062	319 964
Union College (Neb.)	45	130	20	....	None.	36 752
Union College (N.Y.)	90 150	250	100-200	695 800	65.000	101.436
Univ of Alabama	(m)	175	25	1 000 000	3,000	200,000
Univ of Arizona	(m) 20	250	50-100	10 500	None	145,699
Univ of Arkansas	None.	275	30	39,000	490	205.500
Univ of Chattanooga	(oo) 50	136 up	25	221,000	25.020	67.144
Univ of Chicago	120-180	....	....	14 902 070	1,194.325	(c) 1 612.336
Univ of Denver	50-100	150 up	15 up	500,433	79 286	165,286
Univ of Georgia	None.	135 up	30	370 202	3.595	177.996
Univ of Idaho	None.	270	30	475.000	None	187 598
Univ of Illinois	24 150	175-300	50 75	647 131	1 960	1.639.792
Univ of Kansas	10-35	189	15-40	151,000	438.637	(c) 443 019
Univ of Louisville	100	200	25	200.000	10.000	50 000
Univ of Maine	60 100	156-234	56	218,300	None.	185.475
Univ. of Michigan	(l) 60	162-320	....	309,306	....	1,097 019
Univ of Minnesota	20-150	275 450	20-150	1 500.000	70 000	763.000
Univ of Missouri	20	175 up.	10	1.237.839	....	580 429
Univ of Montana	None.	300 400	25-50	900,000	2 400	76 200
Univ of Nebraska	None.	300-400	35	700.000	None.	715 000
Univ of Nevada	None.	196 392	(y)	180.775	16.000	210 930
Univ of North Dakota	(l)	149	40	1.161.895	1.880	328 660
Univ of Oklahoma	None.	144 198	10 50	1,000,000	None	140,000
Univ of Oregon	None.	250 450	20-50	75.000	....	138.200
Univ of Pennsylvania	150 200	....	....	12,774,372	464 820	1 362 927
Univ. of Pittsburgh	105-220	300 up.	15 up.	483,769	100.705	447.905
University of Porto Rico	None.	120 200	None	....	92 740	98 218
Univ. of Rochester	96	180 300	15-40	940.320	92.077	(c) 85 000
Univ of the South	100	225 240	10-30	321,702	92.169	(c) 68 683
Univ of South Carolina	40	120	35	None	None	106 130
Univ of South Dakota	12	150	10-25	6.673	None	187 776
Univ of S. California	80	150-225	20	400 000	22 000	130 000
Univ of Florida	(m) 20	120	30	158 300	....	40 250
Univ of Tennessee	(p) 80	162	69	427.000	None	183 377
Univ. of Texas	None.	180 450	45	2.050 000	5 000	489 000
Univ of Vermont	80	200 280	10 15	653.860	87.042	166 747
Univ of Virginia	(d)	170	50 65	1 380 954	....	241 858
Univ of Washington	None	300	50 100	1 500 000	None	336 500
Univ of Wisconsin	(m) 50	200 300	15 50	626 141	6 500	1 744 854
Univ of Wooster	60	200	50	810 751	158 824	(c) 85 235
Univ of Wyoming	None	225 275	30-50	25 000	....	130 000
Upper Iowa University	50	135	12	200 000	5 110	31 400
Urbana University	45	190	10-15	130.000	1.000	10 000
Ursinus College	50	160-210	60-75	213.100	20 000	95,000
U S Military Academy	†	†	70	†	†	†
U.S. Naval Academy	§	§	§	§	§	§

Colleges—Table Three. For explanation of signs, see page 496.	Tuition—Cost per Annum	Living Expenses Board, etc.	Other Expenses—Fees Books, etc	Productive Funds—Amount of	Receipts from Benefactions	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Utah Agri. College	(*aa*)	$162	$10	$7 493	$178 450	$197 060
Valparaiso University	$72	95	25	500 000	None.	300 000
Vanderbilt University	100	200	50-100	1 675 000	1 500	185.000
Vassar College	150	350	...	1.387.010	4 028	739.886
Vincennes University	24	200	10	250.000	...	5.000
Virginia Christian College	45	117	25	...	3.069	25.221
Virginia Military Inst	(*s*) 325	(*i*)	...	21.100	None.	168.205
Virginia Polytechnic Inst	(*p*) 50	185	55	...	None	288.462
Wabash College	47	198	50 85	600.000	32.000	53.500
Wake Forest College	50	110-175	55	345 000	25 000	45 500
Waldeu University	14 55	14-50	5 20	38.000	7,400	43 250
Washington College (Md)	50	153	25	5.400	None.	31 427
Wash'n & Jefferson Col	60	180	75	629 800	96.157	(*c*) 91.856
Washington & Lee Univ	50	135-225	40 50	870.664	24.000	104.102
Washington Univ	75 150	240 280	25-50	7.086.158	54.000	478.236
Waynesburg College	60	156	7	73.000	25 000	(*c*) 8 000
Wellesley College	175	275	25	1.137.400	60. 461	717 452
Wesleyan University	85	120-300	50-70	1.622.798	80 304	125 419
Western Col. (Women)	350	(*r*)	(*t*)	390.000	None	66.747
Western Reserve Univ	(*qq*) 100	180 up.	...	4 500.000	500.000	...
Western Theol Sem	None	128	70	728.807	10.398	48.682
Westfield College	32	110 148	10-20	25 000	7 000	11 000
Westminster Col. (Mo.)	60	150 350	20-40	228.973	38.781	58.013
Westminster Col (Pa)	60	144 196	20	153.000	20.462	78.087
West Virginia Univ.	20-50	160 225	25-50	116.000	None	272.772
W Va. Wesleyan Col.	33	148	18	82 000	36.000	54 000
Wheaton College	50	100 200	10-25	90.000	14 000	39.500
Whitman College	100	200	50	547.386	8.597	102.895
Whitworth College	60	180 up	15-20	71.600	9.500	19 096
William & Mary College	40	120 150	31-50	154 000	...	61 021
William Jewell College	50	160	40	500 000	120 000	(*c*) 50 000
Williams College	140	251 476	50	1.387.333	6.923	181 017
Wilson College (Women)	60	235	30	43.000	598	116 818
Wittenberg College	60	110	90	600.000	12 000	35 000
Wofford College	40	154	30	137.494	16.000	41.991
Yale University	155 up.	(*f*) 325	(*f*) 145	11.967.166	2 398 291	(*c*) 1.363.751
Yankton College	40	126	44	189.816	5.481	31.112

Beginnings of Famous Universities.

The University of Oxford has the reputation of having been founded by King Alfred in 872.

The first college of the University of Cambridge was founded by Hugo, Bishop of Ely, in 1257.

The University of Paris was founded by King Philip II about 1200.

The first university in the German Empire was at Prague, Bohemia, 1348

The Czar Alexander I. founded the Universities of St. Petersburg and Moscow in 1802.

The oldest Spanish University is that of Salamanca, founded in 1240

The University of Copenhagen, Denmark, was founded in 1479.

The University of Upsala, Sweden, was founded in 1477.

The oldest Italian universities are Bologna, founded 1200; Padua, 1222; Naples, 1224; Genoa, 1243; Perugia, 1276; Macerata 1290. There were nine more founded between 1300 and 1550. Italy was the greatest resort of students for the higher education in the Middle Ages.

Trinity College, Dublin, was incorporated by royal charter in 1591.

The University of Edinburgh was founded in 1582 by a charter granted by King James VI., of Scotland.

Harvard University had its beginning at Newtown, afterward Cambridge, Mass., in 1636.

Yale University had its beginning at Saybrook, Ct., in 1700, and was removed to New Haven in 1716.

Columbia University was chartered as King's College in 1754. The name was changed to Columbia College in 1784 and Columbia University in 1896.

Princeton University, founded in 1746, was chartered as the College of New Jersey, and did not assume its present name officially until its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in 1896

William and Mary College (first steps taken toward establishing it in 1617) erected at Williamsburg, Va., and charter granted in 1693.

The first common schools established by legislation in America were in Massachusetts, 1645; but the first town school was opened at Hartford, Ct., prior to 1642.

The University of Pennsylvania had its beginning at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1740. It was chartered in 1753 as the Academy and Charitable School in the Province of Pennsylvania, and received a further charter as a college in 1755. Its present title dates from 1791

The University of Jagielle, of Cracow, Poland where Copernicus received his education, was founded in 1364 by the Polish King Kazimiers the Great, and endowed by a later Polish King, Jagielle in 1400.

Reference Marks Used in Preceding College Tables.

TABLE ONE.

* All departments. † Co-education of the sexes. ‡ Education of women only. § For the education of colored students. ‡‡ Medical Department at Mobile, Ala. †† At Athens, Tenn., also

(*a*) Co-education excepting in Art Department.
(*b*) Co-education in Medicine and Law.
(*c*) No restriction as to color.
(*d*) Number of instructors and students given does not include the Horace Mann or Speyer schools.
(*e*) Branches at Tufts College and Boston.
(*f*) Confined strictly to post-graduate work. The national university of the church.
(*g*) Academic and Technical Departments at Fayetteville; Law and Medical Departments at Little Rock; Normal School (for negroes), Pine Bluff, Ark.
(*h*) And at Chicago.
(*i*) Co-education in graduate and Medicine Departments.
(*j*) For Indians and colored youths, both sexes.
(*k*) Separate Women's College.
(*l*) Radcliffe College is the women's college affiliated with Harvard University. The number of instructors and students shown at Radcliffe College are not included in the Harvard totals.
(*m*) Formerly St. Ignatius Col., organized 1870.
(*o*) Comprises Adelbert College for men, College for women and professional departments.
(*p*) Co-education until 1912.
(*r*) Schools Pharmacy and Medicine at Chicago.
(*s*) Medical Department at Galveston.
(*t*) Excluding Radcliffe and including the Summer School.
(*u*) School of Mines at Rolla, Mo.
(*v*) Also at Cleveland, O.
(*w*) Co-education in Law, Pedagogy, Graduate, Summer, and Commerce, Accounts and Finance. The Undergraduate Schools are at University Heights, Bronx Borough, New York City; Law, Pedagogy, Graduate, and Commerce, Accounts and Finance at Washington Square; Medicine at East Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue.
(*x*) College of Liberal Arts at St. Paul, Minn; College Physicians and Surgeons at Minneapolis.
(*y*) Report at close of 1909.
(*z*) Women admitted to Graduate, Law, Teachers' course, Biology and Music.
(*aa*) Dean of Medical Dept., T. C. Evans; Law Dept., W. O. Harris; Academic Dept., John Patterson.
(*bb*) Co-education in Graduate School for Ph. D. Art and Music.
(*dd*) For immigrants.

TABLE TWO.

* All departments. † Co-education of the sexes. ‡ Education of women only. § For the education of colored students. ** Co-education in Law, Graduate School and Biology courses in the College.
(*c*) For colored and Indian students.
(*d*) No restriction as to color.
(*g*) Co-education in Graduate and Medical School.
(*j*) H. H. Bilfield, Chicago; E. O. Tade, La Jolla, Cal.; C. T. Steck, Shamokin, Pa., class of '58.
(*u*) Report at close of 1909.

TABLE THREE.

* Free to teachers. ** Maintained by the city.
† At U. S. Military Academy tuition is free. Cadets are paid $709 50 per year each by the Government, out of which they pay their own expenses for board, clothing, etc.; living expenses average about $237 per annum. Total appropriations for the support of Military Academy by Congress last college year, $1,929,703.
§ At U. S. Naval Academy tuition is free. Midshipmen are paid $600 per year each by the Government, out of which they pay their own expenses for board, clothing, etc.; living expenses average about $24 per month. Each candidate must deposit $250 before admission.
‡ Education of women only.
§§ Income from tuition, board, or incidental charges only.
(*a*) For colored students.
(*b*) In making up the figures for Columbia University, Barnard College, Teachers' College, and the New York College of Pharmacy are included, because these institutions, although independent corporations financially, are integral parts of the educational system of Columbia University.
(*c*) Exclusive of benefactions.
(*d*) Average—academic, $75; engineering, $75; law, $100; medicine, $87.50.
(*e*) Classical Dept., free; other departments average $80.
(*f*) Average.
(*i*) Living expenses included in tuition charges.
(*j*) Report at close of 1909.
(*k*) Medical, $200.
(*l*) Law, $50; no charge in other branches.
(*m*) Free to State residents.
(*n*) Law, $150; Medical, $125.
(*o*) Free to those unable to pay.
(*p*) Non-residents.
(*r*) Men, board and room, $150 up; women, all college expenses $325.
(*s*) Non-residents, $400; State appointments, $165.
(*w*) Law $50, Medicine, $80, $100.
(*y*) Charges for books, fees, etc., included in living expenses.
(*z*) Free to citizens of United States.
(*aa*) Residents, $5; non-residents, $25.
(*ee*) Free to $150.
(*gg*) Medical, $130; Dental, $150.
(*oo*) Athens, $20.
(*ss*) Law, $30; Medicine, $100; non-residents, $60; Literary, $18.
(*tt*) Medicine, $150; Law, $50. None to undergraduates.

Rapid Transit Act.

A RAPID transit railroad in New York City is defined as a railroad for the transportation of persons and property built under the Rapid Transit act, which is a State statute known as Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891. It was under this act and its amendments that the existing subway, the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad (McAdoo tunnels), Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels across New York City and the Manhattan portion of the Bridge loop subway were built, and the contracts let for the Fourth Avenue subway and the Tri-borough system.

Street railroads in New York City get their franchises from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the right to exercise them from the Public Service Commission. They are built and operated according to the terms and conditions of the franchises and under the provisions of the State Railroad law.

Rapid transit railroads are built and operated under franchises granted by the Public Service Commission, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment under the provisions of the Rapid Transit act.

The Public Service Commission law (which is a statute and entirely separate from the Rapid Transit act) was enacted by the Legislature of 1907 and amended in 1910. Under the Public Service Commissions law all railroads operating in New York City are subject to control and regulation by the Public Service Commission, and when this Commission was created in 1907 it took over the work and succeeded the Rapid Transit Commission. Under the Rapid Transit act it lays out routes and makes plans for new rapid transit lines, lets contracts for the building of same, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Adelphi College	Brown and Gold.
Adrian	Canary and Blue.
Agri and Mech. Col. of Tex	Red and White.
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	Orange and Blue.
Alfred University	Royal Purple and Old Gold.
Amherst College	Purple and White.
Armour Inst. of Technology	Yellow and Black.
Atlanta University	Gray and Crimson.
Baker University	Cadmium Orange.
Baldwin University	Old Gold and Seal Brown.
Barnard College	Light Blue and White.
Bates College	Garnet.
Baylor University	Green and Gold.
Beloit	Gold.
Boston University	Scarlet and White.
Bowdoin College	White.
Brigham Young College	Crimson and Gold.
Brown University	Brown and White.
Bryn Mawr College	Yellow and White.
Bucknell University	Orange and Blue.
Butler College	Blue and White.
Carleton College	Maize and Yale Blue.
Case School of Applied Science	Brown and White.
Catholic Univ. of America	Gold and White.
Clemson Agricultural College	Purple and Orange.
Colgate	Maroon.
College City of New York	Lavender.
Colorado Agricultural	Green and Gold
Colorado College	Black and Old Gold.
Columbia University	Light Blue and White.
Cornell College (Iowa)	Royal Purple and White.
Cornell University	Carnelian and White.
Creighton University	Blue and White.
Dakota Wesleyan University	Royal Blue and White.
Dartmouth College	Dark Green.
Denison University	Red.
De Pauw University	Old Gold.
Dickinson College	Red and White.
Drake University	Yale Blue and White.
Drury College	Scarlet and Gray.
Earlham College	Yellow and Cream.
Fordham University	Maroon.
Franklin and Marshall College	Blue and White.
Georgetown University (D. C.)	Blue and Gray.
George Washington University	Buff and Blue.
Harvard University	Arterial Red.
Heidelberg University	Black, Orange and Red.
Hillsdale College	Ultra-Marine (Blue).
Hobart College	Orange and Purple.
Howard University	Blue and White.
Illinois Wesleyan University	Green an. White.
Indiana University	Crimson and Cream.
Iowa State College	Cardinal and Gold.
Iowa Wesleyan University	White and Purple.
Johns Hopkins University	Black and Old Gold.
Kansas City University	Crimson and Orange.
Kansas Wesleyan University	Purple and Old Gold.
Lafayette College (Pa.)	Maroon and White.
Lake Forest University	Ruby Red and Black.
Lawrence University	White and Yale Blue.
Lebanon Valley College	Blue and White
Leland Stanford Jr. Univ	Cardinal.
Louisiana State	Old Gold and Purple.
Manhattac College	Green and White.
Marietta College	Navy Blue and White.
Maryville College	Orange and Garnet.
Mass. Institute of Technology	Cardinal Red and Silver Gray.
Miami University	Crimson and White.
Michigan Agricultural College	Olive Green.
Mis. Agri. and Mech. College	Maroon and White.
Monmouth	Red and White.
Mount Holyoke College	Light Blue.
Mount Union College	Royal Purple and White.
Nebraska Wesleyan University	Yellow and Brown.
New York University	Violet.
Niagara University	Purple and White.
Normal College	Lavender and White.
Northwestern University (Ill.)	Royal Purple.
N. C State Nor. and Ind. Col.	White and Gold.
Oberlin	Crimson and Gold.
Ohio Northern University	Orange and Black.
Ohio State University	Scarlet and Gray
Ohio University	Olive Green and White.
Oregon Agricultural College	Orange.
Otterbein University	Cardinal and Tan.
Pennsylvania State College	Navy Blue and White.
Polytechnic Inst. (Brooklyn)	Blue and Gray.
Pratt Institute (Brooklyn)	Cadmium Yellow.
Princeton University	Orange and Black.
Purdue University	Old Gold and Black.
Radcliffe College	Crimson and White.
Rensselaer Poly. Institute	Cherry and White.
Rutgers College	Scarlet.
Shaw University	Garnet and White.
Simmons College	Blue and Gold
Smith College	White and Gold.
Southwest Kansas College	Royal Purple.
State University of Ky	Blue and White.
State University of Iowa	Old Gold
Stevens Inst. of Technology	Silver Gray and Cardinal.
St. Francis Xavier College	Maroon and Blue.
St. Lawrence University	Scarlet and Brown.
St. Louis University	Blue and White.
Swarthmore College	Garnet.
Syracuse University	Orange
Talladega College	Crimson and Azure Blue.
Teachers' College (N. Y. City)	Blue and White.
Temple University	Cherry and White.
Texas Christian College	Purple and White.
Throop Polytechnic Institute	Orange and White.
Trinity College (N. C.)	Navy Blue.
Tufts College	Brown and Blue.
Union	Red and Black.
University of Alabama	Crimson and White.
University of Arizona	Blue and Red.
University of Arkansas	Cardinal.
University of California	Blue and Gold.
University of Chattanooga	Old Gold and Blue.
University of Chicago	Maroon.
University of Cincinnati	Red and Black.
University of Colorado	Silver and Gold.
University of Denver	Crimson and Gold.
University of Georgia	Red and Black.
University of Idaho	Silver and Gold.
University of Illinois	Orange and Blue.
University of Kansas	Crimson and Dark Blue.
University of Louisville	Scarlet and Black.
University of Maine	Light Blue.
University of Michigan	Maize and Blue.
University of Minnesota	Old Gold and Maroon.
University of Missouri	Black and Old Gold.
University of Montana	Copper, Gold, and Silver.
University of Nashville	Garnet and Blue.
University of Nevada	Royal Blue and Silver.
University of North Carolina	White and Blue.
University of North Dakota	Rose and Green.
University of Notre Dame	Old Gold and Marine Blue.
University of Oklahoma	Crimson and Cream.
University of Oregon	Green and Yellow.
University of Pennsylvania	Red and Blue.
University of Pittsburgh	Blue and Gold
University of Porto Rico	White and Red.
University of Puget Sound	Maroon and White.
University of Rochester	Yellow.
University of South Carolina	Garnet and Black.
University of South Dakota	Vermilion.
University of Southern Cal	Gold.
University of the South	Purple and Old Gold.
University of Tennessee	Orange and White.
University of Texas	Orange and White.
University of Utah	Crimson and Silver.
University of Vermont	Green and Gold.
University of Virginia	Orange and Dark Blue.
University of Washington	Purple and Gold.
University of Wisconsin	Cardinal.
University of Wooster	Black and Old Gold.
University of Wyoming	Brown and Gold.
U. S. Military Academy	Black, Gold, and Gray.
U. S. Naval Academy	Navy Blue and Gold
Upper Iowa University	Peacock Blue and White.
Utah Agri College	White and Blue.
Valparaiso University	Old Gold and Bright Brown.
Vanderbilt University	Black and Gold.
Vassar College	Rose and Gray.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	Orange and Maroon.
Walden University	Black and Red.
Wake Forest College	Old Gold and Black.
Washburn College	Yale Blue.
Wash'n and Jefferson College	Red and Black.
Washington and Lee University	Blue and White.
Washington State College	Crimson and Gray.
Washington University (Mo.)	Myrtle and Maroon.
Wellesley College	Deep Blue
Wesleyan University	Cardinal and Black.
Western Reserve University	Crimson and White.
West Virginia University	Old Gold and Blue.
Wheaton	Orange and Blue.
Whitman College	Cobalt Blue and Maize.
Wilberforce University	Green and Old Gold.
William and Mary	White and Orange.
Williams College	Royal Purple
Wilson	Silver and Light Blue.
Wittenberg	Cream and Cardinal.
Worcester Polytechnic Inst.	Crimson and Steel Gray.
Yale University	Blue
Yankton College	Yellow and White.

American College Fraternities.

MEN'S GENERAL FRATERNITIES.

Fraternity	Membership.	Active Chapters	Inactive Chapters	No Houses.	Where and When Founded.	National Secretary.
Alpha Chi Rho	700	11	1	11	Trinity. 1895	James L Robinson New York City.
Alpha Delta Phi	7.372	24	6	24	Hamilton, 1832	Shepard A Morgan, New York City.
Alpha Sigma Phi	1.278	8	3	7	Yale. 1845	W. M. Musgrave, Cambridge. Mass.
Alpha Tau Omega	8 500	60	35	18	Va. Military Inst 1865	L W Glazebrook M D .Wash .D C.
Beta Theta Pi	17.028	73	21	68	Miami, 1839	Francis W Shepardson Chicago, Ill.
Chi Phi	6.500	19	28	19	Princeton, 1824	Theo. B. Appel, M D., Lancaster, Pa.
Chi Psi	5 260	17	12	17	Union, 1841	Geo P. Richardson, Newark, N J.
Delta Kappa Epsilon	17.475	42	11	40	Yale 1844	David B Simpson, New York City.
Delta Phi	3,750	12	5	11	Union, 1827	Arthur G Freeland, New York City.
Delta Psi	2 600	8	..	8	Columbia, 1847	(No National Secretary
Delta Sigma Phi	750	6	6	4	Coll. City of N Y , 1901	Meyer Boskey, New York City.
Delta Tau Delta	10.100	52	26	48	Bethany, 1859	Henry T. Bruck Mt Savage Md.
Delta Upsilon	10,000	39	4	35	Williams, 1834	H. S Smalley. Ann Arbor Mich.
Kappa Alpha (North)	1 200	7	2	7	Union, 1825	Theo. Gilman, Jr . New York City
Kappa Alpha (South).	9.215	51	10	30	Wash ton and Lee, 1865	V Otis Robertson Jackson. Miss.
Kappa Sigma	9,500	77	17	55	University Va , 1869	Herbert M. Martin, Danville Va.
Phi Delta Theta	17.860	73	24	43	Miami, 1848	Hon F J Coxe, Wadesboro, N. C.
Phi Gamma Delta.	12,469	57	..	47	Wash. & Jefferson 1848	Thomas L Pogue, Cincinnati Ohio.
Phi Kappa Psi	11,000	44	21	40	Wash. & Jefferson 1852	Henry H McCorkle, New York City.
Phi Kappa Sigma	4.000	26	17	22	University Penn . 1850	Wm. F. Norris Philadelphia. Pa
Phi Sigma Kappa	4.025	23	.	23	Mass. Agr'l Coll., 1873	Henry H Dyrsen New York City.
Pi Kappa Alpha	3.000	28	11	7	University Va., 1868	Chas W Underwood, Atlanta, Ga
Psi Upsilon	11 661	23	1	23	Union, 1833	George S Coleman, New York City.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	13,362	72	28	55	Univ. Alabama, 1856	Clarence W Stowell, Providence, R.I.
Sigma Chi	11.200	62	21	23	Miami, 1855	William A Trimpe. Chicago, Ill.
Sigma Nu	8 000	65	14	48	Va Military Inst., 1869	Clarence E Woods, Richmond, Ky.
Sigma Phi	1.475	9	2	8	Union, 1827	Alex. M. Duane M D ,New York City.
Sigma Phi Epsilon	1.600	28	7	18	Richmond College, 1901	Wm. L Phillips. Washington, D. C.
Sigma Pi	193	5	1	4	Vincennes Univ , 1897	Geo C. Blower, Athens, Ohio.
Theta Chi	650	6	3	6	Norwich Univ., 1856.	E Wesson Clark. Boston, Mass.
Theta Delta Chi	6,000	27	..	24	Union, 1848	James C. Hallock. Newark, N J.
Theta Xi (Eng , Scieu)	1 275	13	.	13	Rensselaer P. Inst , 1864	George B. Muldaus, New York City.
Zeta Psi	5.500	25	9	15	N. Y. University 1847	Robert B. Austin, New York City.
Total	224,498	1082	346	821		

WOMEN'S GENERAL FRATERNITIES

Alpha Chi Omega	1.340	14	1	8	De Pauw Univ., 1885	Helen Wright, Toulon, Ill.
Alpha Omicron Pi	900	16	1	3	Barnard College, 1897	Blanche H. Hooper, Tuft's Col., Mass.
Alpha Phi	2.080	15	8	7	Syracuse. Univ., 1872	Mrs Allare Mills. Glencoe. Ill.
Alpha Xi Delta	813	15	.	9	Lombard College, 1893	Lena G Baldwin. Elmira. N Y.
Beta Sigma Omicron	1.000	13	3	4	Mo State Univ . 1888	Bernice M. Stall. Richmond, Va.
Chi Omega	1.937	25	17	11	Univ Arkansas, 1895	Jessie A Parker, Olathe, Kan.
Delta Delta Delta	4 000	33	1	14	Boston University. 1888	Mary Latta, Ludlow, Ky
Delta Gamma	2.606	19	10	4	Univ Mississippi. 1874	M. Agnes Burton, Detroit. Mich.
Gamma Phi Beta	1 700	14	..	8	Syracuse Univ 1874	Marion Dean. Newtonville, Mass.
Kappa Alpha Theta	4 500	54	8	17	De Pauw Univ .1870	L Pearle Green. Ithaca. N. Y
Kappa Delta	850	14	2		Va. State Normal .1897	Mary S Thomas. Columbia. S. C.
Kappa Kappa Gamma	5 500	35	10	20	Monmouth Col , 1870	Eva Powell, Oakland, Cal.
Phi Mu	2.100	8	3	1	Wesleyan College, 1852	Bonito Hinton. New Orleans, La.
Pi Beta Phi	5,750	43	.	16	Monmouth Col., 1867	Julia E Rogers, Elizabeth, N J.
Sigma Kappa	775	10	..	5	Colby College. 1874	Mrs. Eula G. Linger, Buffalo. N. Y.
Sigma Sigma Sigma	370	6	3	.	Va State Normal 1898	Ray Hyer. Georgetown, Texas.
Zeta Tau Alpha	725	12	3		Va. State Normal, 1898	Mrs. J. L. Bugg, Farmville, Va.
Total	39.936	346	70	127		

MEDICAL FRATERNITIES.

Alpha Kappa Kappa	4 000	36	.		Dartmouth 1888	Edw. L. Heintz, Chicago, Ill.
Alpha Mu Pi Omega	800	7		2	Univ. of Penn , 1891	J. Gurney Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alpha Sigma	1,000	10	..	5	N Y Hom Med Col, 1893	Wm H. Price. Brooklyn N. Y.
Chi Zeta Chi	1,200	20	1	3	Univ Georgia, 1903	R G. Stephens. Atlanta. Ga.
Delta Mu	650	.			Univ Vermont. 1884	E H Libby Burlington. Vt.
Kappa Psi	1 500	28	7	5	Cheshire Mil. Ac., 1879	Press Eldridge, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.
Nu Sigma Nu	4 100	30	2	18	Univ Michigan, 1882	Thaddeus Walker, Detroit Mich.
Omega Upsilon Phi	1 550	17	3	11	Univ. Buffalo. 1895.	Maurice B. Uoff. Chicago. Ill.
Phi Alpha Gamma	1 680	9	3	6	N.Y Hom Med Col.1894	Richard H Street, Chicago, Ill.
Phi Alpha Sigma	900	5		5	Bellevue Med Col .1886	E. J Brodsley, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Beta Pi	3 600	32	2	17	West n Uv. of Pa. 1891	George M. Kline. Ann Arbor, Mich
Phi Chi	8 000	38		10	Louisville Med C , 1894	Dunning S Wilson. Louisville, Ky.
Phi Delta	980	14	1	4	Long Is Col Hos., 1901	W E Lippold. Brooklyn. N Y.
Phi Delta Chi	2 000	13	2	6	Univ Michigan, 1883	Edw Spease, Columbus Ohio.
Phi Delta Epsilon	900	9	.	4	Cornell U. Med Col 1904	John L Kantor, New York City.
Phi Rho Sigma	2 000	21	1	17	N thwestU Med S ,1891	C G Grulee. Chicago, Ill
Phi Theta Chi	193			1	Tufts Cl. Med. Sch. 1902	Edw A Coates, Jr. Boston Mass.
Pi Mu	500	9	2	2	Univ Virginia. 1893	Beverley R Tucker. Richmond, Va.
Zeta Beta Tau	600	12		3	C C N Y , 1898	Chester F. Frankel. New York City.
Zeta Omicron	83	1		1	Univ California. 1896	Allan R. Powers, Berkeley, Cal.
Total	36,236	317	24	120		

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES—*Continued.*

LEGAL FRATERNITIES.

Alpha Kappa Phi.....	750	7	..	3	University, Miss., 1858	Olaf A. Olson, Chicago, Ill.
Delta Chi.....	3,184	21	5	20	Cornell University, 1890	W. W. Bride, Washington, D. C.
Gamma Eta Gamma...	600	5	..	4	Univ. Me. Law S., 1901	Thomas R. P. Gibb, Boston, Mass.
Phi Alpha Delta.....	2,862	24	..	23	N'thwest. U. L. S., 1898	Edward J. Hess, Chicago, Ill.
Phi Delta Phi.....	9,600	43	1	15	University, Mich., 1869	Geo. A. Katzenberger, Greenville, O.
Sigma Nu Phi.....	150	2	2	1	Law D'p't N. U. Mich., 1902	W. W. Lenmond, Washington, D. C.
Theta Lambda Phi.....	600	200	..	6	Dick'son S. of Law, 1907	George G. Bechtel, Detroit, Mich.
Total.....	17,746	302	8	72		

UNITED CHAPTERS OF PHI BETA KAPPA.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society was founded at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., December 5, 1776, and now consists of 71 chapters located in as many of the leading colleges and universities in the land. The total living membership is about 15,500. Until 1883 the growth of the Society was comparatively slow, but since the organization of the United Chapters the development has been rapid, 47 chapters having been organized. At the tenth National Council, held in New York City, September 13 and 14, 1910, six charters were granted and the chapters will be instituted shortly. They are: West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.; Denison University, Granville, Ohio; Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.; Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.; Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. Women were first admitted in 1875, and the first charter to a woman's college, Vassar, was granted in 1898. Since then Smith, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke and the Woman's College of Baltimore have received charters. The first woman to be honored by election to the Senate was President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College. At the triennial council in September, 1910, the old officers were re-elected for another three-year term, as follows: *President*, Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor, LL. D., Amherst, Mass.; *Vice-President*, Hon. John J. McCook, LL. D., New York City; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, A. M., 350 East 146th Street, New York City.

Sigma Xi.—An honorary scientific society founded at Cornell University in 1886, and having twenty odd chapters in the principal colleges and universities of the country. It is not secret. The performance of creditable scientific research in the natural and applied sciences together with a high standard of scholarship constitutes the basis of membership. Women are admitted as well as men.

Tau Beta Pi Fraternity.—An engineering honorary society founded at Lehigh University in 1885. It now has 22 chapters. R. C. Mathews, University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, is the national secretary.

Alpha Omega Alpha.—An honorary medical society in which scholarship is the membership qualification, and which admits women on the same basis as men. It was founded by Dr. William W. Root at College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago in 1902. It now has 15 chapters and 1,000 members. Dr. William W. Root, 170 Baldwin Avenue, Detroit, Mich., is the national secretary.

Acacia Fraternity.—An intercollegiate organization for Master Masons founded at the University of Michigan in 1904, now has a membership of 1,456 and 23 ctive chapters. The *National Secretary* is Harry E. Kilmer, 728 Rialto Building, St. Louis, Mo.

The Professional Fraternities now number 52, with a membership exceeding 38,000. They are located in both technical and professional schools. With the exception of Theta Xi (Engineering Scientific), members of professional fraternities may also belong to the general college fraternities.

Local or "One-College" Fraternities exist in nearly all colleges, and some date back as early as 1825. There are about 75, with a membership approximating 8,000. The women's local fraternities number about 50, with a total membership of about 3,000.

PROMINENT LIVING GRADUATE MEMBERS.

Alpha Chi Rho—Joseph F. Johnson, Dean of New York University; William R. Shepherd, Professor of History, Columbia University; Isaac Joachin Schwatt, Professor of Mathematics, University of Pennsylvania; Howard Long, Admiralty lawyer.

Alpha Delta Phi—Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States; Joseph H. Choate, ex-Ambassador to England; Hamilton W. Mable, author; Charles W. Eliot, ex-President of Harvard University; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California; Francis Lynde Stetson, railroad magnate.

Alpha Sigma Phi—Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, Governor-elect of Connecticut; Hon. Charles B. Elliott, Chief Justice of Philippines; Charles P. Taft, capitalist; Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Court Judge, New York; Cyrus Northrop, President of University of Minnesota.

Alpha Tau Omega—Robert L. Owen, United States Senator from Oklahoma; Duncan C. Heyward, ex-Governor of South Carolina; Walter H. Page, editor and publisher; F. M. Simmons, United States Senator from North Carolina; Clifton R. Breckinridge, ex-Ambassador to Russia; Erskine M. Ross, United States Circuit Court Judge, California; A. I. Bachelier, author; Thomas F. Gailor, Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee; Theodore Du B. Bratton, Episcopal Bishop of Mississippi.

Beta Theta Pi—David J. Brewer and Horace H. Lurton, Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court; William E. Borah, United States Senator from Idaho; Boies Penrose, United States Senator from Pennsylvania; Townsend Scudder, Justice of the New York Supreme Court; Edward C. Stokes, ex-Governor of New Jersey; Benjamin B. Odell, ex-Governor of New York; John L. Bates, ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

Chi Phi—Lee S. Overman, United States Senator from North Carolina; Franklin K. Lane, Interstate Commerce Commissioner; John B. Deaver, M. D.; Hugh H. Young, M. D.; Emory Speer, United States District Court Judge; Peter W. Meldim, of Savannah, Ga.; W. D. Jelks, ex-Governor of Alabama; W. K. Brooks, naturalist; F. R. Graves, Episcopal Bishop of Shanghai.

Chi Psi—Elbridge T. Gerry; Francis M. Scott, Justice, New York Supreme Court; Frederick W. Whitridge, lawyer; Clinton Scollard, author; Don M. Dickinson, jurist.

Delta Kappa Epsilon—Robert E. Peary, Polar explorer; Julian Hawthorne, author; Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States; Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University; Charles Waldstern, archaeologist; A. Barton Hepburn, President Chase National Bank, New York; Harry P. Judson, President of University of Chicago; Albert J. Beveridge, United States Senator from Indiana.

Delta Phi—W. H. S. Demarest, President of Rutgers College; Robert Fulton Cutting, lawyer; John

PROMINENT LIVING GRADUATE MEMBERS—*Continued.*

Jacob Astor, capitalist; J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., financier; Ulysses S. Grant III., United States Army; Charles Scribner, publisher; John W. and Joseph Harper, publishers.

Delta Psi—W. C. Doane, Episcopal Bishop of Albany; C. B. Galloway, Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church; Thomas Nelson Page, author; Luke E. Wright, ex-United States Secretary of War; Stuyvesant Fish, ex-President Illinois Central Railroad; J. Cleveland Cady, architect; Charles A. Peabody, President of Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Delta Sigma Phi—Arvid D. Anderson, Registrar of the College of the City of New York; William E. Waters, Professor of Greek, New York University.

Delta Tau Delta—Francis J. McConnell, President DePauw University; Champ Clark, Representative in Congress from Missouri; A. C. Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute of Technology; Will Carleton, writer; Frederick Palmer, war correspondent; Bion J. Arnold, electrical expert; William A. Lieb, Vice-President and General Manager Edison Electrical Company; Rev. W. T. Manning, Rector of Trinity Church, New York City; Rev. C. E. Jefferson, Pastor Broadway Tabernacle, New York City; George Horton, Consul-General to Greece.

Delta Upsilon—Charles E. Hughes, Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court; Fletcher D. Proctor, ex-Governor of Vermont; Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster-General; Sereno E. Payne, Representative in Congress from New York; M. Linn Bruce, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of New York; Edward M. Bassett, Public Service Commissioner of New York; David Starr Jordan, President Leland Stanford University; Flavel S. Luther, President of Trinity College, Hartford; William H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University.

Kappa Alpha (Northern)—Clark Williams, State Comptroller, New York; Edward H. Griffin, Dean of Johns Hopkins University; Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Frank H. Hiscock, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York; Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, author; Silas B. Brownell, Director of Princeton Theological Seminary; Horace White, Governor of New York.

Kappa Alpha (Southern)—Joseph W. Folk, ex-Governor of Missouri; Morris Sheppard, Representative in Congress from Texas; John Temple Graves, editor; Thomas Dixon, author; John S. Candler, of Georgia, jurist; Edward Chambers Smith, lawyer; John S. Wise, lawyer; Richmond P. Hobson, Representative in Congress from Alabama; Hoke Smith, ex-Governor of Georgia.

Kappa Sigma—Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College; William G. McAdoo, President of the Hudson Tunnels Company; Dr. John Covert Boyd, United States Navy; Rev. N. M. Waters, preacher; P. P. Campbell, Representative in Congress from Kansas; J. Harry Covington, Representative in Congress from Maryland; Samuel C. Reat, American Consul at Formosa, Japan.

Phi Delta Theta—Duncan U. Fletcher, United States Senator from Florida; J. C. S. Blackburn, Governor of Panama Canal Zone; William Allen White, author; Ray Stannard Baker, author; Brigadier-General Fred Funston, United States Army; John W. Foster, diplomatist; Malcolm R. Patterson, Governor of Tennessee; N. C. Young, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of North Dakota; F. W. Raue, State Forester, Massachusetts; L. H. Bailey, Director of College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

Phi Gamma Delta—Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-Vice-President of the United States; John W. Thomas, railroad president; Rev. James D. Moffat, President of Washington and Jefferson College; Charles W. Dabney, President of the University of Cincinnati; Joseph C. Hartzell and William F. McDowell, Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Phi Kappa Psi—Woodrow Wilson, Governor-elect of New Jersey; Joseph B. Foraker, ex-United States Senator from Ohio; Arthur L. Bates, Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania; H. S. Hadley, Governor of Missouri; P. H. Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York; David H. Greer, Bishop of New York; Frank S. Monnett, ex-Attorney-General of Ohio; George E. Chamberlain, United States Senator from Oregon; Charles J. Hughes, Jr., United States Senator from Colorado

Phi Kappa Sigma—Henry A. Du Pont, United States Senator from Delaware; E. A. Alderman, President of University of Virginia; Samuel D. McEnery, United States Senator from Louisiana; Claude A. Swanson, ex-Governor of Virginia; Horatio C. King, lawyer and author; Charles I. Wilson, Brigadier-General United States Army; Colonel William Jay, of New York; Daniel S. Tuttle, Episcopal Bishop of Missouri; Robert Strange, Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina; Frank M. Bristol, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Phi Sigma Kappa—Charles S. Howe, President of the Case School of Applied Science; George B. Cortelyou, President Consolidated Gas Company, New York; Charles W. Needham, President of George Washington University; Charles S. Norton, Rear-Admiral United States Navy.

Pi Kappa Alpha—William Alexander, Secretary of Equitable Life Assurance Society; Floyd Hughes, Collector at Port of Norfolk, Va.; St. George Tucker, President of St. Paul's College, Tokio, Japan; Robert A. Smythe, first Commander-in-Chief United Sons of Confederate Veterans; Dr. H. B. Arbuckle, educator; James Alston Cabell, lawyer and author; O. W. Underwood, Representative in Congress from Alabama; Dr. W. T. Howard, bacteriologist, Cleveland, Ohio.

Psi Upsilon—William H. Taft, President of the United States; Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury; Andrew D. White, ex-Ambassador to England; Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator from New York; Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Herbert L. Bridgman, journalist; Seth Low, ex-Mayor of New York City.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon—Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State; J. M. Dickinson, Secretary of War; Albert W. Gilchrist, Governor of Florida; John C. W. Beckham, ex-Governor of Kentucky; John G. Capers, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue; James F. O'Neill, actor; Charles B. Howry, Justice United States Court of Claims; Thomas Watson, ex-Representative in Congress from Georgia.

Sigma Chi—J. Taylor Ellyson, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia; J. M. Hamilton, ex-Governor of Illinois; A. H. Longino, ex-Governor of Mississippi; Robert S. McCormick, ex-Ambassador to France; James Deering, President of the International Harvester Company; George Ade, journalist and author; John M. Harris, President of Bucknell College; George H. Denny, President of Washington and Lee University; Booth Tarkington, author.

Sigma Nu—H. D. Clayton, Representative in Congress from Alabama; Harvey Helm, Representative in Congress from Kentucky; Dr. Isadore Dyer, of New Orleans, leprosy expert; Rev. J. R. Sampey, D. D., theologian; Wade H. Ellis, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States; Walter J. Sears, literateur, Columbus, Ohio.

Sigma Phi—James S. Sherman, Vice-President of the United States; Elihu Root, United States Senator from New York; W. A. Shanklin, President of Wesleyan University; Eugene N. Foss, Governor-elect of Massachusetts; Chester S. Lord, managing editor of the New York Sun; Bradley Martin, capitalist; John Bigelow, author; E. H. Ozmun, Consul-General at Constantinople.

Theta Chi—Major Henry B. Hersey, Inspector United States Weather Bureau; Charles H. Spooner,

President Norwich University; Professor Samuel W Shattuck, Comptroller of University of Illinois; George A Converse, Rear-Admiral United States Navy; William R Mead architect; J. Albert Holmes civil engineer; William A. Cutler, author and historian.

Theta Delta Chi—F. W. Hamilton, President of Tufts College; Gonzalo de Quesada, Minister from Cuba. B P Lamberton, Rear-Admiral United States Navy; Cameron Mann, Episcopal Bishop of North Dakota; John W. Griggs, ex-Attorney-General of the United States; John B. McPherson, United States District Judge; A. M. Randolph, Episcopal Bishop of Southern Virginia; Charles R. Miller, editor of the New York Times.

Theta Xi—David L. Hough, engineer; Frederick H. Howland, editor Providence Tribune; Palmer C Ricketts, Director Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; George Gibbs, electrical engineer; Sam Higgins railroad manager; Henry Hodge, consulting bridge engineer; Rear-Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, United States Navy.

Zeta Psi—Rev. Almon Gunnison, President of St. Lawrence University; Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior Department; Nelson Dingley, ex-Representative in Congress from Maine; George D. Robinson, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Rodney Welch and William H. McElroy, journalists; George M. Rose, ex-Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives.

The Alfred B. Nobel Prizes.

THE Swedish scientist, Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, bequeathing his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000, to the founding of a fund, the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to "the good of humanity." The interest is divided in five equal shares, given away, "One to the person who in the domain of physics has made the most important discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important discovery in the domain of medicine or physiology, one to the person who in literature has provided the most excellent work of an idealistic tendency, and one to the person who has worked most or best for the fraternization of nations, and the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and the calling in and propagating of peace congresses."

The prizes for physics and chemistry are awarded by the Swedish Academy of Science, that for physiological or medical work by the Caroline Institute (the faculty of medicine in Stockholm), that for literature by the Swedish Academy in Stockholm, and the peace prize is awarded by a committee of five persons, elected by the Norwegian Storthing.

In accordance with these statutes the awarders of the prizes (the four above named institutions) elect fifteen deputies for two consecutive years, the Academy of Science electing six, and the other prize awarders three each. These deputies elect for two consecutive years four members of the Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute, which Board, exclusively consisting of Swedes, must reside in Stockholm. A fifth member, the President of the Board, is nominated by the Government. The Board of Directors has in its care the funds of the institution, and hands yearly over to the awarders of the prizes the amount to be given away. The value of each prize is on an average $40,000. The distribution of the prizes takes place every year on December 10, the anniversary of Mr Nobel's death. Full information can be obtained from "Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse" (The Board of Directors of the Nobel Institute), Stockholm, Sweden.

The awards made until now have been: Physics, 1901, W. C Röntgen, German; 1902, H. A. Lorentz and P Zeeman, Hollanders; 1903, H A Becquerel, P. Curie, and Marie Curie, all French. 1904, Lord Rayleigh, English; 1905, Prof. Philipp Leonard, of Kiel University, German; 1906, Prof J J Thomson, of the University of Cambridge, English; 1907, Prof. Albert A Michelson, of the University of Chicago, American 1908, Professor Gabriel Lippman, University of Paris, French; 1909, William Marconi, Italian, and Professor Ferdinand Braun, of Strassburg, German; 1910, Prof. Johannes Diederik Van der Waals, Dutch.

Chemistry: 1901, J. H. van Hoff, Professor of the Berlin University, Hollander; 1902, E. Fischer, German; 1903, S A Arrhenius, Swede; 1904, Sir William Ramsay, English; 1905, Adolph von Boeyer German; 1906, Prof Henri Moissan, French; 1907, Prof. Edouard Buchner, of the Berlin University, German; Sir William Crookes, English, 1908, Professor Ernest Rutherford, University of Manchester, English; 1909, Professor Wilhelm Ostwald, German.

Medicine: 1901, E. A. von Behring, German; 1902, R. Ross, English; 1903, N. R. Finsen, Dane; 1904 Pavloff, Russian; 1905, Prof. Robert Koch, German; 1906, Prof. Ramon y Cajal, Spanish; Professor Golgi, French; 1907, Dr. Laveran, of Paris, French; 1908, Dr. Paul Ehrlich, of Berlin, German; and Professor Elie Metschnikoff, Pasteur Institute, Paris, Russian; 1909, Professor Theodor Kocher of Berne Swiss; 1910, Dr. Albrech' Kossel, Professor of Physiology at Heidelberg University.

Literature: 1901, R. F. A Sully Prudhomme, French; 1902, Th Mommsen, German; 1903 Björnstierne Björnson, Norwegian; 1904, Frederic Mistral, French, and José Echegaray Spaniard. 1905 Henry Stenkiewicz, Pole, 1906, Professor Carducci, Italian, 1907, Rudyard Kipling English. 1908, Professor Rudolf Eucken, Jena University, German; 1909, Selma Lagerlof, Swede

Peace, 1901, Henri Dunant, Swiss, and Fr. Passy, French; 1902, E. Ducommun and A. Gobat, both Swiss; 1903, W R. Cremer, English; 1904, The Institution of International Law, the first award to an institution; 1905 Baroness von Suttner, Austrian; 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt, American. 1907, Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Italian, and Louis Renault, French; 1908, K P. Arnoldson, Swede and M. F. Bajer, Dane; 1909, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, French, and M. Beernaert, Belgian, 1910, International Permanent Peace Bureau, Berne.

Lynchings and Legal Executions.

Lynchings—The total number of lynchings in the United States from 1885 to November 1, 1910 was 3 287. In 1910 to November 1 there were 66 lynchings, of which 65 occurred in the South and one in the North. Of the lynched, 58 were negroes and 8 white persons; 63 were males and 3 females. The offences for which they were lynched were: Murder 26, rape 14, miscellaneous offences, 26. The States in which the lynchings occurred and the number in each were, in 1910 to November 1, as follows: Alabama 8, Arkansas 8, Florida 15, Georgia 10, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 3, Mississippi 5, Missouri 2, North Carolina 1, Ohio 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 2, Texas 7, West Virginia 1. During a race riot in Texas 18 persons were killed, but they are not included in the above.

Legal Executions—In 1908 there were 92, in 1909 there were 107, and in 1910 to November 1 there were 94, of which 37 were in the North and 57 in the South. Forty-seven were whites and 46 negroes and all were males. The crimes for which they were executed were, murder 84, rape 10. The States in which the executions in 1910, to November 1, took place were: Alabama 6, Arkansas 7, California 2, Connecticut 1, Florida 4, Georgia 7, Illinois 2, Iowa 1, Kentucky 2, Louisiana 4, Massachusetts 1, Mississippi 2, Missouri 3, New York 9, New Jersey 4, Nevada 1, North Carolina 2, Ohio 4, Oklahoma 1, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 9, South Carolina 4, Tennessee 1, Texas 6, Virginia 8, Washington 2

The above statistics of lynchings and legal executions were compiled by George P. Upton for the Chicago *Tribune*.

Smithsonian Institution.

FOR THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG MEN.

OFFICERS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Ex-Officio Presiding Officer of the Institution, William H. Taft, President of the United States; *Chancellor of the Institution*, James S. Sherman, Vice-President of the United States; *Secretary of the Institution*, Charles D. Walcott; *Assistant Secretary in Charge of United States National Museum*, Richard Rathbun.

Board of Regents, James S. Sherman, Vice-President of the United States, Chancellor; Edward Douglass White, Chief Justice of the United States; Shelby M. Cullom, Member of the Senate; Henry Cabot Lodge, Member of the Senate; A. O. Bacon, Member of the Senate; John Dalzell, Member of the House of Representatives; James R. Mann, Member of the House of Representatives; William M. Howard Member of the House of Representatives; James B. Angell, citizen of Michigan; Andrew D. White, citizen of New York; John B. Henderson, citizen of Washington, D. C.; Alexander Graham Bell, citizen of Washington, D. C.; Charles F. Choate, Jr., citizen of Massachusetts, George Gray, citizen of Delaware.

The Institution at Washington, D. C., was established by statute in 1846, under the terms of the will of James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." From the income of the fund a building, known as the Smithsonian Building, was erected on land given by the United States. The Institution is legally an establishment having as its members the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, and the President's Cabinet. It is governed by a Board of Regents consisting of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, three members of the United States Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. It is under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is the executive officer of the Board and the director of the Institution's activities.

For the increase of knowledge, the Institution aids investigators by making grants for research and exploration, supplying books, apparatus, laboratory accommodations, etc. It occasionally provides for lectures, which are published. It has initiated numerous scientific projects of national importance, some of which have been turned over to the Government and resulted in the creation of independent Government bureaus. It advises the Government in many matters of scientific importance, especially in those that have an international aspect. It co-operates with scientific bodies of national importance, like the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Historical Association, etc. It issues three regular series of publications: Annual Reports, containing papers of general interest intended to keep the ordinary reader abreast of the progress of science; Contributions to Knowledge, the distinct feature of which is that each memoir constitutes an original contribution to knowledge; Miscellaneous Collections, which contain bibliographies, reports of expeditions, and standard tables. All these publications are distributed gratuitously to important libraries throughout the world.

THE INSTITUTION LIBRARY.

The Institution maintains a library, in co-operation with the Library of Congress, which numbers 250,000 volumes, and consists mainly of the transactions of learned societies and scientific periodicals. While the body of the library is deposited in the Library of Congress and accessible to all its readers, a working library is maintained at the Institution. Lists, bibliographies, rules for cataloguing and library work have been published. It supports a table at the Naples Zoological Station. All these and numerous other activities may be carried on solely from the income of the Smithsonian fund. The Regents are empowered to accept gifts without action of Congress, in furtherance of the purposes of the Institution, and to administer trusts in accord therewith.

The parent Institution has the administrative charge of several branches which grew out of its early activities and which are supported by Congressional appropriations. These are the National Museum, including the National Gallery of Art; the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory, and the United States Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM is the depository of the national collections. It is especially rich in the natural history, geology, paleontology, archaeology and ethnology of America, and has unique collections of American history, as well as many series relating to fine arts and the industrial arts. It is both an educational and a research museum, and issues numerous technical and popular scientific publications. The National Gallery of Art consists largely of the collections of etchings and engravings of George P. Marsh, the collections of Charles L. Freer, containing numerous paintings and etchings by Whistler, and examples of Chinese and Japanese art; the Harriet Lane Johnston collection, including a number of the greatest English portrait painters, and the collection of William T. Evans, of more than one hundred paintings, representing some of the best work of American artists.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE, carried on in accordance with the terms of a treaty entered into between the United States and various foreign nations, is for the free interchange of Governmental and scientific publications between the Government of the United States and foreign governments and institutions, and investigators in the United States and foreign lands. At present it has 62,630 correspondents, and since its establishment more than 4,000,000 packages have been handled by it.

THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, for the study of the North American Indian; THE ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY, for the investigation of solar phenomena; THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK at Washington, containing about 1,400 animals, and the Regional Bureau of the INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE, for the preparation of a classified index to the current scientific literature of the United States are also branches of the work of the Institution.

World's Panama Exposition at New Orleans in 1915.

NEW ORLEANS will hold an International Exposition to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915. The World's Panama Exposition Company of New Orleans has been organized, with Governor Sanders as Honorary President and Mayor Behrman, of New Orleans, as Honorary Chairman of the Board of Directors, and the company has raised $1,000 000 toward the $7,500,000 which it has been decided to use for the preparation and establishment of the exposition. The Louisiana Legislature at its regular and special sessions in 1910, voted unanimously for the submission to the people of the State of a Constitutional amendment authorizing the levying by the State of a tax to provide the additional $6,500 000. This amendment was ratified by the people of Louisiana at the polls in the November election. It is proposed to select a site for the exposition just outside the city limits and to give it in perpetuity to the city as a park and pleasure resort. An illustrated monthly magazine entitled "The Logical Point," is being issued by the Exposition Company in the interest of the enterprise with William C. Chevis as editor The Chairman of the Executive Committee is T. P. Thompson; Treasurer, Charles Janvier; Secretary, E. L. Chappius; Assistant Secretary, J. L. Wright.

The Italian Semi-Centenary.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of Italian Unity will be celebrated under the patronage of the King of Italy, from April to October, 1911, by a great international art and historical exposition at Rome, and a great international industrial exposition at Turin. The United States Congress, May 6 1910, appropriated $150,000 to enable this country to participate in these expositions Francis B. Loomis, former Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, is the American Commissioner for the exhibit at Turin, and Harrison S. Morris, of Philadelphia, the Commissioner for the exhibit at Rome. Sites for the American display have been advantageously selected at each city. The Italian Chamber of Commerce in New York has interested itself in the exposition, and the Italian National Exposition, Company has an office at No. 1 Franklin Street, New York.

Celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace.

IT is proposed to celebrate in 1914 the centennial of the Treaty of Ghent, making one hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain. The matter was first discussed at the Harvard University Commencement of 1909, when the Hon. W. L. King, Minister of Labor of Canada, urged that a memorial be erected on the frontier at Niagara. Subsequently, it was discussed at the Mohonk Peace Conference in May, 1910, and at a meeting on June 10, a temporary committee on organization, which later was made permanent, chose Andrew Carnegie Chairman; William H. Short, Secretary, and John A Stewart, Chairman of an Executive Committee. Plans will be formulated later.

San Diego World's Fair in 1915.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., has raised $1 000,000 for a Panama Canal World's Fair in 1915, and its citizens have pledged themselves to raise bonds for another $1,000,000. Prominent men behind the movement are U. S. Grant, Jr., John D. Spreckels, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage and A. G. Spalding. The Provisional Director-General of the Exposition is Col. D. C Collier, of San Diego.

Exposition in 1913 Celebrating Perry's Victory.

THE one hundredth anniversary of the victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry over the British fleet under command of Capt. Barclay in the battle of Lake Erie September 10, 1813, will be celebrated by an historical and educational exposition at Put-in-Bay Island during the Summer of 1913 and a dedication of a national memorial to Commodore Perry and the American seamen who perished in that conflict, the remains of many of whom have reposed in unmarked graves on Put-in-Bay Island for nearly a hundred years.

The State of Ohio took the initiative in the project by necessary legislation providing for the appointment of commissioners to carry forward such plans as they deemed advisable, and since that time Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and other States, by legislation and the appointment of commissioners, have joined in the enterprise

The officers of the Ohio Commission are: President, William H Reinhart, Sandusky; Vice-President, George H. Worthingham, Cleveland; Secretary, Webster P Huntington, Columbus; Treasurer, S M. Johannsen Put-in-Bay

The exposition will open on July 4, 1913 and close September 10 Its historical and educational interests will be under the direction of the historical societies and the universities and colleges of the States participating The only industrial feature will relate to an exhibit for the promotion of the shipping interests of the Great Lakes. In conjunction with the permanent memorial to Commodore Perry the exposition will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Gen. William Henry Harrison's Northwestern campaign

The United States National Fair in 1912.

THE United States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition Company has been chartered under the laws of Delaware and capitalized at $1,000,000, to organize, finance and hold expositions and fairs for the promotion, improvement of and education in the arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mines, and by exhibiting displays of agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and domestic arts to illustrate the general development, resources, products and advantages of the United States, their insular possessions and foreign countries

The Director-General is E. Alexis Taylor, Hartford, Ct; Chairman of the Board of Directors, Charles W Bush, Hartford Ct; the Governors of thirty-five States and Territories are Vice-Presidents; there is a Board of Lady Managers and a General Advisory Board of over 250 prominent professional and business men located throughout the country

The first United States National Fair will be held in 1912, the location yet to be determined, but it will be decided with regard to geographical relation to exhibits and population, transportation and hotel facilities The buildings will be of steel and concrete with a view to permanency as well as beauty

As the fair will open in 1912, it will be made the occasion to commemorate the centennial of the war of 1812, and in 1915 the fiftieth anniversary of the close of the civil war will be observed by a grand review of the Blue and Gray and a mammoth exhibition of war relics

There will be automobile exhibits at the fair of 1912, airship flights and contests, horse racing, sports and national athletic contests military displays and tournaments, zoological exhibitions, national singing meets, spectacular fireworks and other features illustrative of modern progress.

The Japanese National Exposition of 1917.

THE following statement has been prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Japanese Embassy at Washington:

The exposition which will be held in 1917 in Tokio is a national exposition, and is to be maintained and administered by the Imperial Government of Japan. It was planned to have the exposition held during the year 1912, but early in 1908 it was decided that owing to world wide financial disturbances during 1907 it would be advisable to postpone the exposition until 1917. That will be the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of the present Emperor, during whose reign Japan has made such wonderful strides in commerce, manufactures and, in fact, in every field of human endeavor. While it is a national exposition, the participation of the governments and peoples of foreign countries is cordially invited and the Japanese Government will make the plan on such a scale as not only to render it the largest exposition ever held in Japan, but give it a positively international character. This has been communicated to several countries, and many of them, appreciating the desire of the Japanese Government, have already shown their readiness to render their assistance.

It is expected that the national appropriation alone in connection with the projected exposition will amount to about $5,000 000. Added to this, the local government and municipality of Tokio, as well as the various local governments throughout the Empire of Japan and the Government of Formosa, and so forth, will make appropriations in their respective budgets so that the total governmental and municipal appropriation covering the direct expenditures of the exposition will aggregate at least more than $10,000 000.

The grounds of the exposition will occupy about 250 acres of land, of which about thirty acres will be covered by buildings already decided upon. Special buildings will be set apart for exhibits representative of arts and science, including those relating to education and also of machineries and electrical appliances.

The period during which the exposition is to be held is determined to be from April 1 to October 31, so as to include both the cherry blossom and the chrysanthemum seasons, of which so much has been written by writers on Japan and talked of by foreign visitors who have been there.

From these facts it can be easily seen that the Japanese Government desires to offer an unexcelled opportunity for foreigners to take a trip to Japan and to be entertained with attractions and amusements which even the natives may not often witness except on such an occasion.

Being a national exposition, the primary object of the enterprise is to widen the knowledge of the Japanese people as regards the industrial development attained within their own country as well as in the whole world; but, nevertheless, no better opportunity will be found in the near future than this exposition for one who entertains the desire to know the Japanese people better and to study deeper the natural and industrial resources of the country, no less than the present state of civilization and industrial achievement of her people.

San Francisco Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915.

IT is proposed to hold an International Exposition of the arts and industries at San Francisco, Cal., in 1915 in commemoration of the opening of the Panama Canal. The project was taken up with enthusiasm by the citizens of San Francisco in the early part of 1910, and at a public meeting held on April 28 over $4.000.000 was pledged toward the capital stock of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company. Since then an additional sum has been subscribed, raising the amount to $7,500,000. In addition to this the California State Legislature has authorized a provision of $5,000 000 from the State and $5,000,000 from the municipality of San Francisco, a total of $17,500,000, for the exposition. The approval of Congress has been solicited, but no definite action was taken at the session which ended June 25.

The various commercial and industrial bodies of San Francisco have interested themselves in the enterprise and numerous plans have been considered to make the occasion of the exposition attractive to the visitors who may be expected to come in throngs from all parts of the world, not only to witness the wonderful uprising of San Francisco from its desolation by fire, but to view the scenic splendors of the Pacific Coast region.

It is proposed to build the exposition structures in the western half of Golden Gate Park, which possesses all the advantages of convenience and beauty of site. The plans for the exposition will mature during the current year.

Proposed World's Fair in New York in 1913.

IN accordance with a proposition that a World's Fair should be held in the City of New York in 1913 to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city, Mayor Gaynor early in 1910 appointed a committee of one hundred citizens, with John Claflin as Chairman, to consider the matter. A meeting of the committee was held June 21, and a sub-committee of fifteen was created to study the question throughout the Summer and report in the Autumn as to whether in its judgment a World's Fair should be held in New York in 1913. The committee consisted of E. H. Outerbridge, Chairman, Otto T. Bannard, George C. Boldt, Henry Clews, George B. Cortelyou, Robert W. DeForest, John C. Eames, Stephen M. Griswold, Otto H. Kahn, George F. Kunz, J. P. Morgan, Jr., Ralph Peters, Welding Ring, Louis Stern and Clarence Whitman. This sub-committee reported to the general committee at a meeting of the latter on October 27 adversely to the holding of the fair, giving as the reasons that resources for the fair were not available; that there was no satisfactory site in the city; that practically all of the manufacturing and business houses which were interviewed on the subject were opposed to the holding of the fair; that the time allowance for preparation was too short, and that no interference should be given to the Panama Fair to be held in New Orleans or in San Francisco in 1915. The report concluded as follows:

"The great destruction of property at Brussels has indicated grave possibilities to private exhibitors in such fairs, and the city's transit facilities and hotel accommodations would not be equal to the needs of such a time as World's Fair time. Any expansion of business as a result of the fair would be purely transitory and would result in financial reaction."

Mr. Claflin, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, submitted these conclusions of the sub-committee to the individual members of the general committee and received replies from a majority of the members concurring in the report, and he so advised the Mayor. This ended the movement.

Several propositions have been made to observe the foundation year by celebrations of various character and one or more of these may take form later.

Traveler's Protective Association.

President—W. O. Hudson, New Orleans, La.; *Vice-President*—P. J. Drew, Columbia, S. C.; *Secretary and Treasurer*—T. H. Logan, St. Louis, Mo. Membership, 42,000

New York State Division—Herman A. Metz, President; L. C. Gasselin, Secretary, No. 327 East Sixty-third Street, New York City. Headquarters—Hotel Victoria, New York.

The Wood Pulp Industry.

A BULLETIN of the Census Bureau issued October 18, 1910, contained the following summary of statistics of the wood pulp industry in the United States:

There were 253 wood-pulp mills in operation during the whole or a part of the calendar year 1909 in the United States, as against 251 in 1908. The consumption of the pulp wood in these mills during 1909 was 4,002,000 cords, as against 3,347,000 cords in 1908, an increase of about 19 per cent.

It is especially noticeable that since 1907 there has been a decided decrease in the consumption of the best known and highest priced pulp wood, namely, spruce; this species contributing 68.1 per cent. of the total in 1907, 64.5 per cent. in 1908, and 60.5 per cent. in 1909. There has also been a slight decrease in hemlock, whereas corresponding increases have occurred in the consumption of woods heretofore little used as pulp material, such as balsam, white fir, and several hardwoods, including birch, beech, maple, gum and basswood. This increase is especially marked in the case of balsam, the quantity of this species consumed in 1909 being more than double that reported for 1908.

The steady decrease in the annual consumption of spruce has been accompanied by a substantial increase in the average cost per cord of this species. This was $8.90 in 1907, $9.33 in 1908, and $9.96 in 1909.

The tendency to use the woods less highly considered in pulp making becomes more marked as the cost of spruce increases and the available supply is reduced. White fir, which is separately shown for the first time in 1909, is one of the woods of good quality for pulp which has been utilized only during recent years. It is very common in the national forests, and has a rather low value, due both to the lack of knowledge of its pulp value and to the lack of other uses for it. The development of the use of this wood for pulp will mean much for the national forests' management, for it will make it possible to dispose of much material for which there has hitherto been little demand.

The advancing cost of pulp wood of all species is clearly brought out in the report. The total consumption in 1909, though exceeding that of 1907 by less than 40,000 cords, cost over $2,000,000 more.

The quantity of slabs and other mill waste consumed as pulp material was substantially the same in 1909 and in 1908, about 250,000 cords in each year, which, however, was a material increase in the consumption of this character of material over 1907, when 193,000 cords of it were reported as used.

The consumption of woods, in cords, in 1909 was as follows:

Spruce, domestic 1,653,000; spruce, imported 768,000; hemlock 560,000; poplar, domestic 303,000; poplar, imported 26,000; balsam 95,000; pine 91,000; white fir 37,000; cottonwood 37,000; all other 183,000; slab wood, etc. 249,000; total 4,002,000.

Production of Lumber
IN THE UNITED STATES.

A BULLETIN of the Bureau of the Census, issued November 8, 1910, contained the following report on the production of lumber in the United States in the calendar year, 1909:

The lumber cut in the United States during the calendar year 1909 was 44,585 million feet, board measure, as against 33,224 million feet in 1908, and 40,256 million feet in 1907. This was an increase of 34.2 per cent. over 1908, and of 10.8 per cent. over 1907. The output of lath and shingles during 1909 was 3,712 million and 14,945 million, respectively. The increase in the production of lath in 1909 over 1908 was 24.3 per cent. and over 1907 1.3 per cent. while the corresponding increases for shingles were 23.4 per cent. and 26.4 per cent.

Of the total production of lumber in 1909 softwoods supplied 33,875 million feet, or 76 per cent., while hardwoods contributed 10,693 million feet, or 24 per cent. Softwoods contributed 1 per cent. less of the total production in 1909 than in 1908 and 1907, in each of which years they formed 77 per cent. of the total.

The reported cut of yellow pine in 1909, 16,277 million feet, constituted 36.5 per cent. of the total lumber output. This proportion was substantially larger than in 1908 and 1907, in which years it formed 33.8 per cent. and 32.8 per cent., respectively, of the total. Douglas fir lumber, which ranked next to yellow pine in 1909, with a reported cut of 4,856 million feet, formed 10.9 per cent. of the total output in that year, as against 11.1 per cent. in 1908 and 11.8 per cent. in 1907. White pine, with an output of 3,900 million feet, contributed 8.8 per cent. of the total in 1909, as against 10.1 per cent. in 1908 and 10.4 per cent. in 1907. The reported cut of oak lumber in 1909, namely, 4,446 million feet, was substantially larger than the output of this species in either 1908 or 1907. It formed 10 per cent. of the total in 1909, as against 8.3 per cent. in 1908 and 9.2 per cent. in 1907. A steady decrease is noted in the proportion of hemlock lumber in the total production during the last three years. It formed 8.4 per cent. of all lumber in 1907, 7.6 per cent. in 1908, and 6.8 per cent. in 1909. A similar showing was made by spruce, which declined from 4.3 per cent. of the total in 1907, and 4.2 per cent. in 1908, to 3.9 per cent. in 1909. Western pine showed little variation in actual or relative production in the three years. Its contribution in both 1907 and 1908 formed 3.8 per cent. of the total, and in 1909, 3.4 per cent. The cut of lumber from no other species reached as much as 3 per cent. of the total output in any of the three years, though a substantial increase in the production of hickory lumber was shown for 1909, when a cut of 338 million feet was reported.

The States producing the largest amount of lumber in 1909, were, Washington, 3,863,000,000 board feet; Louisiana, 3,552,000,000 board feet; Mississippi, 2,573,000,000 board feet; North Carolina, 2,178,000,000 board feet; Arkansas, 2,111,000,000 board feet.

Commission on Railroad Corporation Stocks and Bonds.

BY Section 16 of Chapter 309, acts of the Second Session of the 61st Congress, approved June 18 1910, the President was authorized to appoint a commission to investigate questions pertaining to the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroad corporations. The section reads as follows:

The President is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to investigate questions pertaining to the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroad corporations, subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, and the power of Congress to regulate or affect the same, and to fix the compensation of the members of such commission. Said commission shall be and is hereby authorized to employ experts to aid in the work of inquiry and examination, and such clerks, stenographers, and other assistants as may be necessary, which employés shall be paid such compensation as the commission may deem just and reasonable upon a certificate to be issued by the chairman of the commission. The several departments and bureaus of the Government shall detail from time to time such officials and employés and furnish such information to the Commission as may be directed by the President. For the purposes of its investigations the commission shall be authorized to incur and have paid upon the certificate of its chairman such expenses as the Commission shall deem necessary: Provided, however, That the total expenses authorized or incurred under the provisions of this section for compensation, employés, or otherwise, shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

The President appointed under this authority the following members of the Commission: Arthur T. Hadley, President of Yale University, Chairman; Frederick Strauss of the firm of J. and W. Seligman & Company, bankers, New York; Balthasar H. Meyer, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Wisconsin, and Chairman of the Wisconsin Railway Commission; Walter L. Fisher of Chicago, one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Conservation Commission, and Frederic N. Judson of St. Louis, late Chairman of the Missouri State Taxation Commission.

The Commission appointed as Secretary William E. S. Griswold, attorney, of New York.

Men's Dress Chart for 1911.

THE following is a specification of the proper attire for men on various occasions in the Winter season of 1910-1911, prepared by the Haberdasher Company, New York

Day Weddings. Afternoon Calls and Matinee Receptions.

Coat and Overcoat—Morning or frock coat. Chesterfield or Paletot overcoat.
Waistcoat—To match coat, with white edgings.
Trousers—striped worsted or cheviot of dark gray
Hat—High silk with broad felt band
Shirts and Cuffs—Stiff pleated white, with cuffs attached.
Collar—Poke or round-tabbed wing
Cravat—Pearl Ascot, or once-over to match gloves.
Gloves—Pearl suede to match cravat.
Boots—Patent leather buttoned cloth or kid tops
Jewelry—Pearl or moonstone link studs and cravat pin.

Business, Lounge and Morning Wear.

Coat and Overcoat—Jacket (sack coat) or walking coat Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—To match coat or of fancy material
Trousers—If with single-breasted coat, to match; if with double-breasted coat, of same or different material
Hat—Derby or soft.
Shirts and Cuffs—Pleated or negligée colored, with cuffs attached
Collar—Fold or wing.
Cravat—Four-in-hand or tie
Gloves—Tan, cape or chamois.
Boots—Laced calf, high or low
Jewelry—Gold or jewelled links and studs.

Motoring, Golf, Driving, Country.

Coat and Overcoat—Norfolk or jacket (sack coat), belted overcoat
Waistcoat—Fancy flannel with flap pockets.
Trousers—Tweed flannel or to match coat.
Hat—Tweed or worsted cap or Panama
Shirts and Cuffs—Flannel or silk mixture with soft cuffs
Collar—Fold, outing or self-attached collar.
Cravat—Neckerchief, four in hand tie or stock.
Gloves—Tan, cape or chamois
Boots—Laced calf, high or low.
Jewelry—Pearl or gold links leather watch guard.

Afternoon Teas, Church and Promenade.

Coat and Overcoat—Frock or morning coat, Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—Single or double-breasted same material as coat, or of fancy fabric
Trousers—Striped worsted, light or dark.
Hat—High silk with broad felt band
Shirts and Cuffs—Plain or pleated white or fancy, with cuffs attached.
Collar—Fold or wing.
Cravat—Once-over or four-in-hand
Gloves—Suede chamois or silk
Boots—Patent leather or calf, buttoned cloth or kid tops.
Jewelry—Gold or jewelled links, studs or cravat pin

Evening Weddings, Balls, Receptions, Formal Dinners and Theatres.

Coat and Overcoat—Swallowtail, cape Paletot or Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—White single-breasted, of pique linen or silk.
Trousers—Same material as coat, broad braid on outer seams.
Hat—High silk, with broad felt band; opera at theatre
Shirts and Cuffs—Plain or pleated pique, white with cuffs attached.
Collar—Poke, lap-front or round-tabbed wing
Cravat—White tie of plain or figured pique or silk
Gloves—White glace with self backs or white mocha; white cape for theatre.
Boots—Patent leather, buttoned cloth or kid tops, patent leather pumps.
Jewelry—Pearl or moonstone links and studs

Evening. Informal Dinners, Club, Stag and at Home Dinners.

Coat and Overcoat—Jacket (Tuxedo) black or Oxford, Chesterfield overcoat.
Waistcoat—Black or black-and-white linen, or silk single-breasted.
Trousers—Same material as jacket, with plain outer seams
Hat—Derby or Alpine
Shirts and Cuffs—Pleated white linen with cuffs attached
Collar—Fold or wing.
Cravat—Broad end black or black-and-white silk tie.
Gloves—Tan chamois or suede
Boots—Dull calf, laced tops or gunmetal pumps
Jewelry—Gold or jewelled links and studs.

Birthstones.

January—Garnet.
February—Amethyst.
March—Bloodstone.
April—Sapphire.
May—Emerald.
June—Agate.
July—Ruby.
August—Sardonyx.
September—Chrysolite.
October—Opal.
November—Topaz.
December—Turquoise.

Wedding Anniversaries.

First—Cotton.
Second—Paper.
Third—Leather.
Fourth—Fruit and Flowers.
Fifth—Wooden.
Sixth—Sugar.
Seventh—Woollen.
Eighth—India Rubber.
Ninth—Willow.
Tenth—Tin.
Eleventh—Steel.
Twelfth—Silk and Fine Linen.
Thirteenth—Lace.
Fourteenth—Ivory.
Fifteenth—Crystal.
Twentieth—China.
Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Thirtieth—Pearl.
Fortieth—Ruby.
Fiftieth—Golden.
Seventy-fifth—Diamond.

The Longest Names.

IN an appeal to the Privy Council of Madras are the two following words which appear to be names of estates: Arademaravesadeloovazadooyus Kaminagaderhooroosoom Jkanvogonagira.

In the Island of Mull, Scotland, is a locality called Drimtaidhvrikhillichatan. Llanvairpwelgwyugyll, a living in the diocese of Bangor Wales became vacant in March, 1850 by the death of its incumbent.

The following are the names of two employés in the Finance Department at Madrid: Don Epifanio Mirurzurundundua y Zinzotita Don Juan Nepounceno de Burionagonatotorecagogeazcoecha

Order of the Sons of Temperance.

NATIONAL DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICA.

M. W. Patriarch—Rev. G. A. Lawson, Moncton, N. B.
M. W. Associate—E. L. G. Hohenthal, S. Manchester, Ct.
M. W. Scribe—Ross Slack, 118 Rose Street, Trenton, N. J.
M. W. Treasurer—M. M. Eavenson, Philadelphia.
M. W. Chaplain—Rev. C. Flemington, Petitcodiac, N. B.
M. W. Conductor—Mrs. Nettie Kibby, Worcester, Mass.
M. W. Sentinel—E. S. Hennigar, St. John, N. B.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance was organized in the city of New York September 29 1842. It is composed of subordinate, Grand, and National Divisions. It has five National Divisions—one for North America, one for Great Britain and Ireland, two for Australia, and one for New Zealand. In the course of its existence it has had nearly four million members on its rolls. Its present membership in North America is 34,879, of whom 13,537 are in the United States. Its fundamental principle is total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

The 66th annual session of the National Division of North America will be held in Connecticut, July 18, 1911.

The Royal Arcanum.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

Supreme Regent—Clovis H. Bowen, Pawtucket, R.I.
Supreme Vice-Regent—F. T. McFaden, Richmond, Va.
Supreme Orator—F. B. Wickersham, Harrisburg, Pa.
Past Supreme Regent—Robert Van Sands, Chicago, Ill.
Supreme Secretary—A. T. Turner, Boston, Mass.
Supreme Treasurer—A. S. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.
Supreme Auditor—Wm. F. McConnell, New York.
Supreme Chaplain—Frank L. DeWitt, La Grange, Ill.
Supreme Warden—C. E. Hoadley, New Haven, Ct.

The membership of the Order Sept. 30, 1910, was 245,610; the number of grand councils, 30, and subordinate councils, 1,942. The Supreme Council was organized at Boston June 23, 1877 and incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts. Number of deaths to Sept 30, 1910, 5,844. Benefits paid to Sept. 30, 1910, $135,573,716.55. Emergency fund, Sept. 30, 1910, $6,042,175.02.

Knights of Pythias.

SUPREME LODGE.

Supreme Chancellor—George M. Hanson, Calais, Me.
Supreme Vice-Chancellor—Thomas J. Carling, Macon, Ga.
Supreme Prelate—Joseph H. Spearing, Sewanee, Tenn.
Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal—Fred. E. Wheaton, Minneapolis, Minn.
Supreme Master of Exchequer—Thos. D. Meares, Wilmington, N. C.
Supreme Master at Arms—Edward A. Horton, St. Thomas, Ont.
Supreme Inner Guard—Harry A. Drachman, Tucson, Ariz.
Supreme Outer Guard—H. M. Wadsworth, Philadelphia, Pa.
President Board of Control, Insurance Dept.—Union B. Hunt, Indianapolis, Ind.
Major-General Military Dept.—Arthur J. Stoddard, St. Paul, Minn.

MEMBERSHIP, JANUARY 1, 1910.

Alabama	11,526	Idaho	2,732	Michigan	18,542	N. Dakota	3,193	Utah	1,629
Alberta	1,002	Illinois	55,876	Minnesota	8 258	Ohio	84,615	Vermont	2 482
Arizona	1,669	Indiana	63,353	Mississippi	10,077	Oklahoma	9,263	Virginia	6 674
Arkansas	6,593	Iowa	2,890	Missouri	25,979	Ontario	2 645	Washington	9 635
Br. Columbia	3,476	Kansas	11,920	Montana	3,061	Oregon	6,157	W. Virginia	13,388
California	8,852	Kentucky	13,520	Nebraska	6,920	Pennsylv nia	51 407	Wisconsin	11 138
Colorado	8 114	Louisiana	7,175	Nevada	1,565	Quebec	444	Wyoming	1,252
Connecticut	8,374	Maine	16,853	New Hamp.	7,090	Rhode Island	2,936	Subordinate lodges	1 455
Delaware	1,476	Manitoba	1,532	New Jersey	14,255	S. Carolina	12,569		
Dis. of Col.	1,466	Mar. Prov's	2,085	New Mexico	1,213	S. Dakota	3,017	Total	706,922
Florida	6,203	Maryland	9 636	New York	24,175	Tennessee	12,670		
Georgia	14,094	Massach'tts	25,319	N. Carolina	9,426	Texas	25,541		

Membership of the Insurance Department (Life Insurance), 73,585, representing an aggregate insurance of $110,233,458. Membership of the military department, 27,681. The office of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal is at Minneapolis, Minn. The next biennial convention of the Supreme Lodge will be held at Ft. Worth, Tex., beginning August 6, 1912.

Membership of Fraternal Organizations.

ACCORDING to the last reports of the supreme bodies of these organizations to THE WORLD ALMANAC, the membership of the principal fraternal organizations in the United States and Canada is as follows:

Odd Fellows	1,441,403	Tribe of Ben Hur	110 360
Freemasons	1,389,317	Knights and Ladies of Honor	76,000
Modern Woodmen of America	1,045,869	Improved Order of Heptasophs	74,656
Knights of Pythias	706,922	Knights of the Golden Eagle	86 367
Independent Order of Rechabites	500,000	National Union	64 751
Woodmen of the World	500,369	Brotherhood of American Yeomen	111 55c
Improved Order of Red Men	480,574	Protected Home Circle	71 789
Eastern Star, Order of	532,970	Catholic Mutual Benefit Association	60 345
Knights of the Maccabees of the World	300,000	Order of Gleaners	65,245
Royal Arcanum	245,610	Court of Honor	64 769
Ancient Order of United Workmen	110,086	Brith Abraham Order	69 489
Independent Order of Foresters	235,800	New England Order of Protection	66 676
Order of Eagles	306 000	Knights of Honor	20,460
Foresters of America	231,996	Ancient Order of Foresters	41,388
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks	331,288	United Order of American Mechanics	46,217
Ancient Order of Hibernians	250,000	Sons of Temperance	34,879
Knights of Columbus	250,000	Independent Order of B'nai B'rith	35,164
Junior Order of United Amer. Mechanics	210,000	Knights of Malta	30 000
Ladies of the Maccabees of the World	155,184	Smaller organizations	200,815
Knights of the Modern Maccabees	106,883	Fraternal Brotherhood	46,000
Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association	118,694	Order of United Ancient Druids	30,529
Order of Owls	152,421	Royal League	30,304
Mystic Workers of the World	62,831		
Order of United Com'l Travelers of Am	68,690	Total	11,150,570

Freemasonry.

MASONIC GRAND LODGES IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH AMERICA.

Grand Lodges.	No. Members, 1910.	Grand Secretaries.
Alabama	22 319	G A. Beauchamp, Montg'y
Alberta	2 630	G. MacDonald, Calgarry.
Arizona	1 861	G. J. Roskruge, Tucson
Arkansas	21 388	F. Hempstead, Little Rock
Brit. Col.	3 757	R. E. Brett, Victoria.
California	41.007	J. Whicher, San Francisco
Canada	43,908	Ralph L. Gunn, Hamilton.
Colorado	13 546	C. H. Jacobson, Denver.
Connecticut	22 108	F. W. Havens, Hartford.
Delaware	3,049	Virginius V. Harrison, Wilmington.
Dist of Col.	8,740	Arvine W. Johnston, Wash.
Florida	9,083	W.P. Webster, Jacksonville.
Georgia	32,708	W. A. Wolihin, Macon.
Idaho	2.741	Theop. W. Randall, Boisé.
Illinois	95.629	Isaac Cutter, Camp Point
Indiana	52 515	C.W. Prather, Indianapolis.
Iowa	41,075	N. R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
Kansas	32,072	Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
Kentucky	32,770	H. B. Grant, Louisville.
Louisiana	12.414	R. Lambert. New Orleans
Maine	27.864	Stephen Berry, Portland.
Manitoba	4.554	James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.
Maryland	12,838	Wm. M. Isaac, Baltimore.
Mass.	52.260	Thos. W. Davis, Boston.
Michigan	60.699	L. B. Winsor, Reed City.
Minnesota	22.987	John Fishel, St. Paul.
Mississippi	16,449	F. Speed, Vicksburg.
Missouri	49,088	J. R. Parson, St. Louis.
Montana	5.091	Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Hel.
Nebraska	17,119	Francis E White, Omaha.
Nevada	1 573	C N Noteware, Carson
N. Brunswick	2,685	J. Twining Hartt St John.
N. Hampshire	10 058	H. M Cheny, Lebanon
New Jersey	29 927	Benj F Wakefield, Trent
New Mexico	2 127	A. A. Keen, Albuquerque
New York	163 341	E M L. Ehlers. N Y City.
N. Carolina	18.141	John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
North Dakota	7 137	W L Stockwell, Fargo.
Nova Scotia	5.673	Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
Ohio	75 976	J. H. Bromwell. Cincin'ti.
Oklahoma	18.558	W. M. Anderson, Waurika.
Oregon	9,232	Jas F Robinson, Portland.
Pennsylvania	88,126	Wm. A Sinn Philadelphia.
Pr Ed. Island	697	N MacKelvie, Summerside
Quebec	6 045	Will. H Whyte, Montreal.
Rhode Island	7 149	S. P. Williams, Providence.
Saskatchew'n	2.336	J. M. Shaw, Regina
S Carolina	10.802	Jacob T. Barron, Columbia.
South Dakota	7.635	G.A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls
Tennessee	22 828	John B. Garrett, Nashville.
Texas	47,701	John Watson, Waco.
Utah	1 525	C. Diehl. Salt Lake City.
Vermont	12.382	H. H. Ross. Burlington.
Virginia	19.749	G.W Carrington, Richm'd.
Washington	13.405	Horace W. Tyler, Tacoma.
W. Virginia	13,185	H. R. Howard, Pt Pleasant
Wisconsin	24,946	Wm. W. Perry, Milwaukee
Wyoming	2,400	W. L. Kuykendall, Saratoga
Total	1,389,317	

The returns of the Grand Lodges of the United States and British America for 1909 were as follows: Whole number of members, 1,389,317. Gain in membership over preceding year, 71,634

These Grand Lodges are in full affiliation with the English Grand Lodge, of which the Duke of Connaught is Grand Master, and the Grand Lodges of Ireland, Scotland, Cuba, Peru, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and also with the Masons of Germany and Austria. They are not in affiliation and do not correspond with the Masons under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France; they, however, affiliate with and recognize Masons under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council. Freemasonry is under the ban of the Church in Spain, Italy, and other Catholic countries, and the membership is small and scattered.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST DEGREE.

The officers of the Northern Jurisdiction are: *M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander*, Barton Smith, Toledo, O. *P. G. Lieutenant-Commander*, Leon M. Abbott, Massachusetts. *Grand Treasurer-General*, Newton D. Arnold, R I. *Grand Minister of State*, John C. Smith, Ill. *Grand Secretary-General*, James H. Codding; office, 299 Broadway, New York.

The officers of the Southern Jurisdiction are: *M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander*, James D. Richardson, Tenn. *Secretary-General*, Dr. A. B. Chamberlin, 433 Third Street N. W., Washington D. C. These grand bodies are in relations of amity with the Supreme Councils for France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Italy, Mexico, Colombia, Chile, Central America, Greece, Canada, Cuba, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey and Spain.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF SOVEREIGN GRAND INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF THE THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST DEGREE OF THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE, AS ORGANIZED BY JOSEPH CERNEAU, THIRTY-THIRD DEGREE, IN THE YEAR 1807.

M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander, Andrew J. Provost, N. Y. *Grand Secretary General*, Alfred C Dupont, M. D., N Y. The Sovereign Grand Consistory has had a continuous existence of one hundred and three years, with its Grand Orient at New York, where, under the egis of the Grand Orient of France, it was organized by M. I. Joseph Cerneau, thirty third degree. The Supreme Council has fraternal relations with the Supreme Councils of Great Britain and Ireland, Canada, Italy, Egypt, Cuba, Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland, Greece, Austria-Hungary, and other Grand Orients. It has jurisdiction over seventy-three subordinate Consistories of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, which are subdivided into Lodges of Perfection, Councils of Princes of Jerusalem, Chapters of Rose Croix, and Consistories, with a membership of many thousands. The two Consistories in Manhattan are Cerneau, No. 1, with over a thousand Sublime Princes, and Giordano Bruno, No. 66, working in the Italian language. Official address, No. 320 Temple Court, Beekman Street, New York.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE.

The Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General, thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies, Orient of New York. Officers—*Sovereign Grand Commander*, M W. Bayliss, Washington, D. C. *Lieutenant-Grand Commander* C W Edwards, Albany, N. Y. *Minister of State*, George Gibson, Washington, D C. *Treasurer-General*, Holden O. Hill, Providence, R. I. *Secretary-General*, M W Morton, Providence, R I. This Supreme Council was organized in the City of New York on October 28, 1807, and exercises jurisdiction over the whole of the United States.

FREEMASONRY—*Continued.*

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER.

General Grand High Priest—Nathan Kingsley, Austin, Minn
Dep. Gen Grand High Priest—Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky
Gen. Grand King—George E. Corson, Washington, D C.
Gen Grand Scribe—Frederick W. Craig, Des Moines, Iowa
Gen Grand Treasurer—John M. Carter, Baltimore, Md
Gen Grand Secretary—Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gen. Grand Captain of the Host—William F. Kuhn, Kansas City, Mo.
Gen. Grand Principal Sojourner—Bestor G. Brown, Topeka, Kan.
Gen. Grand Royal Arch Captain—Charles N. Rix, Hot Springs, Ark.
Gen. Grand Master 3d Vail—J. Albert Blake, Boston, Mass.
Gen. Grand Master 2d Vail—Henry Banks, Le Grange, Ga.
Gen. Grand Master 1st Vail—Henry D. Hamilton, New York, N. Y.

The office of the General Grand Secretary is at Buffalo, N. Y.

The number of grand chapters, each representing a State or Territory (except Pennsylvania and Virginia) is 46, and the number of enrolled subordinate chapters is 2,852, exclusive of 9 subordinate chapters in Utah, the Hawaii Territory, Philippine Islands, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Chinese Empire, which are under the immediate jurisdiction of the General Grand Chapter.

The total membership of the enrolled subordinate chapters is 314,300. The degrees conferred in Chapters are Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master, and Royal Arch Mason.

The next Triennial Convocation will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on September 11, 1912.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Grand Master—Wm. B. Melish, Cincinnati, O.
Deputy Grand Master—Arthur MacArthur, Troy, N Y.
Grand Generalissimo—W. F. Pierce, San Francisco.
Grand Captain-General—Lee S. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Grand Senior Warden—Jos. K. Orr, Atlanta, Ga.
Grand Junior Warden—J. W. Chamberlain, St. Paul, Minn.
Grand Treasurer—H. Wales Lines, Ct.
Grand Recorder—John A. Gerow, Detroit, Mich.

The office of the Grand Recorder is at Detroit, Mich.

The number of grand commanderies in the United States and Territories, each representing individual States or Territories (except that Massachusetts and Rhode Island are combined) is 47. Commanderies subordinate to Grand Commanderies, 1,286, with a membership of 198,329. Commanderies subordinate to Grand Encampment, 7; membership, 921; total number of commanderies, 1 294; total membership 199,250. The next triennial conclave will be held in Denver, Col., August 1913 The orders conferred in a Commandery of Knights Templar are Red Cross, Knight Templar, and Knight of Malta. A Mason, to obtain these orders, must be a Master Mason and Royal Arch Mason in good standing, and a member of both Lodge and Chapter.

COLORED MASONIC BODIES.

There are thirty-eight grand lodges in as many different States of the United States and one in Canada. The Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, is the oldest lodge, having been organized in the year 1808. It was the outgrowth of African Lodge, No. 459, the warrant for which was issued by the Grand Master of England to Prince Hall and fifteen other colored Masons September 29, 1784. The number of colored Masons in the United States and Canada is 150,000; Royal Arch, 14,000; Knights Templar, 12,000; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, 2,000; Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, 5,712. The Grand Lodge of New York, organized in 1845, has jurisdiction over thirty lodges, located in different parts of the State. The total membership is about 2,000. H. A. Spencer, Grand Master, Rochester, N. Y.; John P. Williams; Grand Secretary, New York City.

SOVEREIGN SANCTUARY OF ANCIENT AND PRIMITIVE FREEMASONRY.

RITE OF MEMPHIS—IN AND FOR THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA.

M. I. Grand Master-General. H. G Goodale, 96° | *V. I. Grand Chancellor-General* J. S. Phillips, 95°
V. I Grand Administrator-General. W. F. Ford, 95° | *V. I. Grand Secretary General* E. T. Stewart, 95°

M. I. Sovereign Grand Master Harvey G. Goodale, 96°, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y. J. Adelphi Gottlieb, M. D., M. A., LL. D., Legate of the M. I. Sovereign Grand Master and Sovereign Sanctuary Embassy, 225 West 106th Street, New York City, U. S. A.

The Sovereign Sanctuary is composed of Masons who have received the 95th degree of Patriarch Grand Conservator of the Rite and has jurisdiction over the continent of America It was formally instituted in the United States in the year 1856. The American body is in affiliation with the various Masonic powers of the world and has a regular exchange of Representatives with England, Ireland, New Zealand, Italy, Spain. Roumania, Egypt, etc. The Degrees of the Rite, which are ninety of instruction and seven official, are conferred in the subordinate bodies of the Rite thus: Fourth to 18th degree in a Chapter Rose Croix, 19th to 42d degree in a Senate of Hermetic Philosophers; 43d to 90th degree in a Council of Sublime Masters of the Great Work.

Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

THE Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine is not a regular Masonic body, but its membership is composed strictly of Masons who have reached the 32d degree. A. A. S Rite (18th degree in England), or Knights Templar in good standing. There are 123 temples in the United States and a total membership of about 150,000

The following are the imperial officers for the United States for 1910-11: *Potentate.* Fred A. Hines, Los Angeles, Cal.; *Imperial Deputy Potentate.* John F. Treat, Fargo, N. Dak.; *Imperial Chief Rabban* Wm J. Cunningham, Baltimore, Md; *Imperial High Priest and Prophet*, Jacob T. Barron, Columbia, S C., *Imperial Oriental Guide*, Fred R Smith, Rochester, N. Y.; *Imperial Treasurer*, William S. Brown, 523 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa; *Imperial Recorder*, Benjamin W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass; *Imperial First Ceremonial Master*, J. P. Stevens, Portland, Me.; *Imperial Second Ceremonial Master.* Henry F. Niedringhaus, Jr., St. Louis, Mo; *Imperial Marshal*, Charles E. Ovenshire, Minneapolis, Minn; *Imperial Captain of the Guard*, Elias J. Jacoby, Indianapolis, Ind.; *Imperial Outer Guard*, W. Freeland Kendrick, Philadelphia, Pa.

Odd Fellowship.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

OFFICERS.

Grand Sire—John B. Cockrum, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. Grand Sire—C. A. Keller San Antonio, Texas.
Grand Secretary—John B. Goodwin, Baltimore, Md.
Assistant Grand Secretary—J. Edward Kroh, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Treasurer—M. R. Muckle, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gd. Chaplain—Rev. R. K. Stephenson, Smyrna, Del.
Grand Marshal—Winn Powers, St. Paul.
Grand Guardian—W. O. Carbis, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Grand Messenger—Wm. R. Humphrey, Chicago, Ill.

GRAND LODGES AND MEMBERSHIP IN SUBORDINATE LODGES.
(Reported to the Annual Communication in 1910.)

Jurisdiction.	No. of Members	Jurisdiction.	No. of Members	Jurisdiction.	No. of Members
Alabama	22,736	Maine	24,923	Ontario	41,680
Alberta	3,442	Manitoba	7,178	Oregon	16,559
Arizona	1,976	Maritime Provinces	8,945	Pennsylvania	143,834
Arkansas	31,568	Maryland	10,548	Quebec	4,830
British Columbia	4,844	Massachusetts	58,954	Rhode Island	6,040
California	43,154	Michigan	51,275	South Carolina	4,060
Colorado	13,372	Minnesota	20,027	South Dakota	10,176
Connecticut	20,399	Mississippi	4,095	Tennessee	34,305
Delaware	2,854	Missouri	61,434	Texas	38,438
District of Columbia	1,880	Montana	5,508	Utah	3,070
Florida	3,773	Nebraska	22,490	Vermont	7,290
Georgia	33,737	Nevada	1,627	Virginia	30,032
Idaho	7,766	New Hampshire	15,186	Washington	23,333
Illinois	90,476	New Jersey	28,479	West Virginia	21,693
Indiana	78,415	New Mexico	2,202	Wisconsin	18,791
Iowa	57,292	New York	117,277	Wyoming	2,626
Kansas	46,105	North Carolina	16,203		
Kentucky	27,708	North Dakota	6,465	Total	1,480,039
Louisiana	3,908	Ohio	83,829		

The lodge membership of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which includes the Grand Lodges of Australasia, 37,182; Denmark, 3,445; Germany, 5,847; Netherlands, 561; Sweden, 4,943; Switzerland, 490 (total, 52,468) is 1,532,507; female members not included. The American organization is not in affiliation with an English order entitled the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows.

Including Saskatchewan, 2,867 members.

The Encampment branch of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows numbers 217,533 members; Rebekah lodges, sisters, 418,335; brothers, 215,280; Chevaliers of the Patriarchs Militant, 24,351.

The next meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge will be at Indianapolis, Indiana, Sept. 18-23, 1911.

The total relief paid by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, year ending December 31, 1908, was $5,356,925.89; brothers relieved, 135,858; widowed families relieved, 7,393; paid for relief of brothers, $3,160,058.95; for widowed families, $145,629.15; education and relief of orphans, $178,092.31; burying the dead, $1,008,761.13.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

Officers of New York District, D. E. McHenry, Prov. G. M.; J. R. Harley, Deputy Prov. G. M.; Oscar Hodgkinson, Prov. C. S., 112 Riverside Drive, New York City.

This Order was founded in 1800 and is represented throughout the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand by 436 districts, 5,050 lodges, and over 1,000,000 members, with a capital of over $70,000,000.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF AMERICA.

Grand Master—Edward H. Morris, Chicago, Ill.
Deputy Grand Master—Henry L. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.
Grand Treasurer—Julius C. Johnson, Baltimore, Md.
Grand Secretary—J. F. Needham, 602 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

This organization is composed of colored Odd Fellows, subordinate to G. U. O. O. F. Friendly Society, Manchester, England. The following is the statistical report for the year ending July 15, 1909: Lodges, 4,515; households, 2,791; P. G. M. Councils, 251; Patriarchies, 143; D. G. Lodges, 39; juvenile societies, 767; district households, 30. Total number of branches, 8,535. The estimated membership is 475,000.

International Order of Good Templars.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUPREME LODGE.

Int. Chief Templar—Edward Wavrinsky, M. P., Stockholm.
Int. P. Chief Templar—Jos. Malins, Birmingham, England.
Int. Vice-Templar—Mrs. G. Buason, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
Int. Secretary—Tom Honeyman, Glasgow, Scotland
Int. Asst. Secretary—Oscar S. Ohlander, Chicago, Ill.
Int. Treasurer—Herman Blume, Hamburg
Next Session: Hamburg, Germany, June 6, 1911.

THE NATIONAL GRAND LODGE.

N. G. C. T.—Hon. Geo. F. Cotterill, Seattle, Wash.
N. G. V. T.—Mrs. Laura D. Rudy, Walters Port, Pa
N. G. Sec.—Willard O. Wylie Beverly, Mass.
N. G. Treas.—M. B. Morgan, Bennington, Vt.
N. G. A. Sec.—Edward S. Dean, Batavia, N. Y.
Next Session: Brooklyn, N. Y., August, 1911.

The International Order of Good Templars is a world wide brotherhood of over 600,000 total abstainers, banded together for mutual protection and co-operation in temperance work.

The Order of Good Templars first sprang into existence in 1851 in Oneida County, N. Y. State. One of its most radical features was the recognition of women's rights.

The last report of the International Secretary returned the number of grand lodges as seventy and the membership in both adult and juvenile branches, 649,000. Grand lodges exist in nearly all States of the Union, in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Hungary, Holland, the various provinces of Canada, the West Indies, East, West and South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, British India, Iceland, and other countries.

Statistics of Principal Fraternal Organizations.

NOTICE—The following data concerning Fraternal Organizations is based upon the latest information obtainable, but is subject to the frequent changes incidental to the formation of these bodies.

Ben Hur, Tribe of—Founded 1894; supreme temple, Crawfordsville, Ind.; supreme court, 1; subordinate courts, 1,398; members, 110,360; benefits disbursed since organization, $7,095,364; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $913,305; Supreme Chief, R. H. Gerard, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Scribe, J. C. Snyder, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Supreme Keeper of Tribute, S. E. Voris, Crawfordsville, Ind.

B'nai B'rith, Independent Order of—Founded 1843; grand lodges, 10; subordinate lodges, 330; members, 35,164; President, Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; First Vice-President, Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco, Cal.; Second Vice-President, Jacob Singer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Jacob Furth, St. Louis, Mo.; Secretary, A. B. Seelenfreund, Tribune Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

B'rith Abraham Order—Founded 1859; grand lodge, 1; sub-lodges, 365; members, 69,489; Grand Master, Samuel Dorf, New York; First Deputy Grand Master, M. Shonfeld, New York; Secretary, Leonard Leisersohn, New York; Treasurer, Barnet Freedman, New York.

Brotherhood of American Yeomen—Founded 1897; supreme castle, 1; subordinate homesteads, 2,258; members, 111,550; benefits disbursed since organization, $4,682,558; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $952,419; Grand Foreman, William Koch; Chief Correspondent, W. E. Davy; Grand Master of Accounts, F. S. Dunshee. Address of officers, Des Moines, Iowa.

Catholic Benevolent Legion—Founded 1881; State councils, 6; subordinate councils, 363; members, 16,402; benefits disbursed since organization, $21,032,821; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $714,320; President, R. B. Tippett, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, J. D. Carroll, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, John E. Dunn, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Catholic Knights of America—Founded 1877; subordinate councils, 600; members, 20,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $16,700,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $571,942; Supreme President, Felix Gaudin, New Orleans, La.; Supreme Vice-President, Geo. D. Landwehr, Cumberland, Md.; Supreme Secretary, Anthony Matre, St. Louis, Mo.; Supreme Treasurer, Charles E. Hannauer, St. Louis, Mo.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association—Founded 1876; grand State councils, 7; subordinate branches, 763; members, 60,345; benefits disbursed since organization, $22,241,315; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,491,960; Supreme President, John J. Hynes, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme Recorder, Joseph Cameron, Hornell, N. Y.; Supreme Treasurer, William Muench, Syracuse, N. Y.

Court of Honor—Founded 1895; grand court, 1; district courts, 1,166; members, 64,769; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,875,800; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $629,257; Chancellor, A. L. Hereford, Springfield, Ill.; Recorder, W. E. Robinson, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, L. M. Dixon, Springfield, Ill.

Druids, United Ancient Order of—Founded 1781 (in England), 1839 (in America); number of grand groves, 18; sub-groves, 552; total number of members (in America), 30,529; benefits disbursed since 1847, $7,009,415; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $263,116; Supreme Arch, Julius S. Godeau, San Francisco, Cal.; Supreme Secretary, H. Freudenthal, Albany, N. Y.; Supreme Treasurer, Louis Krauss, La Fayette, Ind.

Eagles, Order of—Founded 1898; grand aerie, 1; subordinate aeries, 1,951; members, 306,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $6,562,837; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $705,704; President, Thos. F. Grady, New York City; Vice-President, John S. Parry, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, Conrad H. Mann, Kansas City, Mo.; Treasurer, Finlay McRae, Helena, Mont. General Offices, Kansas City, Mo.

Eastern Star, Order of—Founded 1776; grand chapters, 49; subordinate chapters, 6,598; members, 522,970; Grand Matron, Mrs. Ella S. Washburn, Racine, Wis.; Grand Secretary, Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet A. Ercanbrack, Anamosa, Ia.

Elks, Benevolent and Protective Order of—Founded 1868; grand lodge, 1; sub-lodges, 1,208; members in the United States, 331,288; benefits disbursed since organization, $3,347,228; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $401,091; Grand Exalted Ruler, Aug. Herrmann, Cincinnati, O.; Secretary, Fred. C. Robinson, Dubuque, Iowa; Treasurer, Edward Leach, New York City.

Foresters, Ancient Order of—Founded 1745; established in America 1836. The American branch is composed of 3 high courts and 420 subordinate courts, and has 41,383 members. Total membership throughout the world 1,295,527, as stated by the Foresters' Directory December 31, 1909. The surplus funds of the society amounted to $46,876,710, and its assets aggregated $85,000,000. Benefits disbursed since 1836, $147,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, over $5,281,000. Officers of the American branch are as follows: High Chief Ranger, Charles Jacobson, New York; High Sub-Chief Ranger, Donald McKellar, Waterbury, Ct.; High Court Treasurer, Henry Kraft, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary, Robert A. Sibbald, Park Ridge, N. J.

Foresters, Independent Order of—Founded 1881; high courts, 55; subordinate courts, 4,840; members, 235,800; benefits disbursed since organization, $29,121,616; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $2,738,758; Supreme Chief Ranger, E. G. Stevenson, Toronto, Ontario; Supreme Secretary, Robert Mathison, Toronto, Ont.; Acting Supreme Treasurer, T. Millman, M. D., Toronto, Ont.

Foresters of America—Is a distinct organization, not in affiliation with the above. Its present jurisdiction is limited to the United States. Founded 1864, reorganized 1889; grand courts, 18; sub-courts, 1,890; members, 251,996; benefits disbursed since organization, $30,000,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,449,057; Supreme Chief Ranger, John F. Cosgrave, Hartford, Ct.; Supreme Sub-Chief Ranger, Harry W. Mace, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, Edward B. O'Brien, Lynn, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, Thomas M. Donnelly, Jersey City, N. J.; Supreme Recording Secretary, John H. Slattery, Westboro, Mass. (Report of January 1, 1910.)

Fraternal Brotherhood—Founded 1896; grand lodge, none; subordinate lodges, 506; members, 46,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $1,994,430; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $379,901;

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

President, J. A. Foshay; Vice-President, Emma R. Neidig; Secretary, H. V. Davis; Treasurer, William Mead. All in Los Angeles, Cal.

Fraternal Union of America—Founded 1896; grand lodge, 1; local lodges, 650; members, 29,258; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,324,091; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $293,990; President, F. F. Roose; Secretary, Samuel S. Baty. All in Denver, Col.

Free Sons of Israel, Independent Order of—Founded 1849; grand lodges, 3; subordinate lodges, 97; members, 9,810; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,014,247; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $284,309; Grand Master, M. S. Stern, 2013 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Secretary, Abraham Hafer, 21 West 124th Street, New York City; Treasurer, Louis Frankenthaler, 1215 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Gleaners, Ancient Order of—Founded 1894; supreme arbor, 1; subordinate lodges, 1,207; members, 65,245; benefits disbursed since organization, $1,810,616; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $233,470; President Supreme Council, A. Collins, Charlotte, Mich.; Secretary, G. H. Slocum, Detroit, Mich.

Golden Cross, United Order of—Founded 1876; grand commanderies, 10; subordinate commanderies, 499; members, 18,015; benefits disbursed since organization, $10,652,768; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $406,444; Supreme Commander, J. P. Burlingame, Providence, R. I.; Supreme Keeper of Records, W. R. Cooper, Knoxville, Tenn.; Supreme Treasurer, J. N. Ehle, Washington, D. C.

Heptasophs, Improved Order—Founded 1878; conclaves, 1,102; members, 74,656; benefits disbursed since organization, $16,677,743; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,339,632; Supreme Archon, M. G. Cohen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Supreme Secretary, Frank E. Pleitner, Baltimore, Md.; Supreme Treasurer, C. H. Ramsay, Boston.

Hibernians of America, Ancient Order of—Founded 1806; one national organization in 48 States and provinces; divisions, 3,000; members, 250,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $413,607; National President, James J. Regan, St. Paul, Minn.; National Vice-President, Joseph McLaughlin, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Secretary, James T. McGinnis, Scranton, Pa.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Union—Founded 1869; subordinate societies, 139; members, 16,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,650,506; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $38,652; President, Daniel Duffy, Pottsville, Pa.; First Vice-President, T. J. Gilhool, Carbondale, Pa.; Treasurer, Martin P. Feeney, Providence, R. I.; Secretary, Frank P. McCue, Philadelphia.

Iroquois, Order of—Headquarters, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme President, C. L. Abell; Supreme Secretary, Walter A. Rice; Supreme Treasurer, Charles F. Jekel.

Knights and Ladies of Honor—Founded 1877; grand lodges, 16; sub-lodges, 1,300; members, 76,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $28,892,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,565,000; Supreme Protector, George D. Tait, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary, Samuel B. Watts, Indianapolis, Ind.; Treasurer, George A. Byrd, Indianapolis, Ind.

Knights of Columbus—Founded 1882; national council, 1; State councils, 49; subordinate councils, 1,500; members, 250,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $4,290,297; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $515,191; Supreme Knight, James A. Flaherty, New Haven, Ct.; National Secretary, William J. McGinley, New Haven, Ct.; National Treasurer, D. J. Callahan, Washington, D. C.

Knights of Honor—Founded 1873; grand lodges, 34; subordinate lodges, 1,159; members, 20,460; benefits disbursed since organization, $95,258,252; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,450,862; Supreme Dictator, L. E. Bentley, New Orleans, La.; Supreme Reporter and Treasurer, Frank B. Aliger, St. Louis, Mo.

Knights of Malta, Ancient and Illustrious Order—Founded in Jerusalem, 1048; grand commanderies, 5; sub-commanderies, 273; members, 30,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $106,000; Supreme Commander, W. M. Macomber, Boston, Mass.; Supreme Recorder, Frank Gray, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, W. J. Rugh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Knights of St. John and Malta—Founded in Jerusalem 1048, in America 1870; grand encampment, 1; subordinate encampments, 52; members, 3,147; benefits disbursed since organization, $906,275; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $31,188; Grand Commander, Edmund B. Collett, Toronto, Ont.; Grand Chancellor, John J. Sheridan, 58 Pine St., N. Y.; Grand Almoner, Arthur T. Lamson, 251 Maple St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Knights of the Golden Eagle—Founded 1873; grand castles, 14; grand temples, 6; castles, 755; sub-temples, 325; members, 86,367; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,036,313; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $328,776; Supreme Chief, Dr. E. F. Lake, Denver, Col.; Master of Records, John B. Treibler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Keeper of the Exchequer, William Culbertson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Knights of the Maccabees of the World—Founded 1883; great camps, 9; subordinate tents, 5,000; members, 300,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $42,125,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $3,550,000; Supreme Commander, D. P. Markey, Detroit, Mich.; Supreme Record Keeper, L. E. Sisler, Detroit, Mich.

Knights of the Modern Maccabees (original order)—Founded in 1881; grand camp, 1; subordinate camps, 1,294; members, 106,883; total benefits paid, $15,553,848; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,356,463; Great Commander, George S. Lovelace, Muskegon, Mich.; Great Record Keeper, A. M. Slay, Port Huron, Mich.; Great Finance Keeper, R. J. Whaley, Flint, Mich.

Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association—Founded 1890; subordinate branches, 1,085; members, 118,694; benefits disbursed since organization, $8,866,735; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $925,007; Supreme President, Mrs. E. B. McGowan, Buffalo, N. Y.; Supreme Recorder, Mrs. J. A. Royer, Erie, Pa.; Supreme Treasurer, Mrs. Felice M. Girardot, Detroit, Mich.

Ladies of the Maccabees of the World—Founded 1892; great hives, 3; subordinate hives, 2,805; members, 155,184; benefits disbursed since organization, $7,983,019; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $822,140; Supreme Commander, Lillian M. Hollister, Port Huron, Mich.; Record Keeper, Bina M. West, Port Huron, Mich.; Finance Keeper, Mrs. Nellie C. V. Heppert, Akron, Ohio.

Ladies of the Modern Maccabees—Founded 1886; Great Commander, Frances E. Burns; Great Record Keeper, Emma E. Bower, M. D.; Great Finance Keeper, Susie S. Graves. Headquarters, Port Huron, Mich.

Loyal Americans of the Republic—Founded 1896; number of grand lodges, 1; subordinate lodges, 855; members, 29,504; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,004,523; benefits disbursed

STATISTICS OF PRINCIPAL FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

last fiscal year, $179,981; Supreme President, E. J. Dunn, Springfield, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, H. D. Cowan, Springfield, Ill.; Supreme Treasurer, J. W. Ramsey, Chicago, Ill.

Mystic Circle, The Fraternal—Founded 1884; grand rulings, 17; subordinate rulings, 752; members, 20,306; benefits disbursed since organization, $4,778,507; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $142,446; Supreme Mystic Ruler, F. H. Duckwitz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Recorder, J. D. Myers, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, John Smiley, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mystic Workers of the World—Founded 1896; grand lodge, 1; subordinate lodges, 897; members, 62,831; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,572,847; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $358,002; Supreme Master, J. Ross Mickey, Macomb, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, John R. Walsh, Fulton, Ill.; Supreme Banker, A. F. Schoch, Ottawa, Ill.

National Union—Founded 1881; councils, 861; members, 34,751; benefits disbursed since organization, $31,953,980; benefits disbursed from January 1, 1910, to September 21, 1910, $1,736,700; President, Henry C. Smale, Chicago, Ill.; Secretary, E. A. Myers, Toledo, O.; Treasurer, Charles O. Evarts, Cleveland, O.

New England Order of Protection—Founded 1887; grand lodges, 6; sub-lodges, 460; members, 66,676; benefits disbursed since organization, $8,756,500; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $839,150; Supreme Warden, Frank A. Rice, Cambridge, Mass.; Supreme Secretary, D. M. Frye, Somerville, Mass.; Supreme Treasurer, John P. Sanborn, Newport, R. I.

Owls, Order of—Founded 1904; home nest, 1; subordinate nests, 1,642; members, 152,421; benefits disbursed since organization, $521,316; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $173,316; Supreme President, John W. Talbot; Supreme Vice-President, George Lauterer, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Secretary, George D. Beroth; Supreme Treasurer, Dr. C. B. Crumpacker. Headquarters, "Home Nest," South Bend, Indiana.

Protected Home Circle—Founded 1886; grand circles, 10; sub-circles, 648; members, 71,789; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,393,848; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $607,261; President, A. C. McLean; Vice-President, A. W. Williams; Secretary, W. S. Palmer; Treasurer, Alex. McDowell. Offices, Sharon, Pa.

Rechabites, Independent Order of—Founded in England 1835, in America 1842. Report not available. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Red Men, Improved Order of—Founded 1763 and 1834; great councils, 64; tribes and councils, 5,212; members, 480,574; benefits disbursed since organization, $26,807,512; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $1,350,705; Great Incohonee, George B. Griggs, Houston, Texas; Great Senior Sagamore, Carl Foster, Bridgeport, Ct.; Great Chief of Records, Wilson Brooks, Chicago, Ill.; Great Keeper of Wampum, Wm. Provin, Westfield, Mass.

Royal League—Founded 1883; advisory councils, 9; subordinate councils, 223; members, 30,304; benefits disbursed since organization, $7,389,411; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $535,300; Supreme Archon, W. E. Hyde, Chicago; Scribe, Charles E. Piper, Chicago; Treasurer, Holmes Hoge, Chicago, Ill.

Scottish Clans, Order of—Founded 1878; grand clan, 1; subordinate clans, 141; members, 12,787; benefits disbursed since organization, $1,314,386; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $87,850; Royal Chief, John Hill, St. Louis, Mo.; Royal Secretary, Peter Kerr, Boston, Mass.; Royal Treasurer, David King, New York City.

Shield of Honor—Founded 1875; grand lodges, 6; sub-lodges, 104; members, 9,241; benefits disbursed since organization, $2,360,717; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $122,500; Supreme Master, Chas. E. Siegmund, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, Wm. T. Henry, Baltimore, Md.; Treasurer, Wm. H. H. Sultzer, Baltimore, Md.

Union Fraternal League—Founded 1893; grand assemblies, 3; subordinate assemblies, 95; members, 3,461; benefits disbursed since organization, $237,536; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $22,725; President, John Merrill, Boston; Vice-President, P. J. Tetrault, Holyoke, Mass.; Secretary, J. F. Reynolds, Somerville, Mass.; Treasurer, J. C. Barthelmes, Brookline, Mass.

United American Mechanics, Order of—Founded 1846; national council, 1; State councils, 18; sub-councils, 676; members, 46,217; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $112,775; National Councilor, Wm. R. Knaub, Dayton, O.; National Secretary, H. O. Holstein, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Treasurer, Joseph H. Shinn, Camden, N. J.

United American Mechanics, Junior Order of—Founded 1853; State councils, 33; subcouncils, 2,400; members, 210,000; benefits disbursed since organization, $5,500,000; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $760,000; National Councilor, H. L. W. Taylor, Newport, Tenn.; Vice-Councilor, John J. Weitzel, Cincinnati, O.; Secretary, M. M. Woods, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treasurer, Charles Reimer, Baltimore, Md.

United Commercial Travellers of America, Order of—Founded 1888; grand councils, 26; subordinate councils, 503; membership, 58,600; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $461,958; Supreme Councilor, George W. Rodgers, St. Paul, Minn.; Supreme Secretary, Charles C. Daniel, Columbus, O.; Supreme Treasurer, Riley N. Hull, Columbus, O.; Supreme Office, Columbus, O.

United Workmen, Ancient Order of—Founded 1868; grand lodges, 22; sub-lodges, 1,970; members, 110,086; benefits disbursed since organization, $172,310,959; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $3,322,283; Master Workman, Will M. Narvis, Muscatine, Iowa; Recorder, M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Pa.; Receiver, Edwin F. Danforth, Skowhegan, Me.

Woodmen of America, Fraternity of Modern—Founded 1884; head camp, 1; local camps, 14,087; members, 1,045,869; benefits disbursed since organization $90,992,470; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $9,874,739; Head Consul, A. R. Talbot, Lincoln, Neb.; Head Clerk, C. W. Hawes, Rock Island, Ill.

Woodmen of the World—Founded 1890; sovereign camp, 1; subordinate camps, 8,651; members, 500,369; benefits disbursed since organization, $36,072,479; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $4,172,568; Sovereign Commander, Joseph Cullen Root, Omaha, Neb.; Clerk, John T. Yates, Omaha, Neb.; Adviser, W. A. Fraser, Dallas, Tex.

Yeomen of America—Founded 1898; subordinate councils, 382; members, 19,584; benefits disbursed since organization, $456,602; benefits disbursed last fiscal year, $79,060; President, Fred. B. Silsbee, Aurora, Ill.; Vice-President, George Johnson; Secretary, W. O. Guyton; Treasurer, W. F. Thayer. Headquarters, Aurora, Ill. (Report of January 1, 1910.)

Geographical Research in 1910.

AFRICA.

THE long disputed frontier boundaries of British and German East Africa with the Belgian Congo, was settled by a protocol signed by the representatives of the three Governments at Brussels, May 14, 1910.

Capt. A. H. W. Haywood, R. A., travelled from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean across the Sahara Desert by the route from Gao on the Niger to Insalah. He is one of the few Englishmen who has ever taken this route, and he suffered many hardships, particularly from lack of water and the driving sands.

The Duke of Mecklenburg started on another expedition to West Africa. He will follow the Congo-Ubangi route to Lake Chad, and hopes to make his way to the Bahr-el-Ghazal through Southern Wadi, and other border lands of the Sudan.

It was officially announced by the British Parliament that the Lado Enclave, which by an agreement with Belgium was to revert to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan six months after the death of King Leopold, was formally handed over to the Sudan authorities June 16, 1910.

Many of the former gaps in the map of the region between eastern Adrar and the bend of the Niger River have been surveyed by Captain Cortier (French). He was able to fix the positions of the most important points astronomically, thus securing a satisfactory frame work for the cartography of this part of the Sahara Desert.

Further information on Lake Chad was published by Dr. Marquardsen of Gottingen, Germany. The variations in its level and size do not in his opinion indicate a progressive change in climate since its discovery by Denham in 1823. However, the lake appears to be shifting northward and gradually filling up.

The sand dunes of the Libyan Desert have been studied by H. J. L. Beadnell during a residence of three years in the Kharga oasis 300 miles south of Cairo and the results published. He found that even when superposed on irregular sands the dunes showed a remarkable linear grouping from north to south The average rate of progression of the dunes in this direction was 15 to 16 metres a year.

On March 14, 1910, the expedition in charge of Theodore Roosevelt arrived at Khartoum, having spent eight months in British East Africa collecting mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes and plants for the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C.

Evidence is steadily accumulating to show that most of the forest mammals formerly supposed to be restricted to the west coast of Africa are found in Uganda. The latest instance of this was afforded by the discoveries of O. Thomas during the past year.

Capt. A. J. N. Tremearne discussed the origin of the remarkable African race the Fulah or Filani before the Royal Society of Arts. He believes that the tribe arose in Central Sudan from the union of Berber males with negro women, and in the course of time separated into groups, one going southeast becoming the Wahuma, another west to Morocco and the third south, becoming the Fans.

The boundary between Tunis and Tripoli, which has been for several years in dispute between the French and Turks, was settled by mutual agreement, the French claims being conceded.

ASIA.

Major de Lacoste explored Mongolia. Accompanied by two companions he started from Verkhne-Udinske on the Trans-Siberian line southeast of Lake Baikal, went south to Urga, then west as far as Uliassutai and finally reached Obi. The climate in the region traversed was very trying, the inhabitants poor and their flocks decimated by famine and thirst.

The Japanese traveller Zuicho Tachibana left for the northern part of the Chinese Empire and will explore Kara-nor.

M. Bacot spent several months on the China-Tibet frontier. He visited Beji and also Likiang. At the latter place he was shown a work giving the history of the kings of Likiang and a series of portraits of them.

The Dutch expedition to New Guinea succeeded in ascending a portion of the interior mountain range, reaching the first glacier at a height of several thousand feet. A new peak was sighted, to which the name of Juliana was given and the altitude of Wilhelmina peak, the highest point yet discovered in New Guinea, was fixed as 15,800 feet above sea level.

An expedition organized by D. Carruthers left England, in March, 1910, for northwestern Monogolia. The chief object will be to explore zoologically, botanically and geographically the basin of the upper Yenesei River. The Yenesei is important as being the line of demarcation between the faunas of eastern and western Siberia. Explorations will also be made in the Chinese provinces of Kansu and Alashan.

The first industrial exposition ever held in China was opened at Nanking, and lasted from June to November. Only two buildings were allowed for foreign exhibits, but several were devoted to displaying products of Chinese industry, agriculture and natural resources.

Results of observations taken by Major D' Ollone's expedition in northwestern China, have been to place the great elbow of the Hwango-ho River, nearly a degree east of the position previously assigned to it, thus necessitating a revision of the map of the entire region.

Dr. T. G. Longstaff on his glacier explorations in eastern Karakorum, achieved four important feats, viz., the discovery of the Saltoro Pass, the fixing of the watershed in the eastern Karakorum, the discovery of the Siachen Glacier and the peak of Teram Kangri, the latter having an altitude of at least 27,500 feet and possibly the highest in the world.

Rubber culture has had a remarkable effect on the commercial activity of the Strait Settlements. In the suburbs of Singapore City a large area of swamp land has been drained and converted into a nursery for Para rubber plants, while in Malacca, land previously covered with laling has been transformed into rubber plantations.

An interesting account of explorations on the Hispar glacier, one of the largest in the world, was read by Dr. Workman before the Royal Geographical Society. The Hispar glacier is one of the many feeders of the Indus, is almost 37 miles long and has a gradient of about one in thirty, with an average width a little less than two miles.

The Empire of Korea was annexed to that of Japan in August, 1910, thus fulfilling the clause in the treaty of Portsmouth between Japan and Russia, which stated that Japan shall have the guidance, protection and control of Korea.

EUROPE.

The influence of the mountain ranges of Central Germany upon the temperature of the atmosphere was discussed by Ewald Haussler. His conclusions are, that the isothermal lines are displaced upward in many parts of this region at certain times of the day and seasons of the year, which means that the reduction of temperature with height is less than it otherwise would be.

Italy, not to be outdone by Austria, has taken steps to scientifically explore the Adriatic Sea, paying particular attention to the fisheries. A joint conference was held at Venice from May 18 to 21, 1910, for developing a plan for advantageous co-operation and assigning the fields of activity for each country.

The inauguration of the Oceanographical Museum at Monaco, founded by the Prince of Monaco, as an aid to oceanographical research, took place March 29, 1910.

A series of studies of Austrian climate based upon systematic observations covering a long period of years, was issued by K. K. Zentralanstalt für Meteorologie und Geodynamik.

The tenth International Geographical Congress under the patronage of the King of Italy, will be held

GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH IN 1910—*Continued.*

in Rome from October 15 to 22, 1911. The congress will be divided into eight sections and communications may be made in Italian, French, German or English.

A collection was started for an endowment fund for the British Rainfall Organization (which has been an unofficial organization) for carrying on its work of keeping records of rainfalls.

Special maps of Germany and Central Europe made during the 15th century are so rare that considerable importance is attached to the description written by Prof. A. Wolkenhauer, of the two fragments at Coblenz.

Dr. A. Defant, of the Institute of Meteorology and Geodynamics, Vienna, Austria, investigated the causes of the strong daily oscillations of level on Lake Garda.

An international expedition started in March, 1910, for the peak of Teneriffe, Canary Islands, to study the effect of high altitudes and sunshine on medical and biological processes.

Experiments carried out with chemicals have thrown new light on the underground system of the Timavo, the stream famous in antiquity, which debouches into the Gulf of Trieste. The main point settled was the connection of the Timavo with the Wippach by way of Lakes Deberdo and Pietra Rossa, which was proved to be the case by throwing lithium chloride into the Wippach at Vertoche and then examining the water in the lakes and the Timavo.

An expedition under Dr. Hjort, financed and accompanied by Sir John Murray, left Plymouth, April 7, 1910, and returned some months later. Both physical and biological observations were made off the west coasts of Ireland and Europe, Canary Islands, Azores and Newfoundland. More than six hundred temperature readings were recorded at various depths and samples of the water were collected at the same time. Deep sea fishes were obtained by tow nets and many new species were brought up.

AMERICA.

Capt. T. W. Whiffen returned from a trip to the upper waters of the northwestern tributaries of the Amazon River. He found the natives ignorant of the use of metals and peace loving within the limits of their own tribe.

H. V. Radford, an American naturalist, spent several months in the almost unknown area west of the Slave River and north of the lower Peace in northwest Canada, studying the habits of the rare wood bison and in making surveys.

Chile has adopted as standard time the 75th meridian west of Greenwich.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey gave the height of Mount McKinley, Alaska, as 20,300 feet above the sea level, and its location as 63° 3′ 56.83″ N. lat., and 151° 0′ 41.31″ West long.

Carl Lumholtz made ethnological and physico-geographical investigations in the northwestern part of Sonora, Mexico. He also travelled extensively in the little known Pinacate region.

A detailed examination of trade routes in Bolivia was made by Prof. I. Bowman and published in the Bulletin of the American Geological Society. He believes that the Atlantic slope and not the Pacific will always be the back door to Bolivia, for the section of the country in which the population is found looks toward the Pacific, and the first essential of all trade routes is a short line to the coast.

The natural bridges in Utah, the largest called "The Stone Arch," 308 feet high and 275 feet between abutments, were explored by B. Cummings. These bridges are the result of a disturbance of the vast strata of red and yellow sandstone underlying portions of Utah, which left natural obstacles through which the rivers have worn their way.

An earthquake at Cartago, Costa Rica, on May 4, 1910, destroyed many buildings and it is estimated that a large number of people lost their lives.

Letters received from Major Fawcett's party in Bolivia, stated that he proposes to trace the Heath River to its source, and if he has time he will go to the head waters of the Madidi and explore the surrounding country.

An expedition to the west central part of Labrador was organized by Prof. R. McFarland, of Middlebury College. A study was made during the Summer of the region about Little Lake Mistassini and Lake Temiscamie.

A party from the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, visited unknown parts of Southern Florida. Of the once powerful Seminole nation, there are now only 300 persons, who live on small islands in the everglades. The Seminoles have no use for white men or white men's civilization and wish to be left entirely alone.

Mount McKinley, Alaska, was reported to have been ascended by four miners in April, 1910. Later on in the year Prof. H. C. Barker's party, under the auspices of the American Geographical Society, spent considerable time in the vicinity of the mountain.

POLAR RESEARCH.

The French Antarctic Expedition under Jean Charcot returned in their ship, Pourqui Pas, to Punta Arenas on February 11, 1910, and later sailed for France. New lands were discovered west and south of Alexander First Land, and considerable time was spent among the Shetland Islands. To the south of Adelaide Island a vast gulf was found and about 120 miles of new country was surveyed.

Dr. W. S. Bruce of Scotland, is contemplating sailing in the Spring of 1911 to Buenos Ayres, Argentina, and thence to Cape Town for the purpose of completing the bathymetrical survey of the South Atlantic Ocean, begun in 1902. He will then proceed to Melbourne, Australia, and later set out from a base on Coats Land, with a view to crossing the Antarctic continent by way of the South Pole.

Captain Amundsen sailed from Christiania, Norway, in June, 1910, on the Fraum to make meteorological and oceanographical researches in the North Atlantic Ocean. Dr. Nansen in the Norwegian gunboat Frithjof also explored the North Atlantic.

Knud Rasmussen, whose expedition will be officially known as the Danish Ethnographical Expedition to the Central Esquimo, will leave Copenhagen in the Summer of 1911. He will make a special study of the Esquimaux living in the northwestern part of Baffin Land and in the Barren Lands of Northern Canada.

Announcement of a Japanese expedition to the South Pole was made at Tokio early in 1910. It will be in charge of Lieutenant Shirase (who will command a little 200-ton schooner) the actual polar party consisting of a geographer, an astronomer and two other men besides Lieutenant Shirase. Horses and sleighs will be used for transportation purposes.

Capt. E. Mikkelsen, who left June 20, 1909, to search for M. Erichsen's expedition which was lost in November, 1907, was wrecked in the Winter of 1910 on the coast of East Greenland. Mikkelsen's party succeeded in reaching Shannon Island, off King William Land, and were rescued by a passing steamer.

Lieutenant Filchner (German) proposes to start in April, 1911, for the Antarctic region with the intention of discovering the South Pole. He has purchased a Norwegian sealer, viz., the Björn, which has been employed around Weddell Sea and is well suited for Antarctic work.

In September, 1910, H. Whitney of New Haven, and P. T. Rainey of New York, returned from a hunting trip in the Arctic. They went further north (83°N) it is reported than any previous hunting expedition, and brought back a large collection of skins, horns and tusks.

Prince Henry of Prussia, with Count Zeppelin, left on the steamer Mainz for the Arctic region to study water and air currents and ice drifting. They will ultimately try to reach the North Pole by an airship.

Review of Scientific Progress in 1910.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Drs. M. O. Richter and K. Koritzky (German archaeologists) announced the discovery of the site of the famous Cyprian temple of Aphrodite-Astarte. Dr. Richter believes that the antiquities to be unearthed will prove so numerous that it will be necessary to erect a special museum for them.

Prof. D. Vaglieri, while excavating at Ostia, Italy, found the sarcophagus of Quiriacus, the first bishop of Ostia, who was murdered with several followers in the year 268.

The highlands of Moab, Arabia, have been the field of much archaeological activity. Near the ruins of El Hudr, a number of large monoliths, some over 18 feet high, were found which the Arabs of the district could not account for.

Excavations in Babylonia, under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., have brought to light a number of Aramaic incantation bowls. The bowls are inscribed with magical incantations, which were believed to have the power of driving out evil spirits from the bodies and homes for whom they were inscribed.

Thirty complete skeletons were unearthed in the Topango Canyon, California, and anthropologists have been endeavoring to discover the prehistoric age to which they belong. The bones indicate that the race were about the size of the average man of the present day, but have low and retreating foreheads, while in front of the ears is a peculiar horn like development.

Divers gathering sponges off the coast of Tunis, Africa, came across a large number of marble and bronze statues, among them a marble bust of Aphrodite. The statues were part of a cargo of a ship bound for Italy, but wrecked about 2,000 years ago near what is now the port of Mahdea.

Dr. Luigi Pernier explored an early Greek city on the island of Crete. Among the ruins were inscribed stones and terra-cottas, the most important of all, however, was a stele representing a standing figure facing the right, clad in a tightly folded robe.

In a paper read before the French Academy by Professor Naville, the results are given of an exhaustive examination of the Egyptian evidence for the belief that the Jewish Book of Law, usually identified with Deuteronomy, discovered in the walls of the Temple of Jerusalem during the reign of Josiah, was placed there by Solomon.

More antiquarian treasures have been found at Tarranto, in Southern Italy. Since excavating was started in September, 1908, over 400 tombs, valuable potteries showing a high degree of perfection in ceramic art, and fragments of clay statues of the third or fourth century B. C., have been unearthed. Many of the statue fragments have been carefully assembled by Prof. Quagliati and placed in the museum at Tarranto.

Cardinal Rampolla in his searches among the manuscripts in the Vatican Library, is reported to have come across a Latin hymn written by Charlemagne, King of France, on the death of his son.

Prof. Butler, of Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., with several assistants, began excavating the city of Sardis, which is five hours distance by rail from Smyrna, Turkey. The work there will last about three years or until the entire city is laid bare.

ASTRONOMY.

There were four eclipses during 1910, two of the sun and two of the moon. A total eclipse of the sun took place May 8 and a partial one November 1. Total eclipses of the moon occurred May 23 and November 16.

A new comet, viz., Comet *a* 1910, was first observed at Johannesburg, South Africa, January 17. It came up to perihelion from behind the sun, passing perihelion about 10,000,000 miles from it, and then went away from the earth.

In regards to the markings on the planet Mars, R. G. Aitken, in an address before the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, said, "that the observations of the past year are as contradictory as those of previous, though the weight of evidence on the whole this year is more favorable to the theory that the markings are of natural origin."

On the night of May 18, 1910, the earth passed through the plane of the orbit of Halley's Comet.

A new observatory was founded at Moscow, Russia, by M. Archinoff. It has a refractor telescope with an objective of 130 m.m.

T. J. J. See, in the February number of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific journal, wrote, "that the origin of the so called craters on the moon were caused by the impact of satellites and that the old volcanic theory is erroneous."

The most important contribution to the literature of double star astronomy was the publication of the second volume of Schiaparelli's double star measures, containing the results of 7,177 measures of 636 systems made with the 18-inch Merz-Repsold refractor of the Milan Observatory.

On April 28, 1911, a total eclipse of the sun will take place. The path of the moon's shadow will be restricted to the equatorial regions and confined to the longitudes between Australia and South America, so far as Europe and Asia are concerned the eclipse will not be observed even in a partial phase.

Three eminent astronomers died during 1910. Sir William Huggins, May 12, the pioneer founder of spectroscopic research in relation to the heavenly bodies; on July 4, G. V. Schiaparelli, the Italian astronomer who has added so much to our knowledge of Mars, and on July 10, J. G. Galle, the German astronomer who discovered the planet Neptune.

By combining the results of the velocities of 49 stars near the assumed apex of the solar system with those of 15 stars surrounding the anti-apex, Prof. Strovbant concluded that the system is travelling toward the assumed apex with a velocity of 19.40 k.m. per second.

Prof. W. H. Pickering, of Harvard College Observatory, in the Popular Astronomy for May, contributed an interesting article on the Orbits of Meteorites. He wrote: "If all the meteorites before their fall were moving in direct orbits, then those whose fall is observed between noon and midnight, must overtake the earth and be travelling faster than it. Moreover, more meteorites overtake the earth than are overtaken by it."

The intrinsic brilliancy of the sun was estimated by Dr. Nordmann as 100,500 decimal candles per square centimetre.

Prof. H. W. Russell, discussed the origin of binary stars from the view point, that they are produced by the fission of rotating masses. He concludes, that while the development of nuclei in the original nebula must be invoked to account for the formation of star clusters it is more reasonable to suppose that binary systems have been produced by fission.

CHEMISTRY.

M. M. Besson and Fournier obtained a new chloride of phosphorous, P2 Cl4, by subjecting a mixture of hydrogen and phosphorous tri-chloride vapor to a silent electric discharge. The chloride produced is an oily, colorless liquid, with a strong odor of phosphorous. Its melting point is −28° C., and boils under the ordinary atmospheric pressure at about 180° C.

H. E. Watson made a series of experiments to ascertain the molecular weights of helium, neon, kryp-

ton, xenon and argon. On reducing the observed densities to zero pressure, the molecular weights were: helium, 3.994; neon, 20.20; krypton, 82.92; xenon, 130.22, and argon, 39.881.

Ozonized air was tried as an adjunct to the ventilation of the Chicago Public Library, and proved very satisfactory.

A new method of producing sapphires by fusion was brought out by M. A. Verneuil. A mixture of alumina with 1½ per cent. of magnetic oxide of iron and ½ per cent. of titanic acid, was fused by an oxy-hydrogen blow pipe, and yielded sapphires which had the same color, structure and optical characteristics as the natural stones.

An examination of the atmosphere at various altitudes for oxides of nitrogen and ozone was made at the University, Manchester, England. The oxides of nitrogen were found to be present in variable proportions, and the amount of ozone at ground level and up to altitudes of 8,000 feet, averaged less than one part by volume in 4,000,000,000 parts of air, while at higher altitudes up to ten miles the quantities varied from one part to 3,000,000 to 9,000,000 of air.

Giolitti and Ceccarelli, Italian chemists, investigated the behavior of bronze when exposed to the electrolytic action of corrosive agents as hydrochloric acid. From the results of their experiments it appears that the difference in the behavior of two bronzes of the same composition toward corrosive agents is mainly due to the different treatment which the alloys had previously been subjected to.

Another sulphide of carbon was obtained by Sir J. Dewar and H. O. Jones, by passing a silent electric discharge through a rapid current of carbon bisulphide vapor. At a pressure of about one m.m. partial decomposition occurs with the liberation of sulphur and formation of a new sulphide of carbon, probably the monosulphate, which is volatile at the ordinary temperature, but may be condensed at the temperature of liquid air.

Duralumin, a new alloy of aluminum, was discovered by H. B. Weeks, a chemist employed by Vickers Sons & Maxim, at Barrow, England. It is described as a little heavier than pure aluminum, but as strong as steel. Moreover, it can be forged, rolled and drawn at suitable temperatures, and is not so easily corroded as other aluminum alloys.

Mme. Curie, working with Prof. Dubiern, succeeded in obtaining pure radium in metallic form. By using one one-hundredth part of a grain of radium salts, they produced an infinitesimally small amount of radium. It appeared as a white metal, but rapidly oxidized on exposure to the air and became black.

GEOLOGY.

H. W. Fairbanks and E. P. Carey reported evidences of glaciation in the San Bernardino Range, California, in latitude 34° 7′ N. This is about 200 miles further south than the general assumed line of glaciation in the United States.

The United States Bureau of Mines was established July 1, 1910. It is under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

Dr. John Ball, in the Geological Magazine, discussed the origin of the Nile Valley and the Gulf of Suez. His conclusions are, that the hypothesis that the Nile Valley and the Gulf of Suez owe their origin to trough faulting is unwarranted by geological evidence, and that the Nile Valley is essentially a valley of erosion while the Gulf of Suez is an eroded anticline.

Wind worn pebbles are rare in England. A description of several found in quarry sections at Hill Top, Worcestershire, about 350 feet above the sea level, was published by L. J. Willis.

Dr Vaughan's success in the Bristol district gave a great impetus to the zoning of carboniferous rocks of the British Isles. His system has been applied to the carboniferous rocks of South Wales and the Midlands, with the result that many important points in the physiography of lower carboniferous times have been ascertained.

An interesting discovery was made by D. Tait, who found fossils of the lower cretaceous age in beds of yellow sand at Leavad, Caithness, Scotland. The fossils include species belonging to the genera Craspedites, Desmoceras, Hamites and Crioceras, and have neocomian facies.

Observations bearing on the origin of the Vaal River diamonds (South Africa) were made by H. S. Harger. He found on examining the gravels flanking the Vaal River, that the so called high level gravels are really disintegrated conglomerates belonging to the Dwyka formation. It is noteworthy that diamonds do not appear in the alluvium of Vaal River until it begins to flow over the outcrop of the ventersdorp amygdaloid.

The United States Geological Survey has had twelve parties in Alaska making explorations and studying the geology and the mineral resources.

S. S. Buchmann, in a paper on the lower jurassic rocks of the Dorset coast of England, classifies them by the zonal system. Thus the Upper Lias portion of the junction bed near Chideock is a condensed imperfect epitome in 20 inches of about 180 feet of strata on the Yorkshire coast, while a 2-inch layer lying between the bifrons and striatulus bands on the same bed represents 250 feet of deposit in the Cotteswolds. Hence he concludes that two feet of the junction bed was formed while a thickness of some 550 feet was being deposited elsewhere.

The fifth International Congress of Mining, Metallurgy, Mechanical Engineering and Practical Geology met at Dusseldorf, Germany, on June 20, 1910, and remained in session for several days.

T. H. D. La Touche discussed the question whether relics of the ice age may not be recognized in the plains of Northern India, in the form of the elevated patches of older alluvium. He pointed out that the high level terraces in the Himalayan valleys seem to owe their origin to the exceptional accumulation of debris during the glacial period owing to the destruction of vegetation.

ENGINEERING.

The Trans-Andine Railroad, connecting Buenos Ayres, Argentina and Santiago, Chile, a distance of 888 miles, was opened April 5, 1910. This road has one of the most remarkable tunnels in the world, viz., the Summitt, which is two miles long and about 10,000 feet above sea level.

Work was started on the Cape Cod Canal, in Massachusetts, which will connect Buzzards Bay with Cape Cod Bay, thereby shortening the distance by water from New York to Boston by several hours. The canal will be eight miles long with a minimum width at the bottom of 100 feet.

A deep tunnel under New York City, projected by the Board of Water Supply at an estimated cost of $25,000,000, was approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The tunnel will distribute the water brought by the Catskill Aqueduct in the five boroughs of the city.

Clear Lake Dam, forming part of the Klamath Irrigation Project (Oregon-California), was completed in January, 1910, by the United States Reclamation Service. The dam is located on Lost River at the outlet of Clear Lake, Cal., and is 940 feet long on top, with a maximum height of 33 feet. It forms a reservoir with an area of 25,000 acres and a capacity of 1,089,000,000 cubic feet.

The Grafton Bridge across Cemetery Gulley, Auckland, New Zealand, a reinforced concrete structure having the largest masonary arch in the world, was opened for traffic April 28, 1910. The main arch has

REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN 1910—*Continued.*

a 320-foot span, and is composed of two ribs, separated by cross struts and carrying the floor on slender columns. The bridge is 36 feet wide, with a 24-foot roadway and two sidewalks

An Australian transcontinental railroad has been surveyed. It will be about 1,060 miles long and of standard gauge.

Work on the Panama Canal has progressed favorably. The average excavation per month was approximately 2,600,000 cubic yards, although in March 3,049,000 cubic yards were excavated Five and a half miles at the Atlantic entrance have been opened to the rock and sand fleet, while five miles at the Pacific entrance have been opened to vessels of all classes.

The building of the Engle Dam across the Rio Grande River was started, and when completed, will inclose one of the largest artificial bodies of water in the world. The reservoir will have a capacity of 2,000,000 acre feet, which is sufficient to irrigate 180,000 acres of land. The dam will be 1,400 feet long. 265 feet high, 180 feet thick at the bottom and 20 feet at the top.

The Pennsylvania Railroad station in New York City, and the Manhattan Cross Town and East River tunnels connecting it with Long Island City, were opened to the public September 8, 1910.

On October 1, 1910, the great breakwater protecting the harbor of San Pedro, Cal., was completed after ten years' work. The breakwater is 9,250 feet long and represents an expenditure of many millions of dollars.

Plans for the largest dry dock (the Gladstone) in the world, to be built at Liverpool, England, were prepared by the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board. It is unique in being intended for ordinary use as a wet dock, and will be pumped out only to dock vessels of the largest class It will be 1,020 feet long, with an entrance 120 feet wide, and is designed to accommodate the new steamers of the White Star, Cunard and Hamburg-American lines

Reports on the progress of the New York State Barge Canal during the past year were very satisfactory, in fact, more progress was made than in the previous four years One hundred and twenty-one miles of contract was let, which amounted in the aggregate to nearly $19,000,000

The first of the large caissons for the pier foundations of the new Quebec Bridge across the St Lawrence River, was placed in position For one of the piers a caisson 79 feet by 180 feet will be built, which will be the largest of its kind ever constructed.

Foreign Consuls in New York City.

Argentine Republic—José Vicente Fernández, C. G; Carlos A. Galarce, C., 80 Wall St.

Austria-Hungary.—Alexander von Nuber, C. G.; Nicolas von Manoilovits, C., 123 E. 17th St.

Belgium.—Pierre Mali, C., 73 Fifth Ave.

Bolivia.—J. Aguirre Acha, C. G., 4 Stone St.

Brazil.—Manuel Jacintho Ferreira da Cunha, C. G.; D. Garcia Leao, V. C. and Chancellor, 17 State St.

Chile.—Ricardo Sanchez-Cruz, C. G., 2 Rector St.

China.—Y. Y. Young C. Kuo-Chi, V. C., 18 Broadway.

Colombia.—Arturo de Brigard, C. G., 24 State St.

Costa Rica.—Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, C.G.; A. Monestel, V. C., 66 Beaver St.

Cuba.—Mariano Rocafort, C.G.; L. Mazon Norona, C.; J. S. Jorrin, V.C., 96 Wall St.

Denmark.—J. Clan, C., 8 Bridge St.

Dominican Republic.—Juan B. Alfonseca, C. G.; J. Esteban Bunols, Chancellor, 31 Broadway.

Ecuador—Felicisimo Lopez, C.G.; Luis A. Plaza, Chancellor, 11 Broadway.

Egypt.—See "Turkey."

France.—Etienne Lanel, C. G; Henri Goirand, D. C; Stanislas d'Halewyn, V.C., 35 S. William St.

German Empire.—R. Franksen, C. G.; Dr. K. Ziegler, C., 11 Broadway

Great Britain.—Courtenay Walter Bennett, C. G.; Reginald Walsh, C.; William Gardner, V. C.; Francis Whithcote Manners, V. C.; John Jas. Broderick, V. C., 17 State St. Office for shipping seamen, 2 State St.

Greece.—D. N. Botassi, C. G., 35 S. William St.

Guatemala.—Dr. Ramon Bengoechea, C. G., 4 Stone St.

Haiti.—Louis Joseph Simon, C. G., 31-33 Broadway.

Honduras.—Guillermo Moncada, C. G, 66 Beaver St.

Hungary.—See "Austria."

Italy.—G. Fara Forni, C. G.; G di Rosa, V. C.; V. Manzini, V. C., 226 Lafayette St.

Japan.—Kokichi Midzuno, C. G.; Tamekichi Ohta, V. C.; Arata, Aoki, V. C., 60 Wall Street.

Liberia.—Edward G. Merrill, C., 24 Stone St.

Mexico.—Cayetano Romero, C. G.; Manuel A. Esteva Ruiz, V. C., 32 Broadway.

Monaco.—J. Homery, C., 35 S. William St.

Netherlands.—J. R. Planten, C. G., 116 Broad St.

Nicaragua.—Pio Bolanos, C. G; 66 Beaver St.

Norway.—C. Ravn, C. G., 17 State St.

Panama.—Manuel de Obaldia, C. G., 18 Broadway.

Paraguay.—Felix Aucaigne C. G., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; W. W. White, C., 309 Broadway.

Persia.—Dikran Khan Kelekian, C., 275 5th Ave.

Peru.—Eduardo Higginson, C. G., 25 Broad St.

Portugal.—Luis Ferreira de Castro, C. G.; A. S. Gouvea, Chancellor 17 State St.

Russia.—Baron A. A. Schlippenbach, C. G.; P. d'Adamovitch, V. C., 22 N. Washington Sq.

Salvador.—Ernest Schernikow, C., 42 B'way.

Santo Domingo.—See "Dominican Republic."

Siam.—L. T. Hildreth, C. G., 6 Wall St.

Spain.—Emilio de Perera, C. G., 18 Broadway.

Sweden—M. Clarholm, C.; C. G. G. Anderberg, V. C., 17 State St.

Switzerland.—J. Bertschmann, C., 18 Exchange Pl.

Turkey.—K. M. Refet Bey, C. G., 59 Pearl St.

Uruguay.—Alfredo Metz Green, C., 17 Battery Pl.

Venezuela.—Jacinto Lopez, C. G., 1 Liberty St.

White House Rules.

THE following rules have been arranged for the conduct of business at the Executive Offices during the Winter of 1909-10:

The Cabinet will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 A. M until 1 P. M

Senators and Representatives having constituents whom they desire merely to present to the President will be received from 10 to 10.30 A. M., excepting on Cabinet days.

Senators and Representatives having business to transact will be received from 10 30 A. M. to 12 M., excepting on Cabinet days. In view of the pressure of the appointments at the Executive Offices during the Congressional session it would greatly facilitate matters if the Senators and Members could telephone for an appointment before calling, as many will have first made appointments in this way, and those calling without are therefore necessarily delayed in seeing the President.

Visitors having business with the President will be admitted from 12 M. to 1 P. M daily, excepting Cabinet days, by appointments previously fixed

The East Room will be open daily, Sundays excepted for the inspection of visitors, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHARLES D NORTON,
Secretary to the President.

Age at death is given in parentheses; vocation, place, cause, and time of death when known follow.

Religious Statistics.

NUMBERS IN THE WORLD ACCORDING TO CREED.

THE estimates in the first two tables are by M. Fournier de Flaix; those of Religious Divisions in Europe by the latest year books. A distinction should be observed between followers and actual communicants.

CREEDS.	No. of Followers.	CREEDS.	No. of Followers.
1 Christianity	477,080,158	5 Buddhism	147,900,000
2 Worship of Ancestors and Confucianism	256,000,000	6 Taoism	43,000,000
3 Hindooism	190,000,000	7 Shintoism	14,000,000
4 Mohammedanism	176,834,372	8 Judaism	10,186,000
		9 Polytheism	117,681,669

CHRISTIANITY.

CHURCHES.	Total Followers.	CHURCHES.	Total Followers.
Catholic Church	230,866,533	Armenian Church	1,690,000
Protestant Churches	143,237,625	Nestorians	80,000
Orthodox Greek Church	98,016,000	Jacobites	70,000
Church of Abyssinia	3,000,000		
Coptic Church	120,000	Total	477,080,158

RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS OF EUROPE.

COUNTRIES.	Catholic Church.	Protestant Churches.	Orthodox Churches.	Jews.	Mohammedans.	Unclassified
Russia	11,500,000	7,000,000	87,000,000	5,215,000	14,000,000	700,000
Germany	22,000,000	37,750,000	200,000	600,000	.....	30,000
Austria-Hungary	30,000,000	5,200,000	5,000,000	2,200,000	.....	100,000
France	30,000,000	650,000	.....	50,000	.....	7,000,000
United Kingdom	6,000,000	38,000,000	.....	100,000	.....	500,000
Italy	31,500,000	65,000	2,500	35,000	.....	900,000
Spain	16,850,000	7,000	.....	4,000	.....	20,000
Belgium	6,000,000	28,000	.....	13,200	.....	3,000
Roumania	100,000	15,000	4,800,000	400,000	30,000	55,000
Ottoman Empire	320,000	11,000	1,700,000	60,000	2,708,000	70,000
Netherlands	1,545,000	2,756,000	.....	83,000	.....	16,000
Portugal	4,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Sweden	1,000	4,698,000	.....	2,000	.....	1,000
Switzerland	1,172,000	1,710,000	.....	8,000	.....	10,000
Denmark	3,000	2,089,000	.....	4,000	.....	4,000
Greece	10,000	10,000	1,930,000	5,000	45,000	.....
Servia	6,000	1,000	1,973,000	5,000	15,000	.....
Bulgaria	29,000	.....	1,393,000	.....	571,000	.....
Norway	1,000	1,958,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Roumelia	30,000	.....	700,000	4,000	240,000	2,000
Montenegro	5,000	.....	290,000	.....	.....	1,000
Luxemburg	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta	160,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Followers	161,742,000	102,126,000	104,988,500	8,788,200	17,609,000	9,314,000

OTHER GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

According to the estimate of M. Fournier de Flaix, the number of persons in North and South America affiliated with the Catholic church is 58,398,882, and with the Protestant churches 57,294,014; Oceanic Catholics, 6,574,481; Protestants, 2,724,781; Mohammedans, 24,699,787; Africa Catholics, 2,655,920; Protestants, 1,744,080; Mohammedans, 36,000,000, Asia Catholics, 3,007,250; Protestants, 662,750; Orthodox Greek Church, 8,820,000; Mohammedans, 109,532,585. Confusionists, Hindoos and Buddhists in Asia were not estimated.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES OF THE WORLD.

Episcopalians	29,200,000	Free Thinkers	5,250,000
Methodists of all descriptions	18,650,000	Lutherans, etc	2,800,000
Roman Catholics	15,500,000	Unitarians	2,600,000
Presbyterians of all descriptions	12,250,000	Minor religious sects	5,500,000
Baptists of all descriptions	9,230,000	Of no particular religion	17,000,000
Congregationalists of all descriptions	6,150,000	English-speaking population	124,130,000

A very large number—more than 18,000,000—of Hindoos, Mohammedans, Buddhists, and others in the East also speak and read English.

The estimates in the last table were from Whitaker's (London) Almanack.

The "Encyclopedia Britannica," last edition, makes a rough estimate of numbers of Protestants in the world speaking all civilized languages, and places the Lutherans at the head, with over 42,000,000 members (mostly in Germany and Scandinavia), and the Anglican Church second, with about 20,000,000 members. The London Jewish Year Book for 1910 estimated the number of Jews in the United States at 1,903,926 and in the world at 11,625,656 in 1910.

Religious Denominations in the United States.

Statistics of Ministers, Churches, and Communicants or Members, prepared by Dr H. K. Carroll, late Special Agent of the United States Census Office, for *The Christian Advocate*, and published in 1910.

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists:			
Evangelical	8	18	481
Advent Christians	528	550	26,799
Seventh-Day	518	1,317	61,427
Church of God	32	20	611
Life and Advent Union	12	12	509
Churches of God in Jesus Christ	56	62	2,124
Total Adventists	1,154	2,479	91,951
Baptists:			
Regular, North	8,095	9,239	1,176,380
Regular, South	13,055	21,887	2,139,080
Regular, Colored	12,602	17,429	1,874,261
Six Principle	10	16	731
Seventh-Day	96	82	8,239
Free	1,294	1,303	73,336
Freewill	604	623	40,578
General	550	538	32,500
Separate	100	76	5,180
United	260	196	13,698
Baptist Church of Christ	99	93	6,416
Primitive	1,500	2,922	102,311
Primitive Colored	1,480	787	35,076
Old Two Seed in the Spirit Predestinarian	35	55	781
Church of God and Saints of Christ	75	48	1,823
Total Baptists	40,455	55,304	5,510,590
Brethren (Dunkards):			
Conservatives	2,927	880	100,000
Old Order	230	75	4,000
Progressive	186	219	18,607
Seventh Day (German)	9	14	240
Total Dunkard Brethren	3,412	1,188	122,847
Brethren (Plymouth).			
Brethren (I.)	....	134	2,933
Brethren (II.)	....	28	4,752
Brethren (III.)	....	81	1,724
Brethren (IV.)	....	160	1,157
Total Plymouth Brethren	..	403	10,566
Brethren (River).			
Brethren in Christ	174	65	3,675
Old Order, or Yorker	24	9	423
United Zion's Children	22	28	749
Total River Brethren	220	102	4,847
Buddhists.			
Chinese Temples	1	62	....
Japanese Temples	14	12	3,165
Total Buddhists	15	74	3,165
Catholic Apostolic:			
Catholic Apostolic	14	11	2,907
New Apostolic	19	13	2,020
Total Catholic Apostolic	33	24	4 927
Catholic Eastern			
Armenian Apostolic	12	21	40,000
Russian Orthodox	92	103	55,000
Greek Orthodox	45	42	130,000
Syrian Orthodox	13	11	35,000
Servian Orthodox	9	10	55,000
Roumanian Orthodox	5	5	20,000
Bulgarian Orthodox	3	3	20,000
Total Eastern Catholics	179	195	335,000
Catholics Western:			
Roman Catholic	16,440	13,234	12,194,973
Polish Catholic	24	24	15,473
Reformed Catholic	6	6	2,000
Total Western Catholics	16,470	13,264	12,212,446
Christadelphians	....	70	1,412
Christians	1,011	1,379	85,717
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	35	17	5.865
Christian Scientists (a)	1,336	668	55,096
Christian Union	295	217	13,905
Church of God (Winnebrennarian)	509	595	41,475
Churches of the Living God (Cot.):			
Christian Workers for Friendship	51	44	2,676
Apostolic	30	15	752
Church of Christ in God	20	9	858
Total Churches Living God	101	68	4,286
Churches of New Jerusalem			
General Convention	109	135	6,500
General Church	22	13	743
Total Churches New Jerusalem	131	148	7,243
Communistic Societies:			
Shakers	....	15	516
Amana	....	7	1,756
Harmony	....	....	....
Altruists	....	....	....
Church Triumphant	....	....	.....
Christian Commonwealth	....	....	.....
Total Communistic Societies	....	22	2,272
Congregational	6,026	6,035	732,500
Disciples of Christ:			
Disciples of Christ	6,460	10,982	1,273,357
Disciples of Christ (Conservative)	2,100	2,649	156,658
Total Disciples of Christ	8,560	13,631	1,430,015
Evangelical Bodies:			
Evangelical Association	991	1,687	106 957
United Evangelical Church	526	991	73 358
Total Evangelical Bodies	1,517	2,678	180,315
Faith Associations:			
Apostolic Faith Movement	....	6	538
Peniel Missions	30	11	703
Metropolitan Church Association	29	6	466
Hepziba Faith Association	36	10	293
Missionary Church Association	35	32	1,256
Heavenly Recruit Church	55	27	938
Apostolic Christian Church	19	42	4,558
Christian Congregation	26	9	395
Voluntary Missionary Society (Colored)	11	3	425
Total Faith Associations	241	146	9.572
Free Christian Zion Church	20	15	1,835
Friends.			
Orthodox	1,341	830	96.005
"Hicksite"	96	211	19,545
"Wilburite"	47	48	3,880
Primitive	10	8	171
Total Friends	1,494	1,097	119,601
Friends of the Temple	3	3	376
German Evangelical Protestant	59	66	34,704
German Evangelical Synod	1,002	1,290	249,137
Jewish Congregations (b)	1,084	1,769	143,000
Latter-Day Saints:			
Utah Branch	1,223	780	350,000
Reorganized	1,260	570	50,650
Total Latter-Day Saints	2,483	1,350	400,650
Lutherans:			
General Synod	1,320	1,746	284,805
United Synod, South	240	451	49,374
General Council	1,487	2,232	452,818
Synodical Conference	2,595	3,246	726,526
United Norwegian	525	1,415	160,645
(Independent Synod):			
Ohio	570	760	120,031
Buffalo	25	44	5,556
Hauge's	148	286	36,357
Eielsen's	5	26	900
Texas	19	23	2,800
Iowa	500	960	100,250
Norwegian	350	1,000	95,000
Michigan, etc	37	55	7,800
Danish in America	64	122	11,310
Icelandic	13	45	4,656
Immanuel	12	6	2,500
Suomai (Finnish)	30	168	17,086
Finnish National	20	40	6,000
Finnish Apostolic	60	71	10,000

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Lutherans—Continued.			
Norwegian Free	148	325	17,000
Danish United	114	171	10,833
Slovakian	34	110	22,000
Church of the Lutheran Brethren	11	15	1,700
Jehovah	9	11	1,100
Independent Congregations	85	205	26,000
Total Lutherans	8,421	13,533	2,173,047
Swedish Evangelical Bodies			
Swedish Evan. Miss. Covenant	368	981	34,000
Swedish Evan. Free Mission	148	130	17,000
Total Swedish Evangelical	516	411	51,000
Mennonites:			
Mennonite	346	220	18,674
Bruederhoef	9	8	275
Amish	131	57	7,640
Old Amish	141	46	5,043
Apostolic	2	2	209
Reformed	34	34	2,079
General Conference	143	90	11,661
Church of God in Christ	17	18	562
Old (Wisler)	18	9	655
Bundes Conference	36	19	2,533
Defenceless	26	14	967
Brethren in Christ	70	68	2,801
Separate Conferences (2)	35	21	1,908
Total Mennonites	1,008	606	55,007
Methodists			
Methodist Episcopal	18,160	28,325	3,159,913
Union American M. E.	138	255	18,500
African Methodist Episcopal	6,353	5,483	452,126
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	200	125	4,000
African Union Meth. Protestant	3,421	3,291	545,681
African Methodist Episcopal Zion	1,348	2,280	188,122
Methodist Protestant	570	605	19,485
Wesleyan Methodist	7 287	15,757	1,780,778
Methodist Episcopal (South)	337	333	15,529
Congregational Methodist	5	5	319
Congregational Meth. (Colored)	59	35	1,782
New Congregational Methodist	....	....	....
Congregational Meth. (North)	33	45	3,059
Zion Union Apostolic	2,863	2,809	233,911
Colored Methodist Episcopal	77	97	7,295
Primitive	1,104	1,132	32,166
Free Methodist	72	58	4,397
Reformed Meth. Union Episcopal	2	2	1,161
Independent Methodist	....	....	....
Evangelist Missionary			
Total Methodists	42.029	60.737	6,477.224
Moravian Bodies			
Moravian	134	127	17,572
Union Bohemian and Moravian	3	15	771
Total Moravian Bodies	137	142	18,343

Denominations.	Ministers	Churches	Communicants.
Nonsectarian Bible Faith Churches	50	204	6,396
Pentecostal Bodies.			
Pentecostal Church	700	350	15 000
Other Pentecostal Associations	115	130	1,420
Total Pentecostal Bodies	815	380	16 420
Presbyterians			
Northern	8 916	9 907	1,311,828
Cumberland	657	1 465	75 000
Cumberland (Colored)	375	196	18.066
Welsh Calvinistic	95	146	13.414
United	995	980	132.925
Southern	1 625	3.211	269.733
Associate	12	22	786
Associate Reformed, South	117	158	13 409
Reformed (Synod)	125	112	9.045
Reformed (General Synod)	17	19	3 400
Reformed (Covenanted)	..	1	46
Reformed in the U. S. & Canada	1	1	400
Total Presbyterians	12,935	16,224	1.848 046
Protestant Episcopal.			
Protestant Episcopal	5.272	7,594	919.193
Reformed Episcopal	94	80	2.610
Total Protestant Episcopal	5 366	7,674	921,713
Reformed:			
Reformed (Dutch)	727	684	116,174
Reformed (German)	1.230	1.737	293,836
Christian Reformed	135	177	27.306
Hungarian Reformed	18	16	5,253
Total Reformed	2 110	2.614	442.569
Salvationists			
Salvation Army	3,326	889	26.850
American Salvation Army	59	20	436
Total Salvationists	3.385	909	27,286
Schwenkfeldians	6	8	850
Social Brethren	15	17	1.262
Society for Ethical Culture	8	5	2 342
Spiritualists	....	748	150 000
Theosophical Society	....	99	3.000
United Brethren:			
United Brethren	1.874	3.766	285.019
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	303	545	19 637
Total United Brethren	2.177	4,311	304.656
Unitarians	558	482	70,542
Universalists	730	890	54,836
Independent Congregations	267	879	48.913
Grand Total for 1909	168.378	215 160	34,517,317

The aggregate of 34,517,317 represents actual church membership, and includes all Catholics (communicants and unconfirmed minors), but not all persons affiliated by family ties to Protestant bodies. The larger of the Protestant bodies may claim twice the number of their communicants as nominal adherents.—Editor of The Almanac.

Note.—(a) Besides actual church members the Christian Scientists claim several hundred thousand unattached adherents.
(b) The London Jewish Year Book for 1910 estimates the number of the Jewish race in the United States as 1,903,926

SEATING CAPACITY OF CHURCHES.

The total seating capacity of church edifices reported in 1906, according to the Census Bulletin of August 20, 1909, was 58,536,830, an increase over 1890 of 14,976,767, or 34.4 per cent. The seating capacity reported for the Protestant bodies was 53,282,445; for the Roman Catholic Church, 4,494,377; and for the remaining bodies, 760,008. The rate of increase was practically the same for both the Protestants and the Roman Catholics, being 33.6 per cent. for the former, and 33.3 per cent. for the latter. The increase in the seating capacity of churches has kept pace with the increase in population, the seating capacity being 69.2 per cent. of the population in 1890, compared with 69.5 per cent. in 1906.

The average seating capacity per organization for the Protestant bodies taken together was 317, and for the Roman Catholic Church, 436. With the single exception of the Roman Catholic Church, all the denominations showed an average seating capacity considerably in excess of the average membership. For the Protestant bodies the average seating capacity was three times the average membership per organization, while for the Roman Catholic Church the average membership was almost two and one-fourth times the average seating capacity.

The National Council of Congregational Churches

Is composed of delegates from Congregational conferences and associations, and was organized November 17, 1871. It meets once in three years and the next triennial meeting will be held in Kansas City, Mo., October, 1913. The officers are, *Moderator*, Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., New York, N. Y.; *Secretary*, Rev. Asher Anderson, D.D., 614 Congregational House, Boston, Mass.; *Treasurer and Registrar*, Rev. Joel S. Ives, Hartford, Ct.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

Most Rev. Diomede Falconio, Archbishop of Larissa, Apostolic Delegate, Washington, D. C.
Rt. Rev. Bonaventure Cerretti, D.D., Auditor. Washington, D. C. Secretary. Rev. Daniel A. Dever, D.D.

ARCHBISHOPS.

Baltimore, Maryland	James Gibbons, Cardinal	Cons.	1868
Boston, Massachusetts	W. H. O'Connell		1901
Chicago, Illinois	James E. Quigley		1899
Cincinnati Ohio	Henry Moeller		1904
Dubuque, Iowa	John J. Keane		1878
Milwaukee Wisconsin	Sebastian G. Messmer		1903
New Orleans, Louisiana	James Blenk		1899
New York, New York	John M. Farley	Cons.	1895
Portland, Oregon	Alexander Christie		1898
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Patrick J. Ryan		1872
St. Louis, Missouri	John Joseph Glennon		1896
St. Paul, Minnesota	John Ireland		1875
San Francisco, California	Patrick W. Riordan		1883
Santa Fe, New Mexico	J. B. Pitaval		1902

BISHOPS.

Albany, New York	Thos M Burke	Cons.	1894
Alton, Illinois	James Ryan		1888
Altoona, Pennsylvania	Eugene A. Garvey		1901
Baker City, Oregon	Charles O'Reilly		1903
Baltimore, Maryland	O. B. Corrigan, (Auxiliary)		
Belmont North Carolina	Leo Haid, V. A.		1856
Belleville, Illinois	J. Janssen		1888
Bismarck, N. Dak.	Vincent Wehrle, O. S. B.		1910
Boise Idaho	A. J. Glorieux		1885
Boston, Massachusetts	Joseph G. Anderson (Auxil'y)		1909
Boston, Massachusetts	John Brady		1891
Brooklyn New York	C. E. McDonnell		1892
Brooklyn, New York	Georg. Mundelein (Auxiliary)		1909
Brownsville Texas	F. Verdaguer, V. A.		1890
Buffalo, New York	Charles H. Colton		1903
Burlington, Vermont	Joseph Rice		1910
Charleston, South Carolina	H. P. Northrop		1882
Cheyenne, Wyoming	John J. Keane		1912
Chicago Illinois	A. J. McGavick		1899
Chicago, Illinois	F. Rhode (Auxiliary)		1908
Cleveland Ohio	John Farrelly		1909
Columbus Ohio	J. J. Hartley		1904
Concordia, Kansas	J. F. Cunningham		1898
Covington Kentucky	C. P. Maes		1885
Crookston	Timothy Corbett		1910
Dallas Texas	Vacant		
Davenport, Iowa	James Davis		1906
Denver Colorado	N. C. Matz		1896
Detroit Michigan	John S. Foley		1888
Duluth, Minnesota	James McGolderick		1889
Erie Pennsylvania	John F. Fitzmaurice		1897
Fall River, Massachusetts	Daniel F. Feehan		1907
Fargo, North Dakota	James O'Reilly		1910
Fort Wayne, Indiana	Herman Alerding		1900
Galveston Texas	N. A. Gallagher		1882
Grand Rapids, Michigan	H. J. Richter		1883
Great Falls, Montana	M. Lenihan		1904
Green Bay Wisconsin	Joseph J. Fox		1904
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	John W Shanahan		1899
Hartford, Connecticut	John Nilan		1910
Helena, Montana	John P. Carroll		1904
Indianapolis Indiana	E. S. Chatard		1878
Indianapolis, Indiana	Joseph Chartrand (Aux)		1900
Kansas City, Missouri	John J. Hogan		1868
Kansas City, Mo	Thomas Lillis (Coadjutor)		
La Crosse Wisconsin	James Schwebach		1893
Lead City, South Dakota	Joseph Bush		1910
Leavenworth, Kansas	Vacant		1904
Lincoln, Nebraska	Thomas Bonacum	Cons.	1887
Little Rock, Arkansas	John B Morris		1906
Los Angeles, California	Thomas Conaty		1901
Louisville Kentucky	Denis O'Donaghue		
Manchester, New Hampshire	G. A. Guertin		1901
Marquette, Michigan	Frederick Eis		1899
Mobile, Alabama	Edward P. Allen		1897
Nashville, Tennessee	Thomas S. Byrne		1894
Natchez, Mississippi	Thomas Heslin		1889
Natchitoches, Louisiana	Cornelius Van-de Ven		1904
Newark, New Jersey	John J. O'Connor		1901
New York	Thomas F. Cusack (Auxil'y)		1904
Ogdensburg, New York	Henry Gabriels		1892
Oklahoma Oklahoma	Theodore Meerschaert		1901
Omaha, Nebraska	Richard Scannell		1887
Peoria, Illinois	J. L. Spalding (Retired)		1877
Peoria, Illinois	Edmund J. Dunn		1909
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	E. F. Prendergast (Auxiliary)		1897
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Regis Canevin		1903
Portland, Maine	Louis S. Walsh		1906
Providence, Rhode Island	M. Harkins		1887
Richmond, Virginia	A. Van de Vyver		1889
Rochester, New York	Thos. F. Hickey		1805
Rockford, Illinois	Peter J. Muldoon		1901
St. Augustine Florida	William J. Kenny		1902
St. Cloud, Minnesota	James Trobec		1897
St. Joseph, Missouri	M. F. Burke		1893
St. Paul, Minn	I. I. Lawler (Auxiliary)		1910
Sacramento, California	Thomas Grace		1896
Salt Lake City, Utah	Lawrence Scanlan		1887
San Antonio Texas	I. Shaw (Coadjutor)		1910
San Francisco, California	D. J. O'Connell (Auxiliary)		
Savannah, Georgia	Benj. J. Keiley		1900
Seattle, Washington	Edward J. O'Dea		1896
Scranton, Pennsylvania	M. J. Hoban		1896
Sioux City, Iowa	Philip J. Garrigan		1902
Sioux Falls, South Dakota	Thomas O'Gorman		1896
Springfield, Massachusetts	Thomas D Beaven		1892
Superior, Wisconsin	A. F Schinner		1905
Syracuse, New York	John Grimes (Coadjutor)		1909
Trenton, New Jersey	James A. McFaul		1894
Tucson, Arizona	Henry Granjon		1900
Wheeling, West Virginia	P. J Donahue		1894
Wichita, Kansas	J. J. Hennessy		1888
Wilmington Delaware	John J Monaghan		1897
Winona, Minnesota	Patrick Heffron		1910

College of Cardinals.

Pope Pius X., born 1835 year of accession 1903.

CARDINAL BISHOPS.

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
Aglardi, Antonio	Vice-Chancellor	Italian	78	1896
Cassetta, Francesco		Italian	69	1899
Oreglia, D. S. S.	Dean Sac. Coll.	Italian	82	1873
Satolli, Francesco	Pref. Cong Studies	Italian	71	1535
Vannutelli, S.	Sup-Dean S. Coll.	Italian	76	1887
Vannutelli, V.	Pref. Cong. Council	Italian	74	1889

CARDINAL PRIESTS.

Agurre, G.	Abp. Burgos	Spaniard	75	1907
Andrieu, F.	Bp. Marseilles	French	60	1907
Arcoverde de	Alberquerque, C. G	Italian	60	1910
Barbieri, B.	Bp. Velous	Italian	68	1901
Boschi, Gratio	Abp. Ferrara	Italian	72	1901
Capecelatro, A.	Abp Capua	Italian	86	1885
Cavallari, A.	Patriarch Venice	Italian	61	1907
Cavicchioni, B.	Resident to Curia	Italian	74	1903
Coullie, Pierre	Abp. Lyons	French	81	1897
De Pietro, Angelo	Pro-Pref. Datary	Italian	82	1893
Ferrari, Andrea	Abp. Milan	Italian	60	1894
Ferrata, D.	Pref. Cong Bishops	Italian	63	1896
Fischer, Anthony	Abp Cologne	German	70	1903
Francica-Nava, G.	Abp. Catania	Italian	64	1899
Gasparri, P.	Tit. Abp. Cesarea	Italian	58	1907
Gennari C.	Resident in Curia	Italian	71	1901
Gibbons, James	Abp. Baltimore	American	76	1886
Gotti, Gerolamo	Pref. Propaganda	Italian	76	1895
Grusscha, A. J.	Abp. Vienna	Austrian	90	1891
Herrera, Martin de	Abp. Compostella	Spanish	75	1897
Katschthaler, J.	Abp. Salzburg	Austrian	78	1903
Kopp, George	Abp. Breslau	German	73	1893
Logue, Michael	Abp Armagh	Irish	70	1893
Lorenzelli, B.	Abp Lucca	Italian	57	1907
Lualdi A.	Abp Palermo	Italian	52	1907
Lucon, L.	Abp. Rheims	French	67	1907
Maffi, P.	Abp. Pisa	Italian	52	1907
Martinelli, S.	Resident in Curia	Italian	62	1901
Mercier, D.	Abp Mechlin	Belgian	53	1907
Merry del Val, R.	Secretary of State	Spanish	45	1903
Moran, Patrick	Abp Sydney	Irish	80	1885
Neto, G. Seb	Patriarch Lisbon	Portuguese	68	1884
Prisco Giuseppe	Abp. Naples	Italian	74	1896
Puzyna, K.	Bp. Cracow	Austrian	68	1901
Rampolla, M.	Apr. Vat. Basil	Italian	67	1887
Respighi, Pietro	Pope's Vicar-Gen.	Italian	67	1839
Richelmy, Agostino	Abp. Turin	Italian	60	1899
Rinaldini, A.	Nuncio Madrid	Italian	66	1907
Samasa, J.	Abp. Agria (Eger)	Hungarian	82	1905
Skrbensky, Leo	Abp. Prague	Bohemian	47	1901
Vaszary, Claude	Abp. Strigonig	Hungarian	75	1893
Segna, F.	Pf. Vatican Archives	Italian	74	1894
Vives y Tuto, G. C.	Inquisitor	Spanish	56	1899

CARDINAL DEACONS.

Cagnao de Azevedo Bisleti	Major Domo		67	1905
De Lai, G.	Sec Sac Cong	Italian	60	1907
Della Volpe, F.	Abg. Bologna	Italian	66	1899

Popes of Rome.

	Year.
Adrian IV. (Nicholas Brakespeare, the only English Pope)	1154
Pius IV. (de'Medici)	1559
Gregory XV. (Ludovisio)	1621
Clement XI. (Albani)	1700
Innocent XIII. (Conti)	1721
Benedict XIII. (Orsini)	1724
Clement XII. (Orsini)	1730
Clement XIII. (Rezzonico)	1758
Clement XIV. (Ganganelli)	1769
Pius VI. (Braschi)	1775
Pius VII. (Chiaramonte)	1800
Leo XII. (Genga)	1823
Pius VIII. (Castiglioni)	1829
Gregory XVI. (Capillari)	1831
Pius IX. (Ferretti)	1846
Leo XIII. (Pecci)	1878
Pius X. (Sarto)	1903

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From a statement furnished by the Chancellor of the Diocese of New York and including a resume of the activities of the Pontiff at the present time.]

Archbishops, 13; bishops, 88; clergy, 16,550; churches, 13,204; seminaries, 83; students, 6,182; colleges for boys, 217; academies for girls, 709; parishes with schools, 4,845; attendance, 1,237,251; orphan asylums, 289; orphans therein, 51,541; charitable institutions, 1,125; children in institutions, 1,450,448. Total Catholic population, 14,347,027.

Pope Pius X., eight years ago, announced his motto to be: "To restore all things in Christ." The Catholic world has been deeply impressed with the carrying out of this policy.

Pius X. has effected marked changes in important matters of church government and discipline, and has been unrelenting in attacking the doctrinal errors of Modernism, which he calls the "synthesis of all heresies." He has reorganized the Roman Curia, made up of the various sacred congregations of cardinals who assist the Pope in the administration of church affairs, revived the venerable tribunal of the Rota, inaugurated a codification of canon law, transferred the church in the United States from the jurisdiction of the propaganda as a missionary land to the immediate supervision of the Cardinal Secretary of State in the Vatican itself, instituted in Rome a school for higher biblical studies, ordered the establishment of confraternities for the teaching of catechism in every parish, issued decrees reforming church music, introduced new legislation on marriage, recommended frequent and daily communion to the people, and directed that first communion be given to children on reaching the age of reason.

Bishops of Protestant Churches in the United States.

BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Diocese.	*Cons.*
Alabama—Charles Minnegerode Beckwith, Selma	1902
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (missionary), Sitka	1895
Arizona—Julius W. Atwood (miss. elect)	....
Arkansas—William M. Brown, Little Rock	1897
California—William Ford Nichols, San Francisco	1890
" Sacramento: W. H. Moreland	1899
" San Joaquin: Louis C. Sanford (miss. elect)	....
" Los Angeles: Joseph H. Johnson, Pasadena	1896
"	1902
Colorado—Charles Sanford Olmsted, Denver	....
" Western: Benjamin Brewster (missionary)	1909
" Glenwood Springs	1897
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster, Hartford	1901
Dakota, N.—Cameron Mann (missionary), Fargo	1905
" S.—Frederick F. Johnson (missionary), Sioux Falls	1908
Delaware—Frederick J. Kinsman, Wilmington	1909
District of Columbia—Washington: Alfred Harding	1886
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed, Jacksonville	1892
" Southern: William Crane Gray (miss.), Orlando	1908
Georgia—Frederick F. Reese, Savanah	1892
" Atlanta: C. Kinloch Nelson	1899
Idaho—James B. Funsten (missionary)	1900
Illinois—Chicago: Charles Palmerston Anderson	1904
" Quincy: M. Edward Fawcett	1904
" Springfield: Edward W. Osborne	1899
Indiana—Indianapolis: Joseph M. Francis	1895
" Michigan City: John H. White	1899
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison, Davenport	1895
Kansas—Frank R. Millspaugh, Topeka	1903
" Salina: Sheldon Munson Griswold	1905
Kentucky—Charles Edward Woodcock, Louisville	1896
" Lexington: Lewis W. Burton	1891
Louisiana—Davis Sessums, New Orleans	1900
Maine—Robert Codman, Portland	1885
Maryland—William Paret, Baltimore	1909
" John G. Murray, Coadjutor, Baltimore	1875
" Easton: William Forbes Adams	1893
Massachusetts—William Lawrence, Cambridge	1902
" Western: Alex. H. Vinton, Springfield	1906
Michigan—Charles David Williams, Detroit	1896
" Marquette: Gershom M. Williams	1906
" Western: John N. McCormick, Grand Rapids	1899
Minnesota—Samuel C. Edsall, Minneapolis	1897
" Duluth: James D. Morrison	1903
Mississippi—Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson	1867
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, St. Louis	1890
" Kansas City: Edward Robert Atwill	1880
Montana—Leigh R. Brewer, Helena	1899
Nebraska—A. L. Williams, Omaha	....
" Kearney: George A. Beecher (elect)	1908
Nevada—Henry D. Robinson (miss.), Reno	1870
New Hampshire—William Woodruff Niles, Concord	1906
" Edward M. Parker, Coadjutor, Concord	1859
New Mexico—J. M. Kendrick (miss.), Phœnix	1875
New Jersey—John Scarborough, Trenton	1903
" Newark: Edwin S. Lines	1904
New York—David H. Greer, New York City	1902
" Central: Charles Tyler Olmsted, Utica	1883
" Western: William D. Walker, Buffalo	

Diocese.	*Cons.*
New York—Albany: William Croswell Doane	1861
" " Richard H. Nelson, Coadjutor	1902
" Long Island: Frederick Burgess, Garden City	1903
North Carolina—Joseph Blount Cheshire, Raleigh	1894
" E. Carolina: Robert Strange, Wilmington	1909
" Asheville: J. M. Horner (missionary)	1898
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard, Cleveland	1889
" Southern: Boyd Vincent, Cincinnati	1889
Oklahoma—F. K. Brooke (miss.), Guthrie	1893
" East: Theodore P. Thurston, (miss. elect)	....
Oregon—Charles Scadding, Portland	1906
" Eastern—Robert L. Paddock (miss.), Baker City	1907
Pennsylvania—Ozi William Whitaker, Philadelphia	1869
" A. Mackay-Smith, Coadjutor, Philadelphia	1902
" Pittsburgh: Cortlandt Whitehead	1892
" Bethlehem: Ethelbert Talbot, So. Bethlehem	1887
" Harrisburg: James H. Darlington	1905
	1910
Rhode Island—James De W. Perry, Jr., Providence	1907
South Carolina—W. A. Guerry, Columbia	1893
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis	1892
Texas—George Herbert Kinsolving, Austin	1874
" Dallas: Alex. C. Garrett	1888
" West: James S. Johnston, San Antonio	....
" Northern: Edward A. Temple (miss. elect)	1904
Utah—Franklin S. Spalding (missionary), Salt Lake	1894
Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall, Burlington	1897
Virginia—Robert A. Gibson, Richmond	1909
" Arthur S. Lloyd, Coadjutor	1883
" Southern: Alfred M. Randolph, Norfolk	1906
" " B. D. Tucker, Coadjutor, Lynchburg	1878
West Virginia—George William Peterkin, Parkersburg	1899
" W. L. Gravatt, Coadjutor, Charlestown	1906
Wisconsin—Milwaukee: William Walter Webb	1889
" Fond du Lac: Charles C. Grafton	1900
" " Reginald H. Weller, Coadjutor	1902
Washington—Olympia: Fred. W. Keator, Tacoma	1892
" Spokane: Lemuel H. Wells (missionary)	1899
Wyoming—Nathaniel S. Thomas (missionary), Cheyenne	1885
Africa—Cape Palmas: S.D. Ferguson (miss.), Monrovia, Lib.	1899
Brazil—Lucien L. L. Kinsolving (missionary)	1893
China—Shanghai: Frederick R. Graves (missionary)	1904
" Hankow: Logan H. Roots (missionary)	....
Cuba—Albion W. Knight (missionary)	1904
Japan—Tokio: John McKim (missionary)	1893
" Kyoto: S. C. Partridge (missionary)	1900
" Wuhu: Francis L. H. Pott (miss. elect)	1902
Hawaiian Islands—Honolulu: Henry B. Restarick (miss.)	1904
Mexico: Henry D. Aves (missionary)	1901
Philippine Islands—Charles H. Brent, Manila (miss.)	1902
Porto Rico—James H. Van Buren (missionary)	1866
Channing Moore Williams, late Bishop of China and Japan (retired), Richmond, Va	1875
Thomas Augustus Jaggar, late Bishop of Southern Ohio, in charge of European Churches, Philadelphia, Pa	1877
Charles C. Penick, late Bishop of Cape Palmas, Africa (retired), Richmond, Va	1890
Anson R. Graves, late Bishop of Kearney	

BISHOPS OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	Residence.	Elected
Thomas Bowman	East Orange, N J	1879
Henry W. Warren	Denver, Col	1880
John M. Walden	Cincinnati, Ohio	1884
Willard F. Mallalieu	Auburndale, Mass	1884
John H. Vincent	Indianapolis, Ind	1888
James M Thoburn	Miss.Bis.S.Asia(Meadville Pa.)	1888
Earl Cranston	Washington, D C	1896
Joseph C. Hartzell	Miss. Bis.Africa (Madeira)	1896
David H. Moore	Cincinnatti. Ohio	1900
John W. Hamilton	Boston, Mass	1900
Frank W. Warne	Mis. Bis., Lucknow, India	
Joseph F. Berry	Buffalo, N Y	1904
William F. McDowell	Chicago, Ill	1904
James W Bashford	Peking, China	1904
William Burt	Zurich, Switzerland	1904
Luther B. Wilson	Philadelphia Pa	1904
Thomas B Neely	New Orleans La	1904
Isaiah B Scott	Miss Bis Afr (Monrovia)	1904
William F Oldham	Missionary Bishop South Asia (Singapore)	1904
John E Robinson	Missionary Bishop Asia (Bombay)	1904
Merriman C Harris	Mis Bis Seoul, Korea	1904
William F. Anderson	Chattanooga Tenn	1908
John L Nuelsen	Omaha Neb	1908
William A. Quayle	Oklahoma City Okla	1908
Charles W. Smith	Fort and Ore	1908
Wilson S Lewis	Foochow, China	1908
Edwin H. Hughes	San Francisco, Cal	1908
Robert McIntyre	St. Paul Minn.	1908
Frank M. Bristol	Argentina, S. America	1908

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Alpheus W. Wilson	Baltimore, Md	1882
E. R. Hendrix	Kansas City, Mo	1886
J. S. Key	Sherman, Tex	1886
O. P. Fitzgerald	Nashville, Tenn	1890
W. A. Candler	Atlanta Ga	1898
H. C. Morrison	Birmingham, Ala	1898
E. E. Hoss	Muskogee, Okla	1902
James Atkins	Waynesville, N. C	1906
Collins Denny	Nashville. Tenn	
W. B Murrah	Jackson, Miss	
John C. Kilgo	Durham, N. C	
Walter R. Lambuth	Nashville. Tenn.	
R. G. Waterhouse	Emory. Va	
F. D. Mouzon	San Antonio, Tex	
James H. McCoy	Birmingham, Ala	

BISHOPS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

H. M. Turner, Atlanta, Ga	1880	C. T. Shaffer, Chicago, Ill	1906
Wesley J. Gaines, Atlanta, Ga	1888	C. S. Smith, Detroit, Mich	1900
B. T. Tanner, Philadelphia, Pa	1888	L. J. Coppin, Philadelphia, Pa	1900
Abraham Grant, Kansas City, Kan	1888	E. W. Lampton, Greenville, Miss	1904
B. F. Lee, Wilberforce, Ohio	1892	H. P. Parks, Chicago, Ill	1904
James A. Handy, Baltimore, Md	1892	J Albert Johnson, Capetown, S. A	1904
Moses B. Salter, Charleston, S C	1892	W. H. Heard, Monrovia, Liberia	1904
Wm. B Derrick, Flushing, N. Y	1896	J. S. Flipper. Atlanta, Ga	1908
Evans Tyree Nashville. Tenn	1900		

The Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church are J. W. Hood, Fayetteville, N C; C. R. Harris Salisbury, N C.; Alexander Walters, New York City; G. W. Clinton, Charlotte. N C., J. W. Alstork, Montgomery, Ala., J W Smith, Washington, D. C.; J. S. Caldwell, Philadelphia, Pa; G. L. Blackwell, Philadelphia, Pa., A. J. Warner Charlotte, N C

The Bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church are L. H. Holsey, Atlanta, Ga., Isaac Lane, Jackson Tenn, R. S. Williams, Augusta Ga; Elias Cottrell, Holly Springs, Miss; C. H. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn; George W. Stewart Selma. Ala., M. F. Jamison, Leigh, Texas.

BISHOPS OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Charles Edward Cheney	Chicago, Ill.	Robert L. Rudolph	New York City.
Edward Cridge	Victoria, B. C.	William T. Sabine	New York City.
Samuel Fellows	Chicago, Ill.	Herman S. Hoffman	Philadelphia, Pa

A. Koziowski, Chicago, is Bishop of the Old Catholic Church, and S Kaminski, Buffalo, of the Polish Catholic Church Bishops Seigius of North America, and Innocent, of Alaska, represent the Greek Orthodox Church, and Archimandrite Raphael, New York, the Syrian Greek Orthodox Church.

The next general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, will be held May 6, 1914, at a place not yet determined.

Sunday-School Statistics of all Countries.

THE following statistics of Sunday schools were reported at the Twelfth International Sunday School Convention, held at Louisville, Ky., June 18-23, 1908:

COUNTRIES.	Sunday Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.
EUROPE:			
Great Britain and Ireland	46,399	684,342	7 450,374
Austria-Hungary	238	643	10,579
Belgium	132	346	6.800
Bulgaria	29	72	1,496
Denmark	1,000	5 000	80,000
Finland	7,611	12 928	165,140
France	1 200	7 000	67,000
Germany	8 073	28,356	855 114
Greece	6	8	200
Holland	2,020	5,092	206,000
Italy	350	1,500	16 000
Norway	325	2 000	26,000
Portugal	18	72	1,717
Russia	350	1.100	12,000
Spain	100	200	6 500
Sweden	4,455	18,025	370,000
Switzerland	1,762	7,490	122,557
Turkey in Europe	28	42	1 129
ASIA:			
Persia	107	440	4 876
Siam	16	64	809
China	105	1.053	5 264
Japan	1 074	7 505	44,035
Turkey in Asia	516	4.250	25,833
AFRICA	4 246	8 455	161 394
NORTH AMERICA:			
United States	140.519	1 457 855	11 329 253
Canada	10,750	85 632	684,235
Newfoundland and Labrador	353	2,374	22,766
West Indies	2 306	10 769	111,335
Central America	231	577	5,741
Mexico	426	1 600	15,128
SOUTH AMERICA	350	3 000	150 000
OCEANICA:			
Australasia	7,458	54,670	595,031
Fiji Islands	1,474	2,700	42,909
Hawaiian Islands	230	1 413	15 840
Other Islands	210	800	10 000
THE WORLD	244,528	2,411 373	22 572 858

The total number of teachers and scholars in the world according to this report, was 25,432,936. The thirteenth International Convention will be held at San Francisco, Cal., 1911.

The table does not include the schools of the Roman Catholic and Non Evangelical Protestant churches The number of scholars in Roman Catholic Sunday-schools in the United States is estimated at 1 000,000 by clerics.

Presbyterian Assemblies.

OFFICERS OF THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Moderator—Rev. Charles Little, D. D., Wabash, Ind. | *Stated Clerk*—Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL.D., 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUSTEES.

President—Mr. George Stevenson, Philadelphia. | *Treasurer*—Philadelphia Trust Co.

AGENCIES OF THE CHURCH.

The following may be addressed at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, viz.: The Board of Home Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Church Erection, and the College Board.

The following are located at 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., viz.: The Trustees of the General Assembly, the Board of Education, the Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work, and the Board of Ministerial Relief.

The Board of Missions for Freedmen is located at Bessemer Building, Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Church magazine, *The Assembly Herald*, has its office at 1328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS OF THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.*

Moderator—Rev. W. E. Boggs, D. D., Atlanta, Ga. | *Stated Clerk*—Rev. Thomas H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg, S. C.

TRUSTEES.

President—George E. Wilson, Esq., Charlotte, N. C. | *Secretary and Treasurer*—John R. Pharr, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.

SECRETARIES.

Foreign Missions—Rev. S. H. Chester, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.
Home Missions—Rev. S. L. Morris, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Publication—R. E. Magill, Esq., Richmond, Va.
Ministerial Education and Relief—Rev. H. H. Sweets, 122 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
Colored Evangelization—Rev. James G. Snedecor, LL. D., Tuscaloosa, Ala.

* Commonly known as the Southern Presbyterian Church.

Alliance of the Reformed Churches

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD HOLDING THE PRESBYTERIAN SYSTEM.

This organization represents nine Reformed and Presbyterian Churches in the United States, with a constituency of 6,500,000; the Presbyterian Church in Canada, with a constituency of 600,000, and more than 80 different denominations on the five continents other than North America, with a constituency of at least 25,000,000 persons. The American Secretary is the Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL.D., Philadelphia, Pa. The following are the organizations in the United States, Canada, and Mexico which are members of the Alliance:

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NORTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D., LL. D., 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Atlantic City, N. J., May 18, 1911. (Communicants, 1,339,000.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Thomas H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg, S. C.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Louisville Ky., May 18, 1911. (Communicants, 281 920.)

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. D. F. McGill, D. D., 1508 Chartiers Street, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Washington, Pa., May 24, 1911. (Communicants, 167,885.)

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Wm. H. De Hart, D. D., Raritan, N. J.
Next meeting of General Synod, Asbury Park, June 7, 1911. (Communicants, 116,815.)

REFORMED (GERMAN) CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Stated Clerk—Rev. John Bachman, New Knoxville, Ohio.
Next meeting of the General Synod, Canton, Ohio, May 16, 1911. (Communicants, 293,836.)

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GENERAL SYNOD.

Stated Clerk—Rev. James Y. Boice, D. D., 4020 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Next meeting of the General Synod, Cedarville, Ohio, May 17, 1911. (Communicants, 3,500.)

ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD OF THE SOUTH.

Stated Clerk—Rev A. S. Rogers, Sumter, S. C.
Synod meets in November of each year. (Communicants, 13,469.)

SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

Stated Clerk—Mr. James S. Tibby, 411 Penn Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Next meeting of the Synod, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 30, 1911. (Communicants, 9,455.)

WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Stated Clerk—Rev. J. E. Jones, 4362 Princeton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Next meeting of General Assembly, September, 1913. (Communicants, 14,500.)

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

Stated Clerk—Rev. Robert Campbell, D. D., 68 St. Famille St., Montreal, Canada.
Next meeting of General Assembly, Ottawa, June 7, 1911. (Communicants, 279,556.)

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MEXICO, GENERAL SYNOD.

Stated Clerk—Rev. William Wallace, Saltillo, Mexico.
Next meeting of the Synod, July, 1911. (Communicants, 9,600.)

Christian Science.

THE Christian Science Publication Committee, for the State of New York, contributes the following statement:

There are many institutes for teaching Christian Science, and upward of 4,000 practitioners of Christian Science mind-healing. Organizations can now be found in almost every city in the United States, and there are branches in Canada, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Mexico, the Bahamas, British West Indies, the Hawaiian Islands, Cuba, Philippine Islands, Sandwich Islands, British Isles, France, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, Australia, New South Wales, India, China, South Africa, South America and many other countries.

All Christian Science churches other than the Mother Church in Boston are branches of that Church. In all of these the Sunday services are uniform, and consist of correlative passages read from the Bible and the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. On Wednesday evening a meeting is held in every church of this denomination.

Mrs. Eddy says in her book, "Retrospection and Introspection": "I claim for healing scientifically the following advantages: 1. It does away with all material medicines and recognizes the antidote for all sickness, as well as sin, in the immortal mind, and mortal mind as the source of all the ills which befall mortals. 2. It is more effectual than drugs, and cures when they fail, or only relieve, thus proving the superiority of metaphysics over physics. 3. A person healed by Christian Science is not only healed of his disease, but he is advanced morally and spiritually. The mortal body being but the objective state of the mortal mind, this mind must be renovated to improve the body." The absence of creed and dogma in the Christian Science Church, its freedom from materialism, mysticism and superstition, also the simplicity, uniformity and impersonality of its form of worship and organization, are among the distinguishing features which characterize this modern religious movement. Hypnotism, mesmerism, spiritualism, theosophy, faith cure and kindred systems are foreign to true Christian Science. Those practising these beliefs are denied admission to the Christian Science Church.

The Theosophical Society.

THE Theosophical Society was founded in New York City on November 17, 1875, by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky and Col. Henry S. Olcott, but its headquarters was removed in 1879 to Adyar, Madras, India. Its objects are three: (*a*) To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or color; (*b*) to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science; (*c*) to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man. It has now eleven territorial sections, each presided over by a general secretary: America, Great Britain, India, Scandinavia, Holland, Hungary, France, Italy, Germany, Australia and New Zealand. During the 34 years of its existence it has admitted about 28,000 members and chartered over 750 branches. The membership at present of the American section is about 3,000; there are 114 branches. Reincarnation and Karma are the basic stones of the Theosophical system. The President, Mrs. Annie Besant, resides at the Adyar headquarters. Mr. Weller Van Hook, General Secretary, 103 State Street, Chicago, Ill., contributes the above statement.

The National Spiritualists' Association.

ORGANIZED September 28, 1893; incorporated November 1, 1893, at Washington, D. C. The objects of said Association shall be the organization of the various Spiritualist Societies of the United States into one general association for the purpose of mutual aid and co-operation in benevolent, charitable, educational, literary, musical, scientific, religious, and missionary purposes and enterprises germane to the phenomena, science, philosophy and religion of Spiritualism.

Active working local societies, 600; State associations, 22; other local societies meeting at irregular intervals, 250; public meetings not organized as societies, 225, camp meeting associations, 32; academy for liberal education, 1; churches and temples, 150; membership of avowed Spiritualists, 200,000; unidentified with organized societies, but believers in the philosophy and phenomena, and frequent attendants upon public services, 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. A host of people from every walk in life, impossible of exact enumeration, are investigating psychic truths through mediums. Number of public mediums, 1,500; private mediums, many thousands; ordained ministers, 400; total valuation of church, temple and camp meeting property, $2,000,000.

Officers for the year ending in October, 1909: Dr. George B. Warne, 4203 Evans Ave., Chicago, President; Charles Schirm, Baltimore, Vice-President; George W. Kates, Washington, D. C., Secretary; Cassius L. Stevens, Pittsburgh, Pa., Treasurer.

Headquarters of National Spiritualists' Association, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C. The next annual convention will be held in Wichita, Kan., October 17-20, 1911.

The Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society.

THE Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, founded by Mme. H. P. Blavatsky in New York, 1875, continued after her death under the leadership of the co-founder, William Q. Judge and now, under the leadership of their successor, Katherine Tingley, has its international headquarters at the world's Theosophical centre, Point Loma, Cal. The Secretary General is Frank M. Pierce.

This organization declares that brotherhood is a fact in nature. The principal purpose of the organization is to teach brotherhood, demonstrate that it is a fact in nature, and make it a living power in the life of humanity, establishing Raja Yoga schools throughout the world, and creating a new literature. Its subsidiary purpose is to study ancient and modern religion, science, philosophy and art, to investigate the laws of nature and the latent divine powers in man. It declares in its constitution that every member has a right to believe or disbelieve in any religious system or philosophy, each being required to show that tolerance for the opinions of others which he expects for his own.

Mr. J. H. Fussell, Secretary of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, Point Loma, Cal., contributes the above statement.

The Vedanta Society.

The Vedanta Society of New York was established in 1894 by Swami Vivekananda of India and was regularly incorporated in 1898 by Swami Abhedananda, now at its head. The object of the Society is to explain through logic and reason the spiritual laws that govern our lives; to show that the True Religion of the Soul is not antagonistic to, but in harmony with, philosophy and science; to establish that Universal Religion which underlies all the various sects and creeds of special religions; to propagate the principles taught by great seers of Truth and religious leaders of different countries and illustrated by their lives; and to help mankind in the practical application of those principles in their spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical needs.

The present headquarters of the Society with its Circulating Library, Reading Room and Meditation Room are at 135 West Eightieth Street, New York City.

The officers of the Society are: *President*—Professor Herschel C. Parker. *Vice-President*—George A. Manwaring. *Secretary*—Mrs. Christina G. Kelley. *Treasurer*—Miss Alice Waldo.

The Society has a large publishing department and issues a catalogue containing nearly forty titles of works on the Philosophy and Religion of Vedanta. Within the last five years it has sent out from its headquarters 39,876 books and pamphlets written by Swamis of India. The Vedanta Society of New York has a Summer school called the "Vedanta Ashrama." It is situated in West Cornwall, Ct., on a farm of 370 acres. There are also centres in Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Washington, D. C., besides a Peace Retreat in the mountains of Santa Clara County, Cal. These organizations in America are affiliated with hundreds of Vedanta Societies throughout India and Ceylon.

The Latter-Day Saints.

The Mormons, or Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, were organized April 6, 1830, with six members, by Joseph Smith, at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y. After being driven by mobs from various places in Missouri, Ohio, and Illinois, they settled at Great Salt Lake, Utah, under the leadership of Brigham Young, in 1847. The total church membership is 450,000, and the number of missionaries, 2,000. The present President of the Church is Joseph Fielding Smith.

The following are their articles of faith as formulated by their prophet Joseph Smith:

1. We believe in God, the Eternal Father, and in his Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.
2. We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgression.
3. We believe that through the atonement of Christ all mankind may be saved, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel.
4. We believe that these ordinances are: First, Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; second, Repentance; third, Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; fourth, Laying on of hands for the Gift of the Holy Ghost.
5. We believe that a man must be called of God, by "Prophecy, and by the laying on of hands," by those who are in authority to preach the Gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.
6. We believe in the same organization that existed in the Primitive Church, viz.: Apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc.
7. We believe in the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, etc.
8. We believe the Bible to be the word of God, as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God.
9. We believe all that God has revealed, all that He does now reveal, and we believe that He will yet reveal many great and important things pertaining to the Kingdom of God.
10. We believe in the literal gathering of Israel and in the restoration of the Ten Tribes; that Zion will be built upon this continent; that Christ will reign personally upon the earth, and that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisic glory.
11. We claim the privilege of worshiping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where or what they may.
12. We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers and magistrates, in obeying, honoring and sustaining the law.
13. We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and in doing good to all men; indeed, we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul. "We believe all things, we hope all things." we have endured many things, and hope to be able to endure all things. If there is anything virtuous, lovely, or of good report, or praiseworthy, we seek after these things.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints is a separate body, having its headquarters at Lamoni, Iowa. It claims to be the church in true succession to the one founded by Joseph Smith, a claim which, it is said, has been sustained by the courts. The reorganization was effected in 1851, and is presided over by Joseph Smith, Independence, Mo., son of the Prophet. Membership 62,000. It has 1,600 active ministers and a Sunday-school membership of 27,500. The Brooklyn, N. Y., branch is at Park Place and Schenectady Avenue. B. R. McGuire, Pastor.

United Brethren Christian Endeavor Union.

The Union was organized June 5, 1890. It is a union of all forms of young people's societies within the Church, of the United Brethren in Christ. There are now 2,100 societies, with 86,000 members. Each conference is called a Branch and holds its annual conventions, when a review of the year's work is made and new plans are laid. *The Watchword* is the organ of the Union. Its circulation is nearly 47,000. H. F. Shupe, D. D., Dayton, Ohio, is editor. The principal officers are: *President*, Rev. J. G. Huber, D. D., Dayton, Ohio; *General Secretary*, Col. R. Cowden, Dayton, Ohio. *Secretary of Brotherhood*, Warren L. Bunger.

American Sunday-School Union.

The First Day Society, founded in Philadelphia in 1791, still active, led to the formation of the Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union in 1817. With other similar societies it was changed to the American Sunday-School Union, 1824. Its object twofold is: To establish and maintain Sunday-schools; to publish and circulate moral and religious publications. It is a voluntary union of Christians of different denominations, to teach the Truths of our common Christianity as they are taught in the Bible.

Its great field is the rural districts. The Philadelphia Union began with one juvenile book in 1817, and one missionary in 1821. The American Sunday-School Union now issues a thousand works and nine periodicals. In eighty-six years it has circulated $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 worth of Bibles, testaments and religious works. In ten years it founded 24,992 Sunday-schools, with 964,412 members; resulting in 98,659 hopeful conversions and 1,062 churches. In eighty-six years the Union has founded 121,038 Sunday-schools, with 5,423,222 members. It employs Sunday-school missionaries, who organize an average of four new Sunday-schools a day for the last eighty years. Its benevolent work costs $225,000 yearly. Officers: *Vice-Presidents*—William N. Ashman, Richard Ashhurst, Clarkson Clothier; *Recording Secretary*—J. M. Armstrong; *Treasurer*—John E. Stevenson; *Editor*—Edwin W. Rice. Headquarters, 1816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip.

THIS organization, founded by Rev. Rufus W. Miller in Reading, Pa., in 1888, held its first federal convention in the city of New York in 1893. It is composed of members of twenty-four evangelical denominations—the Reformed Church in America, the Reformed Church in the United States, the Congregational, Presbyterian (North, South, Canadian, and United), Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Baptist, United Brethren, Lutheran, Reformed Episcopal, Church of Christ, Progressive Brethren, Friends, United Evangelical, Free Baptist, Federal, African Methodist Episcopal, and Evangelical Association. It has chapters in Australia and Japan, China and England. Its objects are embodied in the statement that "Any man can belong to the Brotherhood who will promise to pray daily for the spread of the kingdom of Christ among men, and to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one man within the hearing of the Gospel." The number of chapters of the Brotherhood in the United States is 1,267, and the membership 44,780; 102 boys' chapters enrolling 1,972 members. Wm. H. Ball of Philadelphia is President of the International Council. The office of the General Secretary is at N. W. cor. Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

International Order of The King's Daughters and Sons.

HEADQUARTERS, 156 5th Ave., New York City. Officers: President, Miss Kate Bond; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson.

The Order is an interdenominational, religious and philanthropic society, working locally in Circles, County and City Unions, Chapters, State and National organizations. Branches are established in twenty-nine States and in nine Canadian provinces.

The objects of the Order are "the development of spiritual life and the stimulation of Christian activities." Its membership is very large and extends all over the world. The Order has established or supported several hundred institutions of different kinds in different localities. The badge is a small silver cross, which is also the corporate seal of the society. A monthly magazine, *The Silver Cross* is the official organ of the Order.

Luther League of America.

President—Wm. C. Stoever, Philadelphia, Pa. *General Secretary*—Luther M. Kuhns, Omaha, Neb. *Chairman National Executive Committee*, Mr. E. F. Ellert, New York.

The first National Convention of the Luther League of America was held at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 30 and 31, 1895. The League is a Lutheran organization, linking together the Lutheran young people who are laboring for the good of the Church by means of many individual societies of various names and styles of organization, each within its own immediate church. The constitution declares that its objects shall be "to encourage the formation of the young people's societies in all Lutheran congregations in America, to urge their affiliation with their respective State or Territorial leagues, and with this league to stimulate the various young people's societies to greater Christian activity and to foster the spirit of loyalty to the Church." The fundamental principles are federation and co-operation. The membership of the various organizations is over 100,000. These are comprised in twenty-five States, fourteen of which already have permanent State organizations and four foreign countries. The first local organization adopting the title of "The Luther League" was organized by delegates of six Lutheran Church societies in the city of New York, April 19, 1888.

The Daughters of the King.

THE Order of the Daughters of the King was organized on Easter evening, 1885. It is desired by its promoters that a careful distinction shall be made between the Daughters of the King and the King's Daughters. This is the older society, and differs from the King's Daughters in many important particulars. In the first place, it is more of an order than a society, and is distinctively Episcopal. Its work is definite, and is "for the spread of Christ's kingdom among women," and the "active support of the rector's plans in the parish in which the particular chapter may be located." Its badge is a cross of silver, a Greek cross fleury, and its mottoes are "Magnanimeter Crucem Sustine" and "For His Sake." Its colors are white and blue—white, the old royal color of Israel, and blue, the color of the Virgin Mary, the "blessed daughter of Israel's King, the Mother of the King of Kings." Its constitution is framed, as far as is possible, in the terms of that of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the work of the two organizations being similar. The officers of the Council are: *President*, Mrs. Adam Denmead, Baltimore, Md.; *General Secretary*, Emma E. Behlendorff. Office of the Council, Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The Epworth League.

OFFICERS OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—*President*—Bishop W. A. Quayle, Oklahoma City, Okla., *General Secretary*—Edwin M. Randall, D.D., 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. *Treasurer*—Rev. Paul C. Curnick, D.D., South Bend, Ind. The Central Office of the Epworth League is located at 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Epworth League was organized at Cleveland, Ohio, May, 1889, by the union of five societies then existing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. These several societies held under their jurisdiction 1,500 local societies, with a membership of about 6,000. Its official organ, the *Epworth Herald*, has a circulation of 90,000.

OFFICERS OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.—*President*—Bishop J. H. McCoy, D.D. *General Secretary*—Rev. Fitzgerald S. Parker, D.D. *Assistant Secretary and Treasurer*—Rev. J. Marvin Culbreth, B.D., Nashville, Tenn. The general organ of the League is the *Epworth Era*, published weekly by the publishing agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Nashville, Tenn., and Dallas, Tex. The League in the Methodist Episcopal Church South was provided for by the General Conference of 1890, and in December of the same year its organization was effected. It came under the supervision of the Sunday-School Board. The General Conference of 1894 created it a separate connectional board and elected a General Secretary. It has now 4,067 chapters, with a total membership of 145,091.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.—Office, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. *President* Rev Francis E. Clark, D. D., LL.D.; *Treasurer* Hiram N. Lathrop; *General Secretary*, William Shaw.

Each society is in some local church, and in no sense outside. It exists simply to make the young people loyal and efficient members of the Church of Christ. It is the Church training the young Its motto is, "For Christ and the Church." In October, 1910 there were 73,521 societies, with a membership of 3,676,050, chiefly in the United States and Canada, and in Australia Great Britain, China, India, Japan and in all missionary lands. It is found in about the same proportions in all the great evangelical denominations and in all their subdivisions.

Young People's Missionary Movement.

Chairman, Fred P. Haggard; *Vice-Chairman*, Samuel Thorne, Jr; *Recording Secretary* F. C. Stephenson; *Treasurer*, James S Cushman Headquarters, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

THE head office of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is at the Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass There are three district offices: (1) at the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue New York City; (2) 153 La Salle Street, Chicago Ill. Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Ph. D. District Secretary; (3) Mechanics' Savings Bank Building San Francisco, Cal., Rev H. M. Tenney, District Secretary Its officers are: *President* Samuel B Capen, LL D, Boston, Mass.; *Vice-President*, Edw D. Eaton, Oberlin, O; *Corresponding Secretaries* James L. Barton, D. D., Cornelius H. Patton D. D; *Treasurer* Frank H. Wiggin; *Recording Secretary*, Henry A. Stimson, D. D.

The American Board, which is the oldest foreign missionary society in the United States, was organized June 29, 1810. During the past one hundred years of its history it has sent out over 2,600 missionaries, of whom 610 are now in service Into the 600 churches which have been organized by these missionaries there have been received from the first nearly 200,000 members. The total receipts from the beginning have been $40,161,789.

The mission fields now occupied by the Board are: Mexico: Micronesian Islands; Philippine Islands; Japan, North China; Shansi, in Northwestern China; Foochow and Hongkong, in Southern China; Ceylon; Madura, in Southern India; the Marathi field of Western India; East Central Africa; Southern Africa; West Central Africa; European and Asiatic Turkey; Austria, and Spain.

United Society of Free Baptist Young People.

A GENERAL society representing the local societies of young people of the Free Baptist Denomination. The officers are as follows: *President*, Rev. E. B. Stiles, Alton, N H; *Recording Secretary*, Miss Helen Chubb, 109 Berkeley Street, Lawrence, Mass.; *General Secretary*, Harry S. Myers, 156 Fifth Avenue. There are 400 societies, with a membership of 15,000.

Baptist Young People's Union of America.

THE Union is a federation of young people's societies connected with Baptist churches in all the States and Canada. The following are the International officers: *President*, W. J Williamson, D D., St. Louis, Mo; *Vice-Presidents*, George W. Truett D. D., Dallas, Tex.; Mrs R. H Vautier, Philadelphia, Pa; Rev. H. H Bingham, London, Ont.; *General Secretary*, Rev George T. Webb, 1701 Chestnut Street Philadelphia Pa.; *Recording Secretary*, Rev H. W. Reed Ph D., Rock Island, Ill.; *Treasurer*, H B. Osgood Chicago Ill. The Union was organized July 7 and 8, 1891. It holds annual meetings.

Silver Bay Association.

President—William D. Murray. *Vice-President*—J. S. Cushman. *Treasurer*—D. H. McAlpin. *General Secretary*—E. M. Willis. *Recording Secretary*—R. L. Wensley. 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

The Silver Bay Association is incorporated under the New York Legislature, and holds the property on Lake George for the use of Summer Christian conferences. The property consists of 1,550 acres, including a large main building, seventeen cottages, auditorium and athletic field Conferences were held June 24 and September 6, 1910, attended by 3,663 persons.

Brotherhood of the Red Diamond.

BROTHERHOOD of the Red Diamond (organized 1898). Organizations for boys in churches, twelve to fifteen years; inter-denominational. National headquarters, No. 150 E. 23d Street, New York City. William Alberti Whiting, General Superintendent.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

"THE Brotherhood of St. Andrew is an organization of men in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its sole object is the spread of Christ's kingdom among men. It works under two rules, known as (1) The Rule of Prayer. To pray daily for the spread of Christ's kingdom among men, especially young men, and for God's blessing upon the labors of the Brotherhood, and (2) The Rule of Service To make at least one earnest effort each week to lead some man nearer to Christ through His church" There are now 1,500 active chapters with a membership of about fifteen thousand men.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew in the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada has been formed, with five hundred chapters and forty-five hundred men A similar organization has been formed in the Scottish Episcopal Church In the West Indies there is a membership of 1,000 men and there is also a national organization in Japan. June 12, 1896, the Brotherhood of St Andrew in the Church of England was formed, and now has a membership of 1,200

The Brotherhood in the United States includes a Junior Department. It has 500 chapters in the United States, with about 6,000 members.

The officers are *President*, Edward H. Bonsall; *Editor of St. Andrew's Cross* and *General Secretary* Hubert Carleton, Broad Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Young Men's Christian Associations.

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.—Office, No. 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York. *Chairman*, Lucien C. Warner, *Treasurer* Frederick B. Schenck, *General Secretary*, Richard C. Morse. The International Committee consists of 69 representative Christian laymen, and employs a force of 87 secretaries in the home and 95 in the foreign fields.

OFFICERS OF THE WORLD S COMMITTEE.—Headquarters, No. 3 Général Dufour, Geneva, Switzerland. *Chairman* R Sarasin Warnery; *Secretary*, Louis Perrot; *Treasurer*, Paul des Gouttes; *General Secretaries*, Charles Fermaud, Christian Phildius and Emil Saulter. The committee is composed of members representing America Austria-Hungary. Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, China, Korea, Ceylon, Japan and India.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—General office, No. 215 West 23d Street, New York. *Chairman*, William M. Kingsley; *Treasurer*, Samuel Woolverton; *State Secretary*, F. W. Pearsall. This committee was incorporated under the laws of New York April 14, 1886, having for its object "the establishing and assisting Young Men's Christian Associations, and generally to provide for the spiritual, intellectual, physical and social well-being of young men in accordance with the aims and methods of Young Men s Christian Associations of the State of New York." The membership in the State is 59,581, divided as follows: General, 34,073; Railroad, 10,678; Student, 3,187; Boys' Departments, 10,927; County and Small Town, 716. A biennial meeting of the State Association, comprising the 197 Associations in the State, is held in February, the even years.

OFFICERS OF THE YOUNG MEN S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—General office, No. 215 West Twenty-third Street, New York. *President*, W. Fellowes Morgan; *Treasurer*, Samuel Sloan; *General Secretary*, Henry M. Orne.

There are 8,098 Associations in the world, of which 2,017 are in North America. The total membership of these American Associations is 496,591; they occupy 696 buildings of their own, valued at $50,919,915, and have 567 libraries, containing 424,507 volumes. They have 52,277 young men as students in evening educational classes, and 271,506 in their physical departments, and 98,461 different students in Bible classes. They employ 2,687 general secretaries and other paid officials, and expended last year for current expenses—local, State and international—$8,297,689.

The World's Young Women's Christian Association.

THE World's Young Women's Christian Association was formed in 1894. Sixteen National Associations are now affiliated: Great Britain, United States, Canada, Germany, Italy, France, Australasia, Finland, Holland, Japan, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, India, Denmark, and Hungary. The headquarters is in London. Office, 26 George Street, Hanover Square, West The Executive Committee is composed of a resident membership in London and two representatives from America and other countries. Mrs. J. H. Tritton, President; Miss Clarissa Spencer, General Secretary. The Fourth World s Conference was held in Berlin, Germany, 1910.

The Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America was formed in December, 1906, the object being stated thus: "To unite in one body the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States; to establish develop and unify such associations; to advance the physical, social, intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of young women." 189 city associations, 639 student associations and 9 industrial and rural associations are members of the national organization. There are 15 Territorial and State organizations. Each year ten Summer conferences are held to train volunteer workers in Bible study and Association work. The National Training School to prepare young women for executive positions is located at 3 Gramercy Park, New York. The official organ is *The Association Monthly*. The national organization is a member of the World's Association; its Student Committee is a member of the World's Student Christian Federation, and is connected with the Student Volunteer Movement. National headquarters, 125 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York. *President of National Board*, Grace H. Dodge; *General Secretary*, Mabel Cratty.

American Tract Society.

THE Society was founded in 1825. Its work is interdenominational and international in scope, and is commended by all the evangelical churches. It has published the Gospel message in 174 languages, dialects and characters. Its total issues of books, tracts and periodicals at the Home Office amount to 773,532,485 copies. It has made foreign cash appropriations to the value of $774,012.43, by means of which millions of books and tracts have been published at mission stations abroad. Its colporteurs have made 17 122 707 family visits, largely among the immigrants, and have circulated 16,911,430 volumes The grand total of its gratuitous distributions has been to the value of $2,526 794.70. The society depends upon donations and legacies for the support of its work. Offices, 150 Nassau Street, New York. *President*, William Phillips Hall; *General Secretary*, Judson Swift, D.D.

American Bible Society.

THE American Bible Society was founded in 1816. It is a charitable institution whose sole object is to encourage a wider circulation of the Scriptures without note or comment. It invites the contributions and co-operation of all. The officers are a President, Theophilus A. Brouwer, and twenty-seven Vice-Presidents, headed by J. L. Chamberlain, Maine. There are thirty-six managers, divided into four classes as to terms of office. The Corresponding Secretaries are: Rev. John Fox, D. D., and Rev. W. I. Haven, D. D.; Recording Secretary, Rev. H. O. Dwight, LL. D. The Treasurer is William Foulke. The issues for the year ending March 31, 1909, were 2,153,028 volumes, and for the ninety-three years of the existence of the Society, 84,409,531 volumes. This includes Bibles in many foreign tongues and the languages of several American Indian tribes. (The British and Foreign Bible Society, established in 1804, had distributed to March 31, 1909, 215,535,000 volumes.) The offices of the Society are at the Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

United Christian Church.

INCORPORATED at Baltimore, Md., 1894, for industrial and religious training. Rt. Rev. Samuel G. Kreamer, Senior Bishop, 929 Poplar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rt. Rev. Janifer D. Mead, D. D., Bishop, Newark, N. J.; Rt. Rev Philip A. Hubert, D.D., Bishop, 45 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; *Secretary*, Rev Jedediah Edmead; *Treasurer*, Rev. W. H. Wiche, Harrison, N. J General offices, 108 Warren Street, Newark, N. J.

FIVE hundred officially appointed delegates of thirty denominations at Carnegie Hall, New York City, met in November. 1905, and recommended a Plan of Federation, which has since been adopted by the official action of National Assemblies of Churches, representing an aggregate membership of about fifteen millions.

"II. The following Christian bodies are represented in this Federal Council: Baptist Churches (North), Free Baptist Churches, Negro Baptist Churches, Christian Connection, Congregational Churches, Disciples of Christ, Evangelical Association, Evangelical Synod, Friends, Evangelical Lutheran Church, General Synod, Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal Church (South), Primitive Methodist Church, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America, Methodist Protestant Church, African Methodist Episcopal Church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Mennonite Church, Moravian Church, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Welsh Presbyterian Church, Reformed Presbyterian Church, United Presbyterian Church, Protestant Episcopal Church, Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the U. S. A., Reformed Episcopal Church, Seventh Day Baptist Churches, United Brethren in Christ, United Evangelical Church.

"III. The object of this Federal Council is: (1) To express the fellowship and catholic unity of the Christian Church. (2) To bring the Christian bodies of America into united service for Christ and the world. (3) To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the Churches. (4) To secure a larger combined influence for the Churches of Christ in all matters affecting the moral and social condition of the people, so as to promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. (5) To assist in the organization of local branches of the Federal Council to promote its aims in their communities.

"IV. This Federal Council has no authority over the constituent bodies adhering to it; but its province is limited to the expression of its counsel and the recommending of a course of action in matters of common interest to the churches, local councils and individual Christians. It has no authority to draw up a common creed, or form of government or of worship, or in any way to limit the full autonomy of the Christian bodies adhering to it."

The first meeting of the Federal Council was held in Philadelphia, Dec. 2-8, 1908.

The officers of the Council are: *President*, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, D. D., LL. D.; *Secretary*, E. B. Sanford, D. D. Office, 81 Bible House, New York.

Religious Education Association.

THE Religious Education Association was organized on February 12, 1903, at the close of a three days' convention held in Chicago, called to consider the improvement of moral and religious education. Its object is the promotion of moral and religious training in existing educational agencies, in homes and through the press. It has no theological platform. It now enrolls over 2,600 members, including laymen, college presidents and professors, pastors, teachers and parents, interested in the problem of reverent, scientific, effective character training.

The officers are: *President*, Rev. Wm. Lawrence, Boston, Mass.; *Secretary*, Henry Frederick Cope, 193 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Anti-Saloon League of America.

President—Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—Rev. S. E. Nicholson. *Treasurer*—Foster Copeland, Columbus, Ohio.

The Anti Saloon League of America was organized at Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1895, and is installed in all the States and Territories, in the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska.

The League throughout the nation employs about 600 persons, who give their entire time to the work of this institution, and it has over 132 offices from which were distributed during the year 1910 more than 2,000,000 pages of anti saloon literature.

American Purity Federation.

THE object of this Federation is to unite in national co-operation all those forces in America that are striving to promote purity in the life of the individual and in social relations through preventive, educational, reformatory, rescue, law enforcement, legislative and sanitary lines of effort. It is in every sense non-sectarian and is open to all who are sincerely and seriously striving to promote its object. Many of the leaders in religious philanthropic and reform movements in the United States are officially connected with this Federation. Each year a largely attended national purity congress is held under the auspices of the Federation.

The officers are: *President*, B. S. Steadwell, La Crosse, Wis.; *First Vice-President*, Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, Philadelphia, Pa; *Second Vice-President*, Judge B. B. Lindsey, Denver, Col.; *Secretary*, Miss Julia E. Morrow, La Crosse, Wis.; *Treasurer*, Dr. J. S Baughman, Burlington, Iowa.

Reformed Church in America.*

OFFICERS of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America. *President*. Rev. James I. Vance, D. D; *Vice-President*, Rev. Jacob P. De Jong; *Stated Clerk*. Rev. William H. De Hart, D.D., Raritan, N. J.; *Permanent Clerk*, Rev. Henry Lockwood, E. Millstone, N. J.

The Treasurers are: Board of Direction, F. K. Van Nest; Foreign Missions, U. H. Steenberg and Rev. J. L. Amerman. D. D.; Domestic Missions, James Wiggins; Education, John Berry; Publication, J. F. Chambers. The Corresponding Secretaries are: Foreign Missions, Rev. Wm. I Chamberlain; Domestic Missions, Rev J. Brownlee Voorhees; Education, Rev. John G. Gebhard, D. D; Publication, Rev. Isaac W. Gowen, D D.; Business Manager Board of Publication, Louis E. Turk Denominational headquarters. 25 East Twenty second Street, New York City. The General Synod meets at Asbury Park, N. J, June 1, 1911.

* Known formerly as the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church.

Stony Brook Association.

President—Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D. *Treasurer*—Mr Benjamin F. Knowles. *Secretary*—Rev. Thos. W. Campbell, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

The Stony Brook Association was organized to establish a Summer colony and Chautauqua at Stony Brook L. I.

The Chautauqua season will cover each year from the first of July to the first of September. Civic, educational, agricultural and religious conferences are held, August 15th to 31st being reserved for the Bible Conference.

National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THE National W. C. T. U. was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, and is the sober second thought of the great woman's crusade. It is now regularly organized in every State of the Union

There are about 12,000 local unions, with a membership and following, including the children's societies, of about half a million. The W. C. T. U. has forty distinct departments of work, presided over by as many women experts, in the National Society, and in nearly every State All the States in the Republic have laws requiring the study of scientific temperance in the public schools, and all these laws were secured by the W. C. T. U.; also the laws forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. The first police matrons and most industrial homes for girls were secured through the efforts of this society as were the refuges for erring women. Laws raising the age of consent and providing for better protection for women and girls have been enacted by many legislatures through the influence of the Union.

The World's W. C. T. U. was founded through the influence of Frances E. Willard in 1883, and already has auxiliaries in more than fifty countries and provinces. The white ribbon is the badge of all the W. C. T. U. members, and is now a familiar emblem in every civilized country.

The headquarters of the National organization is The Willard Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill. The following are the officers: *President*, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Portland, Me.; *Vice-President-at-Large*, Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill.; *Corresponding Secretary*, Mrs Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill; *Recording Secretary*, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Valley City, N. D.; *Treasurer*, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, Evanston, Ill.

Church Temperance Society.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—*President*, Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney, D D ,New York; *Treasurer*, Irving Grinnell; *General Secretary*, H. K. Graham. The Society was organized within the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1881. Its adult membership combines those who temperately use and those who totally abstain from intoxicating liquors as beverages It works on the lines of moral as well as of legal suasion, and its practical objects are: 1. Training the young in habits of temperance. 2 Rescue of the drunkard 3. Restriction of the saloon by legislation. 4. Counteractive agencies, such as iced water fountains, lunch wagons, coachmen's and firemen's coffee vans, coffee-houses, workingmen's clubs, reading-rooms, and other attractive wholesome resorts The Church Temperance Legion (comprising the Knights of Temperance, Young Crusaders, and Vet ran Knights) deals with boys, seeking to induce them to keep sober, pure, and reverent from the earliest years of manhood, and it endeavors to perpetuate those habits in men. Headquarters, the Church Mission House, New York.

American Unitarian Association.

THIS Association was organized in Boston, Mass., May 25, 1825, and incorporated in 1847. Its objects, as defined in the report of the Committee on Organization, are as follows.

1. To collect and diffuse information respecting the state of Unitarian Christianity in our country.
2. To produce union, sympathy, and co-operation among liberal Christians
3. To publish and distribute books and tracts, inculcating correct views of religion, in such form and at such price as shall afford all an opportunity of being acquainted with Christian truth.
4. To supply missionaries, especially in such parts of our country as are destitute of a stated ministry
5. To adopt whatever other measures may hereafter seem expedient—such as contributions in behalf of clergymen with insufficient salaries, or in aid of building churches.

President—Rev. Sam'l A. Eliot, D.D., Boston, Mass.
Secretary—Rev. Lewis G. Wilson, Boston, Mass.
Assistant Secretary—F. Stanley Howe, Cambridge, Mass.
Treasurer—Francis H. Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

The annual meeting will be held in Boston on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 23-24, 1911

Christian and Missionary Alliance.

OFFICERS.—*President and General Superintendent*, Rev. A. B. Simpson, 692 Eighth Avenue, New York City; *Secretary*, A. E. Funk; *Treasurer*, David Crear.

The Christian Alliance was founded in 1887. It combined with the International Missionary Alliance in 1897, and the present title was adopted. Membership consists of all professing Christians who shall subscribe to the principles of the order and enroll their names The objects of the Alliance are stated to be "Wide diffusion of the Gospel in its fulness the promotion of a deeper and higher Christian life, and the work of evangelization, especially among the neglected classes at home and in heathen countries." Its income in 1909-10 was over three hundred thousand dollars State auxiliary and local branches are being rapidly formed. Connected with the Alliance are the Missionary Training Institute, Institute for the Training of Home Workers, Berachah Home, and a High School at Nyack. The headquarters of the Alliance are at 690 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

Christian Unity Foundation.

ORGANIZED at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, New York City, February 20, 1910, to promote the union of Christians of all denominations throughout the world. The committee appointed at the meeting are Episcopalians and composed of twelve laymen and twelve clergymen. Among the latter are the Bishops of New York, Albany, Newark, Chicago and Southern Ohio. Bishop Courtney, rector of St. James, New York, is President of the Foundation; Rev. B. T. Homans, Chairman and George G. King, Treasurer of the Committee of Research Conferences are to be held ultimately with other Christian bodies.

Universalist General Convention.

THE Universalist General Convention has jurisdiction over the ecclesiastical organizations of the Universalist Church in the United States and Canadian provinces It meets biennially, the next meeting being ordered for October, 1911, at Springfield, Mass. The Convention is composed of the presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries of State conventions, and of clerical and lay delegates from the State conventions. All laws relating to fellowship, ordination, and discipline originate in the General Convention, and it is the final court of appeal in all cases of dispute or difficulty between State conventions. It has funds to the amount of over $390,000, the income of which, with the contributions of its constituency, is used for missionary and educational objects. The officers of the Convention are: *President*—C. L Hutchinson, Chicago. *Vice-President*—O. E Butterfield, Philadelphia, Pa *Secretary*—Rev I. M. Atwood, D. D., Rochester, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Eugene F Endicott, Boston, Mass. The denomination has a membership of 64,158.

The Individual and Social Justice League of America.

President—Rev. John Wesley Hill *First Vice-President*—Right Rev John Ireland *Secretary*—Conde B. Pallen. *Treasurer*—Herman A Metz

The purpose of this League is to set clearly before the American people the principles at issue between American thought and life as compared with the economic and political revolution proposed by Socialism; to promote a loyal adherence to the institutions by which America has come to be a land of freedom progress, and reverence for law; to exemplify and reinforce the faith of the people in personal initiative as the mainspring of all social, industrial, and political progress; to safeguard the rights of life liberty, and property; to inculcate just conditions of industrial and commercial competition while resisting the aggressions of private privilege at the expense of public welfare; to defend the workman in his demand for an equitable return for his labor; to uphold the American ideal of home, the integrity of the family the love of country, and to maintain "the everlasting reality of Religion" as the foundation of our civilization. National Headquarters Metropolitan Temple Building Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street New York City.

THE Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist Church was organized October 22 1889, "to foster the religious life among the young people, to stimulate to all worthy endeavor to train the young in the work of the Universalist Church in the promulgation of its truth and the increase of its power and influence." It has about 8,000 members. *President*—A. Ingham Bicknell, Boston, Mass *Secretary*—Roger F. Etz 359 Boylston Street Boston, Mass. *Treasurer*—Arthur J. Edwards. Minneapolis. Minn.

The Catholic Church Extension Society.

OFFICERS—*Cardinal Protector* Sebastian Cardinal Martinelli; *President*. Rev Francis C. Kelly, D.D., LL D.; *General Secretary* Rev. E B Ledvina; *Treasurer*. Mr. John A. Lynch Headquarters, The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

The objects of this society are to develop the missionary spirit in the clergy and people of the Catholic Church in the United States To assist in the erection of parish buildings for poor and needy places. To support priests for neglected and poverty-stricken districts. To send the comfort of religion to pioneer localities. In a word, to preserve the faith of Jesus Christ to thousands of scattered Catholics in every portion of our own land, especially in the country districts and among immigrants.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

THIS great Roman Catholic organization, founded in Paris, France, in which its head office is located, has branches in every part of the civilized world. Its principal mission is the care of the poor in their homes to the end that the unity of the family may be preserved, but it conducts many other works of charity, such as free employment bureaus. Summer homes, boys' clubs, hospital and prison visitation committees, etc.

The local or parish branches of the Society are known as conferences; these conferences are grouped in sections under the jurisdiction of Particular and Central Councils, and the latter, in the United States, are under the jurisdiction of four Superior Councils. The office of the Superior Council of New York is located at No. 375 Lafayette Street, New York City. New Orleans, La., St. Louis Mo., and Chicago, Ill., also have Superior Councils.

The officers of the Superior Council are as follows. *Spiritual Director*. The Rt. Rev. Denis J. McMahon, D. D.; *President*, Thomas M Mulry; *Secretary*, Edmond J. Butler; *Treasurer*, Michael J. Scanlan.

The Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

President and Treasurer, Rt. Rev. Joseph Frem. *Secretary*, Rev. John J. Dunn.

The purpose of the society is to assist Catholic missions in the United States and the Far East. Their publication is *The Propagation of the Faith*, issued bi-monthly and distributed from the New York headquarters. 462 Madison Avenue New York City. Total membership in the world 1,000.000. New York membership 150,000.

American Federation of Catholic Societies.

THE American Federation of Catholic Societies was founded in 1901. It is composed of nineteen national organizations, many State and county federations and parishes. Total membership about 3,000,000. Its objects are the cementing of the bonds of fraternal union among the Catholic laity, and the fostering and protection of Catholic interests. The Federation has the approval and blessing of eighty archbishops and bishops, and of Pope Pius X. National headquarters are at 407 Victoria Building, St. Louis, Mo. The officers are as follows: *President*—Edward Feeney, Brooklyn, N. Y. *First Vice-President*—J. B. Oelkers, Newark, N. J. *Secretary*—Anthony Matre, St. Louis, Mo. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Elizabeth Rodgers, Chicago, Ill.

Seventh-Day Adventists.

(The following statement of the tenets of this body of Christians has been prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by one of its ministers):

The doctrine of the second coming of Christ, which was preached in the United States and Europe during the years 1840-1844, gathering hundreds of believers, many of whom after the passing of the time set for Christ's return in 1844 gave up the doctrine, while others, on reviewing the historical and prophetical evidences, saw that the mistake was in believing that the "sanctuary to be cleansed" was this earth. But, rather, it was the sanctuary in heaven, where Christ ministers pardon and forgiveness of sins to all who come to God through him. Further study showed that the standard of the judgment then beginning was the law written by God's own finger, embosomed in which was the commandment enjoining the observance of His Sabbath instituted in Eden, observed by Christ, the prophets and apostles, and to be enjoyed in the new earth forever, and concerning which a reformation in preparation for Christ's return was now plainly called for.

Thus there arose in New England in 1846 a small body who, while believing in the second coming of Christ, have never set a time for that event, yet hold to the Scripture statement that it is 'Near, even at the door," and also observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. Steadily they have established churches and conferences in this and other countries, building up denominational schools, publishing houses and sanitariums, and are now taking a very active part in operating mission stations in foreign lands. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

The Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army is a religious body organized on military principles, with a view to reaching the non-churchgoers of the world. It was started in July, 1865, in the East End of London, and was known as the Christian Mission. Thirteen years later, at Christmas, 1878, it received the name of the Salvation Army. Since then its growth throughout the world has been remarkable.

The father and founder, William Booth, was born in Nottingham, England, on April 10, 1829. In 1852 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Church and became a powerful evangelist, attracting immense crowds and witnessing thousands of conversions. Finding, however, that the churchless masses could not be reached by ordinary methods, he resigned his pastorate and established the Army.

As a temperance movement the Salvation Army has been the means of converting hundreds of thousands of confirmed drunkards. Total abstinence is a condition of membership.

The International Headquarters are at 101 Queen Victoria Street, London, England. Its world-wide operations are carried on in 54 countries and colonies, embracing 8,224 posts, under the direction of 21,186 officers and employees, with 52,789 local officers and 20,325 bandsmen. 71 periodicals are published with a weekly and monthly circulation of 1,100,920. There are 840 social relief institutions in the world, under the charge of 2,451 officers and employees. About 6,693 fallen women annually pass through the 118 rescue homes, and more than 80 per cent. of these are permanently restored to lives of virtue. Slum settlements and posts are established in the slum districts of great cities, the worst dives, saloons and tenements being regularly visited.

The real estate owned by the Salvation Army in the United States amounts to over $4,000,000, its personal property to $800,000, and its annual trade turnover to close upon $400,000. The Salvation Army is incorporated in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

The following statistics refer to the United States and are for year ending September, 1909:

Corps and outposts, 886; indoor services conducted, 223,179; indoor attendance, 9,392,401; open-air services conducted, 181,978; local officers and bandsmen, 5,494; company, attendance, 904,902; junior meetings, 55,422; junior meeting attendance, 1,580,522; War Crys published, 4,145,621; workingmen's hotels, 79; nightly accommodation, 7,704; beds supplied, 2,054,119; meals supplied, 172,299; industrial homes, 107; nightly accommodation, 2,421; men admitted (twelve months), 12,104; men passed out (twelve months), 11,886; meals supplied, 2,086,738; beds supplied, 670,693.

Slum posts, 23; sick visited, 2,130; families visited, 27,761; hours spent in active service, 137,988; persons temporarily assisted, 27,128; meals supplied, 20,659.

Rescue homes for fallen women, 26; accommodation, 660; girls admitted, 1,533; girls passed out, 1,582; meals supplied, 632,753; beds supplied, 206,607; colonies, 3; acres, 2,569; persons, 399; hours spent in visiting prisons, 6,595; prisoners prayed with and advised, 18,521; prisoners assisted on discharge, 1,639; situations found, 509; children's homes, 4; accommodation, 312; beds supplied, 100,094; meals supplied, 308,001; nurseries, 6; children sheltered during year, 32,916.

Free Christmas dinners, 383,500; Thanksgiving dinners, 19,778; persons afforded temporary relief outside hotels and industrial homes, 173,056; mothers given Summer outings, 49,751; children given Summer outings, 35,949; men found employment outside our own institutions, 48,956; women found employment outside our own institutions, 4,331; meals supplied outside our own institutions, 114,264; beds supplied outside our own institutions, 24,684; pounds of ice distributed, 899,835; pounds of coal distributed, 9,480,800.

The headquarters of the Salvation Army in the United States are at 120-130 West Fourteenth Street, New York City, where further information may be obtained.

The above statement is contributed to The World Almanac by Evangeline Booth, leader of the Salvation Army forces in the United States.

The Volunteers of America.

This statement of the inauguration, purposes and advance of the Volunteers of America has been prepared for The World Almanac in the office of Gen. Ballington Booth, its President.

The Volunteers of America is a philanthropic, social and christian movement. It was inaugurated in March, 1896, in response to a number of requests on the part of American citizens. It was subsequently incorporated on November 6, 1896, under the membership act of New York. It is organized in military style, having as its model the United States army, but in conjunction with military discipline and methods of work it possesses a thoroughly democratic form of government. Its constitution and by-laws are framed by a Grand Field Council, who represent the minor councils of officers throughout the country annually. Though only fourteen years old, the Volunteers have representatives and branches of their benevolent cause in almost all the principal centres of the United States.

The Volunteers have some 36 principal homes and institutions of benevolence, many of which are Volunteer property, and are open for poor and deserving people in different sections of the country.

During the past year no less than 87,159 beds have been provided for all classes of women in the Volunteer women's homes, and 6,396 have been received under the care of and permanently aided by the Volunteers.

The Volunteer commissioned workers in their visitation called upon and aided, in one form or another, no less than 33,338 families. This was primarily in the poorer sections of the large cities.

In the different permanent philanthropic homes and institutions no less than 455,108 lodgings have been given, while 394,034 free meals were given, and 301,951 meals were distributed to persons who paid for them, many doing so by work.

In their latest undertaking, which has proved a large responsibility, i. e., the Volunteer hospital work, which hospital is located at No. 93 Gold Street, New York City, in the shadow of the Brooklyn Bridge, there have been 1,235 ambulance calls, 242 major operations, 7,844 patients admitted to surgical and medical wards, 14,001 new cases treated, 17,767 old cases treated, and a total during the year of not less than 31,768 cases of all kinds, surgically and medically treated in the institution.

The Volunteer Prison League has embraced upward of 60,000 members since its inauguration. It has leagues in nearly twenty State prisons, and over 70 per cent. of those having left the prisons through our hope halls or halls of hope institutions are living reformed and honest lives.

Through the fresh air branch of the work many thousands of mothers and children have been taken from crowded cities for a change in the open air amid the scenes of hills and lakes, rivers and dales.

Through the regimental reports from Volunteer centres it is carefully calculated that 978,025 persons were gathered from Volunteer fields to our indoor services, while 2,132,582 persons were listeners in God's natural cathedral, our open air stands. Through these services nearly 5,279 persons were led to testify that they would lead a new life.

In addition to the Volunteer reading rooms thousands of copies of Christian literature are circulated in State prisons, jails, hospitals, soldiers' homes and children's homes. In connection with the Volunteers there are also sewing classes, hospital nursing, temporary financial relief departments, fresh air camps, Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, and many other worthy undertakings. The headquarters of the Volunteers of America are at No. 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

President—William Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind. *Vice-Presidents*—Horace E. Deming, New York City; H. D. W. English, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge, Mass.; George McAneny, New York City; Charles E. Merriam, Chicago, Ill.; Chas. Richardson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas N. Strong, Portland, Ore. *Treasurer*—George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia. *Secretary*—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, 121 South Broad Street, Philadelphia. *Executive Committee*—Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge, R. Treat Paine, Boston; Harvey S. Chase, Boston; Dudley Tibbets, Troy, N. Y.; Wm. G. Low, New York; Eugene H. Outerbridge, New York; Robert S. Binkerd, New York; Richard S. Childs, New York, Arthur C. Ludington, New York; Wm. B. Howland, New York; Raymond V. Ingersoll, New York; Knowlton Mixer, Buffalo, N. Y.; Frederick C. Gratwick, Buffalo, N. Y.; Merwin K. Hart, Utica, N. Y.; Chas. W. Andrews, Syracuse, N. Y.; Clarence L. Harper, Philadelphia; Thos. Raeburn White, Philadelphia, J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg; Oliver McClintock, Pittsburgh; Chas. H. Ingersoll, South Orange, N. J.; M. N. Baker, Montclair, N. J.; Wm. P. Bancroft, Wilmington; Chas. J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; Elliott Hunt Pendleton, Cincinnati; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh; George W. Guthrie, Pittsburgh; Walter L. Fisher, Chicago; J. L. Hudson, Detroit; John A. Butler, Milwaukee; Chas. W. Ames, St. Paul; Dwight F. Davis, St. Louis; Ernest C. Kontz, Atlanta; Rev. C. N. Lathrop, San Francisco; Frank J. Symmes, San Francisco; Meyer Lissner, Los Angeles. The League is composed of associations formed in cities of the United States, and having as an object the improvement of municipal government. It has no connection with State or national parties or issues, and confines itself strictly to municipal affairs. Any association belonging to the League may withdraw at any time.

LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

President—D. A. Brown, Kansas City, Kan. *First Vice-President*—Robert F. Maddox, Atlanta, Ga.: *Second Vice-President*—T. E. Knotts, Gary, Ind. *Third Vice-President*—J. J. Ward, Toronto, Ont. *Fourth Vice-President*—Jerome T. Congleton, Newark, N. J.; *Secretary-Treasurer*—John MacVicar, Des Moines. *Trustees*—Andrew Olsen, Moline, Ill.; J. J. Keely, Jackson, Mich.; S. A. Carlson, Jamestown, N. Y.; Benjamin McClung, Newburgh, N. Y.; Frank Jordan, Duluth, Minn.; J. J. Brown, Winnipeg, Man.; A. W. Selover, Minneapolis, Minn.

The objects of the League of American Municipalities are as follows—The general improvement and facilitation of every branch of municipal administration by the following means: First—The perpetuation of the organization as an agency for the co-operation of American cities in the practical study of all questions pertaining to municipal administration. Second—The holding of annual conventions for the discussion of contemporaneous municipal affairs. Third—The establishment and maintenance of a central bureau of information for the collection, compilation, and dissemination of statistics, reports, and all kinds of information relative to municipal government. The membership of the League includes nearly all of the important cities in this country and Canada.

NATIONAL GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION.

President—Arthur C. Jackson, Chicago, Ill. *Vice-Presidents*—F. A. Delano, Martin Dodge, B. F. Yoakum, C. S. Barrett, Geo. T. Nicholson, William Sulzer. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Anna M. Grady. This Association was organized by delegates from thirty-eight States in national convention at Chicago November 21, 1900, and an extensive campaign for good roads all over the Union is in progress. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION.

President—J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa. *First Vice-President*—Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia, Pa. *Vice-Presidents*—James R. Garfield, Cleveland, O.; John Wesley Hill, New York City; W. W. Hannon, Detroit, Mich.; Geo. W. Marston, San Diego, Cal.; Mrs. Edward W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa. *Executive Board*—Mrs. M. F. Johnston, Richmond, Ind.; George Otis Draper, New York City; Miss Mary M. Butler, Yonkers, N. Y.; Frederick L. Ford, Hartford, Ct.; Outdoor Art, Warren H. Manning, Boston; Press, R. B. Watrous, Milwaukee; Parks and Public Reservations, Henry A. Barker, Providence; Public Nuisances, Harlan P. Kelsey, Salem, Mass.; Railroad Improvement, Mrs. A. E. McCrea, Chicago; Mrs. Edwin F. Moulton, Warren, O.; John Nolen, Cambridge, Mass.; John Quincy Adams, City Hall, N. Y.; Kenyon L. Butterfield, Amherst, Mass.; Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo, Mich. Social Settlements—Graham Romeyn Taylor, Chicago; Edward Hatch, Jr. New York City; J. L. Hudson, Detroit, Mich.; Brainard H. Warner, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—Richard B. Watrous, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—William B. Howland, New York.

The American Civic Association was formed by merger of the American League for Civic Improvement and the American Park and Outdoor Art Association, June 10, 1904. The Association seeks to combine and make efficient the country-wide effort for civic betterment. It has led in the effort to prevent the destruction of Niagara Falls for power purposes; it advocates rational forest treatment; it is inaugurating a campaign for the restraint and reduction of objectionable outdoor advertising as a defacement of nature, and it urges community beauty. It fosters parks, playgrounds, and outdoor recreation; it arouses communities, and leads them toward betterment; it conducts a city planning department, and directs a national crusade against the "typhoid" fly. A lantern-slide service is maintained, and many bulletins are issued.

SOCIETY OF BUILDING COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS.

President—James G. Houghton, Inspector of Buildings, Minneapolis, Minn. *Executive Officer*—F. W. Fitzpatrick. *Asst. Secretary*—A. Richardson, Washington, D. C. The International Society of State and Municipal Building Commissioners and Inspectors is an association of the chiefs of the Building Departments of the United States, Canada and Mexico, the principal cities of Europe, Australia and China, to promote the "improvement of building methods; the revision and perfecting of building ordinances and securing their more thorough enforcement; the lessening of our appalling fire losses; mutual assistance, the interchange of ideas, and the binding in closer union of the building bureaus of the several cities with the view of ultimate uniformity of building laws."

INTERNATIONAL REFORM BUREAU.

International Reform Bureau, 206 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C. *President*—Henry W. Blair. *Secretary*—Rev. D. McLeod, D. D. *Superintendent and Treasurer*—Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts. Devoted to the repression of intemperance, impurity, Sabbath-breaking, gambling, and kindred evils, by lectures, letters, legislation, and literature; also giving special attention to anti-opium work in China, and the suppression of liquor selling among native races in Africa and elsewhere. The Bureau has drawn thirteen laws that have passed Congress.

American Institute of Social Service.

ORGANIZED 1898 for social and industrial improvement *President*—Josiah Strong. *Recording Secretary*—Rudolph M Binder. *Director*—James Dangerfield *Treasurer*—John T Perkins —*Lecturer* James H. Ecob. The Institute acts as a clearing house for social information Its functions are I To gather from all sources facts bearing on the solution of social problems II To interpret these by ascertaining causes and effects III To disseminate the resulting knowledge to practical workers, and for the education of public opinion In this country it has some 500 classes in churches and towns for the study of social problems, with 6,000 students It disseminates information to colleges, organizations and individuals. It publishes a monthly magazine *The Gospel of the Kingdom*. The Institute received the highest award (Grand Prix) in Social Economy at the Paris Exposition, 1900, the St Louis Exposition 1904, Liege, 1905 Milan, 1906, and Paris 1907 The headquarters of the Institute is at Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

American Civic Alliance.

President—Henry Clews. *Secretary General*—Henry Frank *Executive Secretary*—Richard S Bak. *Treasurer*—Irving M. Shaw. Office of the President, 507 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

The purpose of the American Civic Alliance shall be to form a non-partisan body representative of the best intellect and conscience of the Nation, which shall provide for the study and practical working out of political problems through obtaining, classifying and utilizing accurate information thereon, to labor for the establishment and maintenance of a national commission which shall be non partisan in character, employing trained experts, and for effecting an alliance among and securing the co-operation of all organizations working for civic betterment, by these means creating sound public opinion upon local, State and national political questions, thereby impressing higher ideals of our system of government upon political parties.

The Alliance Francaise.

THE Federation of French Alliances in the United States and Canada number 150 groups. The officers of the Federation are: *Honorary President*—J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador *President*—J. Le Roy White, Baltimore. *Vice-Presidents*—M Alexander, T. Mason, New York; Z. P. Brosseau, Chicago, Ill.; G Desaulniers, Montreal; A. Legallet, San Francisco, Cal. *Secretary*—M. Louis Delamarre. *Treasurer*—M T. Tileston Wells. *Board of Directors*—Frederic R Coudert, New York, James H. Hyde, New York; Henry Bargy, Henry E. Gourd, H. McDougall Hawkes, R L. Sanderson, Frank D. Pavey, M. Camille Thurwanger, Dr. W. Corlett and Samuel Boyle. Office, 147 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Actors' Fund of America.

President—Daniel Frohman. *Vice-President*—Joseph R Grismer. *Treasurer*—Henry B. Harris. *Secretary*—Frank McKee. *Assistant Secretary*—Theodore Bromley

The Actors Fund was established in 1882 to provide assistance for disabled and needy members of the theatrical profession, and burial for such as leave no means therefor. The Actors' Fund Home, West New Brighton, Staten Island, under the direction of the Actors Fund of America, was opened May 10, 1902. This is a home for aged and needy actors and actresses There are 16 honorary members and 270 life members. Office, Gaiety Theatre Building, 46th Street and Broadway.

Actors' Church Alliance of America.

President—Mrs. Mary Gibbs Spooner *Vice-President*—Rev Thomas H. Sill. *Secretary*—Mrs. May Kidder Peirce *Treasurer*—Miss Eliza B Harris.

The purpose of the Alliance is to establish closer relations between church and theatre and ministering to members of the dramatic profession. It is established in 400 cities, and has on its rolls 1,252 chaplains. The calendars of church services of all denominations are posted in 600 theatres. The office of the General Secretary and headquarters is 550 Seventh Ave., N. Y. City.

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

President—Alfred Wagstaff. *Vice-President*—James Grant Wilson. *Secretary*—Richard Welling *Treasurer*—Henry Bergh *Board of Managers*—Henry Bergh, Horace W. Carpentier George A Plimpton, Charles S. Roe, Thomas Sturgis, Cortlandt S Van Rensselaer Francis E Ward Gordon Knox Bell, John D. Crimmins, John H Iselin, Evert Jansen Wendell, G. Howard Davison, Rush C. Hawkins, Jefferson Seligman, Howland Davis, Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Alfred Wagstaff, Richard Welling, James Grant Wilson, Thomas F McCarthy. *General Manager*—William K Horton. *Superintendent*—Thomas F. Freel. Headquarters, Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, New York

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

THE Society was founded by Andrew H Green incorporated in 1895, and is a national society for the protection of natural scenery, the preservation of historic landmarks and the improvement of cities *President*—George F. Kunz, Ph. D. *Secretary*—Edward Hagaman Hall, Tribune Building. *Treasurer*—N. Taylor Phillips.

American Humane Association.

A FEDERATION of societies and individuals "for the prevention of cruelty, especially cruelty to children and animals." The officers are: *President*—Dr William O. Stillman, Albany, N. Y. *Secretary*—N. J. Walker, Albany, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Edgar McDonald, Brooklyn, N. Y.

National Highways Protective Society.

President—Henry Clews. *Secretary*—Edward S. Cornell. *Treasurer*—George W. Burleigh. Headquarters, 46 East 29th St., New York. To prevent the improper and unreasonable use of the public highways and public roads and places by the owners and users of horses, carriages, bicycles, automobiles and all other vehicles; to enforce and protect the rights of the members of this Corporation and the public in the reasonable and proper use of such public highways, public roads and places, endeavor to secure the construction and maintenance of good roads by public authority; and in furtherance and not in way of limitation upon the objects above enumerated, to endeavor to bring about reasonable and uniform rules and regulations for the use of the public highways, roads and places throughout the United States of America; to aid in the enforcement of the laws in respect thereto, and so far as may be lawful to aid in securing any such changes or modifications thereof as may be found necessary or proper.

Soldiers' Homes.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

President of the Board of Managers... Maj. James W. Wadsworth, 346 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.
Secretary..... .....John M. Holley, Esq., La Crosse, Wis.

There are branches of the National Home at Dayton, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind., Danville, Ill., Johnson City, Tenn., and Hot Springs, S. Dak. The aggregate number of members cared for is about 35,000.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. An honorable discharge from the United States service during a war in which it was engaged.
2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor.
3. Applicants for admission will be required to stipulate and agree to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the Board of Managers, or by its order; to perform all duties required of them, and to obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the Home. Attention is called to the fact that by the law establishing the Home the members are made subject to the Rules and Articles of War and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the Army of the United States.
4. A soldier or sailor must forward with his application for admission his Discharge Paper and when he is a pensioner, his Pension Certificate, which papers will be retained at the branch to which the applicant is admitted, to be kept there for him, and returned to him when he is discharged. This rule is adopted to prevent the loss of such papers and certificates, and to hinder fraudulent practices; and no application will be considered unless these papers are sent with it. If the original discharge does not exist, a copy of discharge, certified by the War or Navy Department, or by the Adjutant-General of the State, must accompany the application.

There are State Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers provided by the States of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

STATE HOMES FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

States.	Location.	States.	Location.	States.	Location.
California.....	Yountville.	Missouri	St. James.	Ohio.....	Sandusky.
Colorado.....	Monte Vista.	Montana.....	Columbus Falls	Oregon	Roseburg.
Connecticut	Noroton Heights	Nebraska.....	Grand Island.	Pennsylvania..	Erie.
Idaho	Boisé.		Milford.	Rhode Island..	Bristol.
Illinois	Quincy.	N. Hampshire.	Tilton.	South Dakota..	Hot Springs
Indiana	Lafayette.	New Jersey....	Kearny.	Vermont	Bennington.
Iowa.....	Marshalltown.		Vineland.	Washington...	Orting.
Kansas	Fort Dodge.	New York	Bath.		Port Orchard
Massachusetts..	Chelsea.		Oxford.	Wisconsin	Waupaca.
Michigan.	Grand Rapids.	North Dakota..	Lisbon.	Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.
Minnesota.....	Minnehaha.				

UNITED STATES HOME FOR REGULAR ARMY SOLDIERS.

The United States Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia receives and maintains discharged soldiers of the *regular* army. All soldiers who have served twenty years as enlisted men in the army (including volunteer service, if any), or who have served in any war, and all soldiers of less than twenty years' service who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease, or injuries *in the line of duty while in the regular army*, as unfits them for further service, are entitled to the benefits of the Home.

A pensioner who enters the Home may assign his pension, or any part of it, to his child, wife, or parent, by filing written notice with the agent who pays him. If not so assigned, it is drawn by the treasurer of the Home and held in trust for the pensioner, to whom it is paid in such sums as the governor of the Home deems proper while he is an inmate of the Home, the balance being paid in full when he takes his discharge and leaves the Home.

Inmates are subject to the Rules and Articles of War, the same as soldiers in the army. They are comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed, and receive medical attendance and medicine, all without cost to them. There are 1,313 men now receiving the benefits of the Home.

Applications for admission to the Home may be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners, Soldiers' Home, War Department, Washington City, D. C.," and must give date of enlistment and date of discharge, with letter of company and number of regiment for each and every term of service, and rate of pension, if any, and must be accompanied by a medical certificate showing nature and degree of disability if any exists.

National Cemeteries.

NATIONAL Cemeteries in which the soldiers of the civil and Spanish wars are interred are located at the following places:

Alexandria, La.; Alexandria, Va.; Andersonville, Ga.; Annapolis, Md.; Antietam, Md.; Arlington, Va.; Balls Bluff, Va.; Barrancas, Fla.; Baton Rouge, La.; Battle Ground, D. C.; Beaufort, S. C.; Beverly, N. J.; Brownsville, Tex.; Camp Butler, Ill.; Camp Nelson, Ky.; Cave Hill, Ky.; Chalmette, La.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; City Point, Va.; Cold Harbor, Va.; Corinth, Miss.; Crown Hill, Ind.; Culpeper, Va.; Custer Battlefield, Mont.; Cypress Hills, N. Y.; Danville, Ky.; Danville, Va.; Fayetteville, Ark.; Finns Point, N. J.; Florence, S. C.; Fort Donelson, Tenn.; Fort Gibson, Okla.; Fort Harrison, Va.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort McPherson, Neb.; Fort Scott, Kan.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Glendale, Va.; Grafton W. Va.; Hampton, Va.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Keokuk, Ia.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Lebanon, Ky.; Lexington, Ky.; Little Rock, Ark.; Loudon Park, Md.; Marietta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Mexico City, Mex.; Mill Springs, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; Mound City, Ill.; Nashville, Tenn.; Natchez, Miss.; New Albany, Ind.; New Berne, N. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Poplar Grove, Va.; Port Hudson, La.; Quincey, Ill.; Raleigh, N. C.; Richmond, Va.; Rock Island, Ill.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Salisbury, N. C.; San Antonio, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.; Santa Fé, N. M.; Seven Pines, Va.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Soldiers' Home, D. C.; Springfield, Mo.; Staunton, Va.; Stone River, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Wilmington, N. C.; Winchester, Va.; Woodlawn, N. Y.; Yorktown, Va.

Society of the Cincinnati.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

President-General .....Hon Winslow Warren, Mass.
Vice-President General..... Hon. James Simons, LL D., S. C.
Secretary-General ..... Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner. LL D., L.H.D., R.I.
Assistant Secretary General ... .Mr. John Collins Daves, N. C.
Treasurer General..... Vacant.
Assistant Treasurer General. ...Mr. Charles Isham New York

The historic and patriotic Order of the Cincinnati was founded by the American and French officers at the cantonments of the Continental army on the Hudson at the close of hostilities in the War of the Revolution for American Independence, May 10, 1783.

In forming the society it was declared that, "To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and, in many instances, cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute, and combine themselves into one Society of Friends, to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

For convenience, thirteen State societies were formed and one in France, under the direct patronage of Louis XVI., which was dispersed at the Reign of Terror in 1793. Upon the roll of original members appeared the names of all the great historic military and naval characters of the Revolution and upon the roll of honorary members, elected for their own lives only, appeared many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

THE RIGHT TO MEMBERSHIP.

All Continental officers who had served with honor and resigned after three years' service as officers or who had been rendered supernumerary and honorably discharged, in one of the several reductions of the American army, or who had continued to the end of the war, and all French officers who had served in the co-operating army under Count d'Estaing, or auxiliary army under Count de Rochambeau and held or attained the rank of colonel for such services, or who had commanded a French fleet or ship of war on the American coast, were entitled to become original members, and upon doing so were required to contribute a month's pay.

STATE SOCIETIES.

The Cincinnati is organically *one* society in membership, but for convenience in admission of members and in its charitable and patriotic objects is subdivided into State societies, there being thirteen. Four dormant societies were restored to membership at the triennial meeting of 1902

Membership descends to the eldest lineal male descendant, if judged worthy, and, in failure of direct male descent, to male descendants through intervening female descendants

The general society when legislating for the good of the Order is composed of the general officers and five delegates from each State society, and meets triennially. In 1854 it ruled that proper descendants of Revolutionary officers who were entitled to original membership, but who never could avail themselves of it, are qualified for hereditary membership, if found worthy, on due application.

GENERAL OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION.

The following have been the principal general officers:

PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1783 ..Gen George Washington, LL. D., Va.
1800. Major Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL. D., N. Y.
1805 Major Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, LL. D., S. C.
1825 Major Gen. Thomas Pinckney, A. M., S. C.
1829 .Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL. D., N. J
1839 Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A. M., N. Y.
1844 Brevet Major William Popham, N. Y.
1848..Brig.-Gen. H. A. Scammell Dearborn, A. M., Mass.
1854 Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., N. Y.
1896 Hon. William Wayne, A. M., Pa.
1902 Hon. Winslow Warren, A. M., Mass.

VICE PRESIDENTS-GENERAL.

1784 Major-Gen. Horatio Gates, LL. D. Va.
1787. Major-Gen. Thomas Mifflin, A. M., Pa.
1799 Major Gen. Alexander Hamilton, LL. D., N. Y.
1800 Major-Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, LL. D., S. C.
1805 Major-Gen. Henry Knox, A. M., Mass.
1811 Brig.-Gen. John Brooks, M. D., LL. D. Mass.
1825 Major-Gen. Aaron Ogden, LL. D., N. J.
1829 Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, A. M. N. Y.
1839 Major the Hon. William Shute, N. J.
1844 Hon. Horace Binney, LL. D., Pa.
1848. Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., N. Y.
1854 Hon. Charles Stewart Davies, LL. D., Mass.
1866 Mr. James Warren Sever, A. M., Mass.
1872 Hon. James Simons, A. M., S. C.
1881 William Armstrong Irvine, M. D., Pa.
1887 Hon. Robert Milligan McLane, Md.
1896. Hon. Winslow Warren, A. M., Mass.
1902 Hon. James Simons, Jr., LL. D., S. C.

SECRETARIES-GENERAL.

1783 Major-Gen Henry Knox, A. M., Mass.
1799 Major the Hon. William Jackson, Pa.
1829 Mr. Alexander W. Johnston, Pa.
1857 Mr Thomas McEwen, A. M., M. D., Pa.
1875 Mr George Washington Harris, Pa.
1884 Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D., R. I.

The last triennial meeting of the general society was held at Charleston, S. C., in April, 1908. The next triennial meeting will be held at Newport, R. I., in June, 1911.

The office of the Secretary General is at 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

The number of living hereditary members of the Society of the Cincinnati, as reported at the triennial meeting April, 1908, was 842. The limited list of honorary members of the Order includes President Taft, ex President Roosevelt, Admiral Dewey, Lieut.-Generals Miles and Chaffee, and ex President Loubet, of France. Presidents Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor, James Buchanan, Ulysses S. Grant, Benjamin Harrison, Grover Cleveland, and William McKinley were also honorary members.

President James Monroe was an original member like Washington, and President Pierce was an hereditary member.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—*Continued.*

The following are the presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries of the several State societies:

STATES.	Presidents	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
New Hampshire	William Davis Sawyer	Daniel Gilman	Francis Coffin Martin
Massachusetts	Winslow Warren	Thornton K. Lothrop	David Greene Haskins.
Rhode Island	Asa Bird Gardiner	Charles Warren Lippitt.	George W Olney.
Connecticut	Henry Larcom Abbott	Morris Woodruff Seymour	Bryce Metcalf
New York	Talbot Olyphant	Francis Key Pendleton.	Francis Burrall Hoffman.
New Jersey.	James W. S. Campbell	William Pennington	Lewis Dunham Boggs.
Pennsylvania	Richard Dale	Harris Elric Sproat	Grant Weidman
Delaware.	John Patten Wales	Philip Howell White	Edwin J. Sellers.
Maryland.	Oswald Tilghman	Henry Randall Webb	Thomas E Sears.
Virginia.	William Gordon McCabe.	Francis T. A Junkin	Levin Joynes
North Carolina.	Wilson Gray Lamb	John Collins Daves	M De Lancey Haywood.
South Carolina.	James Simons.	Daniel E. Huger Smith	Henry M. Tucker, Jr.
Georgia	Walter Glasco Charlton	William Hall Milton	George Francis Tennille.

Sons of the Revolution.

General President—Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, Md.
General Vice-President—Edmund Wetmore, N Y.
Second General Vice-President—W G. Harvey, S. C.
General Treasurer—R. M. Cadwalader, Pa.
General Secretary—J. M Montgomery, N Y.
Assistant General Secretary—Wm. Libbey, N. J.
General Registrar—Walter Gilman Page, Mass
General Historian—Capt William G McCabe, Va.

The society of the "Sons of the Revolution" was originated in New York in 1875 by John Austin Stevens, in conjunction with other patriotic gentlemen of Revolutionary ancestry The New York Society was instituted February 22, 1876; reorganized December 3, 1883, and incorporated May 3, 1884, to "keep alive among ourselves and our descendants the patriotic spirit of the men who, in military, naval, or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American independence, to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records, and other documents relating to the war of the Revolution, and to promote intercourse and good feeling among its members now and hereafter" Eligibility to membership is confined to male descendants, above the age of twenty-one years, from an ancestor who as either a military, naval, or marine officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the national Government representing or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American independence during the war of the Revolution between the 19th day of April, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and the 19th day of April, 1783, when they were ordered to cease The next triennial meeting of the general society will be held in the city of Washington, April 19, 1911.

The officers of the New York Society Sons of the Revolution are as follows: *President*—Edmund Wetmore. *Vice-Presidents*—Robert Olyphant, Ralph Peters and Frederick S. Woodruff. *Secretary*—Henry Russell Drowne, Frauuces' Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Streets, New York *Treasurer*—Arthur Melvin Hatch *Registrar*—Prof. Henry Phelps Johnston.

There are thirty State societies and a society in the District of Columbia. The aggregate membership is 7,560, that of the New York Society being over 2,000, and the Pennsylvania Society over 1 000

Sons of the American Revolution.

President-General—William A. Marble, N. Y.
Vice-Pres Gen.—R. C. B Thurston, Ky.
Vice-Pres. Gen.—William T. Dewey, Vt.
Vice-Pres. Gen.—John H. Moore. D. C.
Vice-Pres. Gen.—Samuel E Bliss. Ill.
Vice-Pres. Gen—R. M. Sims, Cal.
Treasurer General—John H. Burroughs, N. Y.
Registrar-General and Secretary-General—A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Inst, D C
Historian-General—David L Pierson. N. J.
Chaplain-General—Rev. John T. Stone Ill.

The National Society of "Sons of the American Revolution" was organized in New York April 30 1889, and was incorporated by act of Congress, June 9, 1906 State societies exist in forty three States the District of Columbia, Hawaii and France A California society of descendants of Revolutionary patriots, entitled "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," organized July 4, 1875, became a part of the National Society in 1889. The total membership of the organization is about 12,500.

The New York or Empire State Society was organized February 11, 1890 The following are the officers. *President*—John H. Burroughs. *Secretary*—Capt Chas. A. Du Bois, 220 Broadway, New York. *Registrar*—Teunis D. Huntting. *Historian*—Josiah C. Pumpelly.

Aztec Club of 1847.

President—Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, U S. N, Newport, R I. *Vice-President*—Gen Robert Murray, U S. A, Elkridge Md. *Secretary*—William M Sweeny, Astoria, N Y. *Treasurer*—William Turnbull, New York City *Vice-Treasurer*—Edward H Floyd-Jones, New York City

This society, originally composed of officers of the United States Army who served in the war with Mexico, was formed in the city of Mexico in 1847, and has been continued "with a view to cherish the memories and keep alive the traditions that cluster about the names of those officers who took part in the Mexican War." Membership is confined to officers of the army, navy and marine corps who served in the war, or their male blood relatives Each primary member may nominate as his successor his son or a male blood relative, who during the life of the primary member is known as associate-member, and on the death of the former is entitled, as his representative to full membership There are 228 members.

Wars of the United States.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF UNITED STATES TROOPS ENGAGED.

Wars.	From—	To—	Regulars.	Militia and Volunteers.	Total*
War of the Revolution	April 19, 1775	April 11, 1783	130,711	164,080	309,781
Northwestern Indian Wars	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	.....	.....	8,983
War with France	July 9, 1798	Sept. 30, 1800	.....	.....	†4,593
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	.....	.....	†3,330
Creek Indian War	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	600	13,181	13,781
War of 1812 with Great Britain	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	85,000	471,622	576,622
Seminole Indian War	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	1,000	6,911	7,911
Black Hawk Indian War	April 21, 1831	Sept. 30, 1832	1,339	5,126	6,465
Cherokee disturbance or removal	1836	1837	.....	9,494	9,494
Creek Indian War or disturbance	May 5, 1836	Sept. 30, 1837	935	12,483	13,418
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	11,169	29,953	41,122
Aroostook disturbance	1836	1839	.....	1,500	1,500
War with Mexico	April 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	30,954	73,776	112,230
Apache, Navajo, and Utah War	1849	1855	1,500	1,061	2,501
Seminole Indian War	1856	1858	.....	3,687	3,687
Civil War‡	1861	1865	.....	.....	2,772,408
Spanish-American War**	April 21, 1898	Dec. 10, 1898	.....	.....	§274,717
Philippine Insurrection	1899	1900	.....	.....	60,000

* Including all branches of the service. † Naval forces engaged. ‡ The number of troops on the Confederate side was about 750,000. **Hostilities actually ceased Aug. 13, 1898. § Troops actually engaged, about 60,000.

THE GREAT BATTLES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

(From "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by William F. Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S., V.)

As to the loss in the Union armies, the greatest battles in the war were:

Date.	Battle.	Killed.	Wounded*	Missing.	Aggregate.
July 1-3, 1863	Gettysburg	3,070	14,497	5,434	23,001
May 8-18, 1864	Spottsylvania	2,725	13,413	2,258	18,396
May 5-7, 1864	Wilderness	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
September 17, 1862	Antietam†	2,108	9,549	753	12,410
May 1-3, 1863	Chancellorsville	1,606	9,762	5,919	17,287
September 19-20, 1863	Chickamauga	1,656	9,749	4,774	16,179
June 1-4, 1864	Cold Harbor	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
December 11-14, 1862	Fredericksburg	1,284	9,600	1,769	12,653
August 28-30, 1862	Manassas‡	1,747	8,452	4,263	14,462
April 6-7, 1862	Shiloh	1,754	8,408	2,855	13,047
December 31, 1862	Stone River§	1,730	7,802	3,717	13,249
June 15-19, 1864	Petersburg (assault)	1,688	8,513	1,185	11,386

* Wounded in these and the following returns includes mortally wounded.
† Not including South Mountain or Crampton's Gap.
‡ Including Chantilly, Rappahannock, Bristol Station, and Bull Run Bridge.
§ Including Knob Gap and losses on January 1 and 2, 1863.

The Union losses at Bull Run (first Manassas) July 21, 1861, were: Killed, 470; wounded, 1,071; captured and missing, 1,793; aggregate, 3,334.

The Confederate losses in particular engagements were as follows: Bull Run (first Manassas), July 21, 1861, killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; captured and missing, 13; aggregate, 1,982. Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 14-16, 1862, killed, 466; wounded, 1,534; captured and missing, 13,829; aggregate, 15,829. Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, killed, 1,723; wounded, 8,012; captured and missing, 959; aggregate, 10,694. Seven Days' Battle, Virginia, June 25-July 1, 1862, killed, 3,478; wounded, 16,261; captured and missing, 875; aggregate, 20,614. Second Manassas, August 21-September 2, 1862, killed, 1,481; wounded and missing, 7,627; captured and missing, 89; aggregate, 9,197. Antietam campaign, September 12-20, 1862, killed, 1,886; wounded, 9,348; captured and missing, 1,367; aggregate, 12,601. Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, killed, 596; wounded, 4,068; captured and missing, 651; aggregate, 5,315. Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, killed, 1,294; wounded, 7,945; captured and missing, 1,027; aggregate, 10,266. Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863, killed, 1,665; wounded, 9,081; captured and missing, 2,018; aggregate, 12,764. Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, killed, 2,592; wounded, 12,706; captured and missing, 5,150; aggregate, 20,448. Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, killed, 2,268; wounded, 13,613; captured and missing, 1,090; aggregate, 16,971.

Gettysburg was the greatest battle of the war. Antietam the bloodiest. The largest army was assembled by the Confederates at the seven days' fight; of the Unionists at the Wilderness.

The number of casualties in the volunteer and regular armies of the United States, during the war of 1861-65, according to a statement prepared by the Adjutant-General's office, was as follows: Killed in battle, 67,058; died of wounds, 43,012; died of disease, 199,720; other causes, such as accidents, murder, Confederate prisons, etc., 40,154; total died, 349,944; total deserted, 199,105. Number of soldiers in the Confederate service who died of wounds or disease (partial statement), 133,821; deserted (partial statement), 104,428. Number of United States troops captured during the war, 212,608; Confederate troops captured, 476,169. Number of United States troops paroled on the field, 16,431; Confederate troops paroled on the field, 248,599. Number of United States troops who died while prisoners, 30,156; Confederate troops who died while prisoners, 30,152.

Societies of the War of 1812.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF ARTILLERY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, CONSTITUTING THE MILITARY SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

THE Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York was instituted in New York City, November 25, 1790, exclusively by officers and soldiers of the War of the Revolution, and was duly confirmed as a separate corps in the active militia of the State by Governor George Clinton, March 3, 1791. Congress, in its militia laws of 1792, 1874, 1903 and May 27, 1908, enacted that it should retain "accustomed privileges" as a component part of the active militia, supplemental to the National Guard and the status of the corps, as part of the active militia, has also been embodied in several State statutes.

When composed wholly of revolutionary veterans, it was in the military service of the United States, June 25 to July 2, 1812, and September 2, 1814, to March 2, 1815, and afterward recruited exclusively from veterans, War of 1812, until 1890, when the surviving veteran original members amended their regulations to admit male descendants of original members or male descendants of those who served honorably in the War of 1812, which limitation was fixed by law March 9, 1895.

On January 8, 1826, the Society of the War of 1812 was formed at New York City exclusively by officers of the Regular Army, Navy and Volunteer services of that war, and consolidated January 8, 1848, with the Veteran Corps of Artillery, and was constituted by law the Civic Association of the Corps. Its last Revolutionary member, Daniel Spencer, died March 4, 1854, aged 94; its last War of 1812 member, Hiram Cronk, died May 13, 1905, aged 105.

The officers are. *Commandant*—Asa Bird Gardiner, LL. D., L. H. D. *Vice-Commandant*—John Hone. *Adjutant*—Charles Eliot Warren, 32 East 42d Street, New York City. *Quartermaster*—Chas Augustus Schermerhorn. *Paymaster*—Charles Isham. *Commissary*—Clarence H. Eagle. *Chaplain*—F. Landon Humphreys, S. T. D. *Ordnance Officer*—Paul G. Thebaud.

The officers are commissioned, and the Corps, with the National Guard, form the active militia of the State.

THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Composed of federated State Societies in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York and New Jersey, the members of each of which State Societies are borne upon the membership roll of the General Society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812-14 in the army, navy, revenue marine, or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof to the State Society to which he makes application, and is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member. In case of failure of lineal descendants of an actual participant in said war, one collateral representative who is deemed worthy may be admitted to membership. *President-General*—John Cadwalader, Pennsylvania. *Secretary-General*—Calvin Lord 141 Purchase Street, Boston, Mass. *Registrar General*—Henry Harmon Noble, Essex, N. Y. *Treasurer-General*—George H. Richards, Orange, N. J. *Assistant Treasurer-General*—James Malcolm Henry, Washington, D. C. *Surgeon-General*—George Horace Burgin, M. D., Pennsylvania. *Judge-Advocate-General*—A. Leo Knott, Maryland. *Chaplain-General*—Rev. Henry Branch, Maryland.

Women's Patriotic Societies.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Edward King. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. Paul Dana. *Second Vice-President*—Miss J J. Boudinot. *Treasurer*—Mrs. George Augustus Lung. *Secretary*—Mrs Timothy Matlack Cheesman, 18 East Eighth Street, New York City. *Historian*—Miss Julia Livingston Delafield.

The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized in the City of New York May 23 1890, and was the first society of women for this patriotic purpose founded in this country. It was incorporated April 23, 1891. The Society is purely patriotic and educational in its objects, which are. (1) To collect and preserve relics, manuscripts, traditions, and mementoes of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union, and of the heroes of the War of Independence, that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of National importance, to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history. This Society has already a large membership and chapters in many States. It is a distinct organization from that which follows.

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Honorary President—Mrs. Howard Townsend. *President*—Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, Virginia. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Alexander F. Jamieson, New Jersey, Mrs Joseph Rucker Lamar, Augusta, Ga; Frances W Goddard, Colorado. *Secretary*—Mrs. Chas. R. Miller, Red Oak Road, Wilmington, Del. *Assistant Secretary*—Mrs. John Y. Taylor, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt Havertord, Pa. *Registrar*—Mrs. Nathaniel Terry Bacon, Peacedale, R. I. *Historian*—Miss Alice French, Davenport Iowa. This Society is a distinct organization from the one immediately preceding.

The National Society is composed of State Societies. These exist in the thirteen original States and in twenty two other States and the District of Columbia, and are all incorporated. The aggregate membership is over 6,000.

Under the constitution of the National Society it is prescribed that the members shall be women "who are descended in their own right from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American Colony prior to 1750, which ancestor, or some one of his descendants, being a lineal ascendant of the applicant, shall have rendered efficient service to his country during the Colonial period, either in the founding of a commonwealth or of an institution which has survived and developed into importance, or who shall have held an important position in the Colonial Government, and who, by distinguished services, shall have contributed to the founding of this great and powerful nation." Services rendered after 1776 do not entitle to membership, but are accepted for supplemental applications. There is no admission except by invitation through Colonial ancestry.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

President-General—Mrs. Matthew T. Scott. *Vice-President-General* (of organization of chapters)—Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Washington, D. C. *Chaplain-General*—Mrs. Esther Frothingham Noble, Washington, D. C. *Recording Secretary-General*—Miss Mary R. Wilcox, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. *Registrar General*—Miss Grace M. Pierce, Washington, D. C. *Corresponding Secretary-General*—Mrs. Mabel G. Swormstedt, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer-General*—Mrs. Lula R. Hoover. *Librarian-General*—Mrs. Short A. Willis.

The Society was organized in the city of Washington, D. C., October 11, 1890. Membership, 60,250; 1,000 State chapters exist in forty-five States and Territories and the District of Columbia, presided over by regents. Chapter regents have been appointed for Cuba, China, Mexico and the Philippines.

Eligibity—Any woman who is of the age of eighteen years, is descended from an ancestor who, "with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States," provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the Society. Every application for membership must be indorsed by at least one member of the National Society, and is then submitted to the Registrar-General, who reports on the question of eligibility to the Board of Management, and upon its approval the applicant is enrolled as a member. Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

President-General—Mrs. Frank E. Fitz, Mass. *Recording Secretary-General*—Mrs. Herbert B. Henry, New York. *Corresponding Secretary-General*—Mrs. Leverett B. Crumb, New York. *Treasurer-General*—Mrs. Wilbur F. Wakeman, New Jersey. *Registrar-General*—Mrs. Mary A. Todd, Mass. *Librarian-General*—Mrs. Clinton Viles, Mass.

The General Society was organized in the city of New York August 20, 1891. Eligibility to membership is restricted to "women who are lineal descendants of an ancestor who was a military or naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine in actual service under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress, and remained always loyal to such authority, or descendants of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American independence by service rendered during the War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States." The office of the General Society is 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

DAMES OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE Society of Dames of the Revolution was organized in 1896. The regulation as to membership is that the Society shall be composed entirely of women above the age of eighteen years, of good moral character, who are descended in their own right from an ancestor who, either as a military, naval or marine officer, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the National Government representing or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American independence during the War of the Revolution, April 19, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and April 19, 1783, when they were ordered to cease. Local chapters may be organized when authorized by the Board of Managers of the Society. The President is Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, 250 Wingah Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y. Secretary, Miss K. J. C. Carville, 257 Webster Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAUGHTERS.

President—Betty Washington Taylor. *Vice-President*—Kate Trimble Woolsey. *Secretary*—Mary Florence Taney.

The Society was organized May 1, 1907, and its object is to perpetuate the memory of the women of the Colonial period from 1607 to 1775. Headquarters at Covington, Ky.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812.

President-National—Mrs. William Gerry Slade, New York. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Chas. Fisher King, Delaware. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Mathias Steelman, New Jersey. The office of the National Society is at 332 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York.

Eligibility—Any woman over eighteen years of age of good character and a lineal descendant of an ancestor who rendered civil, military or naval service during the War of 1812, or the period of the causes which led to that war (subsequent to the War of the Revolution), provided the applicant be acceptable to the Society. In all the States the initiation fee is $1. The President of the New York State Society is Mrs. William Gerry Slade; the Corresponding Secretary is Mrs. Washington L. Mann.

WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS ASSOCIATION.

President—Mrs. Fred Hasbrouck. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. H. Croswell Tuttle. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. William Arrowsmith, 208 West 71st Street, New York City. The purpose of the Association is to preserve the old mansion on 160th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, which was at one time, in the War of the Revolution, the headquarters of Washington. The property is owned by the city and is under the care and direction of the Washington Heights, Knickerbocker, Mary Washington, Colonial and Manhattan Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is open daily to the public.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President—Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, Mo. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. H. W. Dawson, Newark, N. J. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Frank N. Shick, Wheatland, Wyo. *Treasurer*—Mrs. J. Threadgill, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Daughters of Veterans.

President—Anna M. Kelly, Pueblo, Col. *Secretary*—Eva Kelly, Pueblo, Col. *Treasurer*—Agnes I. McCoy, Winter Hill, Mass. *Chaplain*—Mrs. Frances Davenport, Los Angeles, Cal.

Woman's Relief Corps.

AUXILIARY TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

National President—Belle C. Harris, Emporia, Kan. *National Secretary*—Ida Wilson Moore, Abilene, Kan. This organization was created by the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of Union soldiers of the civil war of 1861-65, for the purpose of aiding and assisting the Grand Army of the Republic, and to "perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead," to "extend needful aid to the widows and orphans," to "cherish and emulate the deeds of our army nurses," and to "inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children and in the communities in which we live." The organization is composed of 35 departments, which are subdivided into corps, as well as detached corps in several States where no departments exist. The year ending June, 1910, there were 2,882 corps and 164,255 members. Amount expended for relief from June 30, 1909, to June 30, 1910, $132,663. Headquarters, 1028 Mechanic Street, Emporia, Kan.

Sons of Veterans, U. S.

Commander-in-Chief—Fred. E. Bolton, Boston, Mass. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Edwin C. Irelan, Baltimore, Md. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Frank M. Cunningham, Atlantic City, N. J. *Chief of Staff*—Edwin M. Amies, Altoona, Pa. *National Secretary*—Horace H. Hammer, Reading, Pa. *National Treasurer*—James Lewis Rake, Reading, Pa.

Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., was organized in the city of Philadelphia September 29, 1879. The organization is composed of lineal descendants, over eighteen years of age, of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served in the late civil war. There are now about one thousand Camps, with a membership of fifty thousand, distributed among twenty-five Divisions, corresponding to States, the general society or national body constituting the Commandery in Chief. Each Camp has its own officers, the head officer being the Commander. The principal officer of the Division is the Division Commander.

The Sons of Veterans Auxiliary is an association of women auxiliary to the above organization. Mrs. H. P. Creighton, Champaign, Ill., is *National President*, and Miss Jane Broskar, Champaign, Ill., *National Secretary*.

Societies of Spanish War Veterans.

Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War.—Instituted February 2, 1899, Headquarters, 78 Broad St., New York City. Officers of the National Commandery.—*Commander-in-Chief*—Brig.-Gen. Henry M. Duffield, Detroit, Mich. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Major W. Emmet Urell, Washington, D. C. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Lieut. James P. Parker, Boston, Mass. *Recorder-in-Chief*—Major Frank Keck, 78 Broad Street, New York. *Registrar-in-Chief*—Major Samuel T. Armstrong, New York. *Treasurer-in-Chief*—Major George F. Shiels, New York. *Chaplain-in-Chief*—Capt. Henry A. F. Hoyt, Cynwyd, Pa. The commander of the New York Commandery is Rear Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, Yonkers, N. Y. Membership is composed of persons who served on the active list or performed active duty as commissioned officers, regular or volunteer, during the war with Spain, or who participated in the war as naval or military cadets. Membership descends to the eldest male descendant in the order of primogeniture.

Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba.—Organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago de Cuba July 31, 1898. *President*—Major-Gen. S. S. Sumner. *First Vice-President*—Lieut.-Col. Charles Dick. *Second Vice-President*—Brig.-Gen. Chambers McKibben. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Col. Alfred C. Sharpe. *Asst. Secretary*—Major S. E. Smiley, Star Building, Washington, D. C. *Historian*—Major G. Creighton Webb. *Registrar-General*—Gen. Philip Reade. Annual dues $1. life membership $25. No initiation fee. There are branch societies in Illinois and the District of Columbia.

United Spanish War Veterans.—National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans—Organized April 18, 1904, by the consolidation of the National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, and the Society of the Service Men of the Spanish War, to which was added in 1906 the Legion of Spanish War Veterans and in 1908 the Veteran Army of Philippines. *Commander-in-Chief*—Joseph R. H. Jacoby, Seattle, Wash. *Senior Vice-Commander*—Adna G. Clarke, Fort Dade, Fla. *Junior Vice-Commander*—Chas. A. Reynolds, Santa Fé, New Mexico. *Adjutant-General*—George N. Tausan, Seattle, Wash. *Surgeon-General*—W. C. K. Berlin, Denver, Col. *Chaplain-in-Chief*—George C. Stull, Fort Russell, Wyo. *National Historian*—Wm. D. Tucker, New York City. Soldiers and sailors of the regular and volunteer army, navy, and marine corps who served honorably in the war with Spain or the insurrection in the Philippines prior to 1902 are eligible to membership. Headquarters, 436 Epler Block, Seattle, Wash.

United States Volunteer Association.—All white soldiers and sailors who served honorably in the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Spain or the incident insurrection in the Philippines are eligible to membership. This society was organized at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 17, 1899, and has a membership of nearly 44,000. It is national in scope and character. Officers: *President*—Col. Wm. C. Liller, Indianapolis, Ind. *First Vice-President*—G. A. Wheatley, Texas. *Second Vice-President*—Major E. R. DuMont, Mississippi. *Third Vice-President*—Capt. Ralph B. Applewhite, Indiana. *Secretary*—Capt. Joseph P. Watkins, Virginia. *Treasurer*—Capt. Frank S. Clark, Indiana.

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

THE Washington Estate at Mount Vernon, Va. (237 of the 8,000 acres owned by Washington), is under the care and direction of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. The founder of the Association in 1853 was Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina. She was the first Regent. There are Vice-Regents for thirty States

The present officers are: *Regent*—Miss Harriet C. Comegys *Recording Secretary*—Mrs Henry W. Rogers. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. John J. Pringle, Plantersville S. C. *Resident Superintendent*—Harrison H. Dodge. *Assistant Superintendent*—James Young *Advisory Committee*—Lewis Cass Ledyard, N. Y., and George Gray.

Union Veteran Legion.

National Commander—Nathan Munshower, Columbus, O. *Senior Vice-Commander*—Wm. P. Griffith, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Junior Vice-Commander*—F. E. McCabe, Beaver Falls, Pa. *Quartermaster General*—Frank L. Blair, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Judge-Advocate-General*—Wm. Redkeffer, Philadelphia, Pa *Adjutant-General*—Dr. Y. C. Bishop, 60 E. Broad Street, Columbus, O. Headquarters: 60 E. Broad Street, Columbus, O.

The Union Veteran Legion was organized at Pittsburgh, Pa., March, 1884, and the National Organization was perfected November 17, 1886. Encampments are now organized in 21 States and the District of Columbia, numbering 152 encampments. The membership is over 20,000. To become a member, the applicant must have been an officer, soldier, sailor, or marine of the Union army, navy, or marine corps during the late civil war, who volunteered prior to July 1, 1863, for a term of three years, and was honorably discharged for any cause, after a service of at least two continuous years; or was, at any time, discharged by reason of wounds received in the line of duty; also those who volunteered for a term of two years prior to July 22, 1861, and served their full term of enlistment, unless discharged for wounds received in the line of duty; but no drafted person, nor substitute, nor any one who has at any time borne arms against the United States, is eligible. The next national encampment will be held the second Wednesday in September, 1911, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Union Society of the Civil War.

President-General—Col. Henry H. Andrew, 507 West End Avenue, New York City. *Register-General*—Henry P. Gibson New York *Secretary-General*—Frederick Parker, 120 Broadway New York *Treasurer-General*—Frederick W. Lincoln Connecticut *Corresponding Secretary-General*—Francis W. Bird, New York.

The society was founded in 1909 "To perpetuate the memory of those loyal officials who, outside the military and naval service of the United States rendered invaluable aid and assistance to the National Government and Union cause during the civil war." Eligibility—Any loyal Union man who between April 12, 1861 and April 9, 1865, served as President, Vice-President, Justice of Supreme Court, Cabinet Officer, Minister Plenipotentiary abroad, Senator, Member of House of Representatives, Special Commissioner or Executive Secretary of the United States, Loyal Governor of Loyal State, Lieut. Governor, Officer of Governor's Military Staff, President of State Senate, Speaker of House of Representatives, Executive Secretary, State Executive Counsellor, Office of State Provost Marshall's Department on United States Volunteer Recruiting Service, State Military Agent, Member of Commission Board or Committee appointed by Governor to aid in National protection and defense United States Military or Provisional Governor of Secession State Any man twenty-one years of age is eligible to membership who is descended from any of the foregoing classes provided he may be found worthy

Yorktown Historical Society.

ORGANIZED August 4, 1909 for the purpose of preserving the many historical buildings and places in and about Yorktown, Va., closely allied with the struggles of the American Colonies for independence from British rule. *President*—Henry R. Hatfield, Philadelphia *Secretary*—William Shields McKean, Yorktown, Va. *Treasurer*—Landon C. Catlett, Gloucester, Va.

International Polar Commission.

ORGANIZED at Brussels, Belgium, May 29, 1908. *President*—Capt. Umberto Cagni, R. N., Italy. *Vice-President*—Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, Sweden. *Secretary*—Prof. Georges Lecointe, Uccle, Belgium

MEMBERS—Capt. M. Gratzl, Austria; Capt. A. de Gerlache de Gomery, Brussels, and Prof. Georges Lecointe, Uccle, Belgium; Rear Admiral Louis A. Goui, Chile; Capt. Holm, Capt. Koch and Capt. Amdrup, Denmark; Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., United States; Dr. Kepes and Prof. De Kovesligethy, Hungary; Capt. Cagni, R. N., Prof. G. Cora, Capt. Roncagli Giovanni and Cavalier Molinelli Pietro, Italy; Dr. Van der Stok, Capt. Phaff, Dr. Van Everdingen and Baron Van Asbeck, Netherlands; Prof. Mehedinti, Prof. Coculesco and Prof. Stefan Popescu, Roumania; Dr. Baron de Geer, Dr. De Nordenskjold, Dr. Hamberg and Dr. Anderssen, Sweden; Prof. Von Drygalsky, Prof. Albrecht, Dr. Supan and Dr. Wiechert, Germany.

Traveler's Protective Association.

President—W. O. Hudson, New Orleans La.; *Vice-President*—P. J. Drew, Columbia, S. C.; *Secretary and Treasurer*—T. H. Logan, St. Louis Mo. Membership, 42,000

New York State Division: *President*—Herman A. Metz; *Secretary*—L. C. Gassello, No. 327 East Sixty-third Street, New York City. Headquarters—Hotel Victoria, New York

Descendants of the Signers.

THE Society was organized July 4, 1907, at Jamestown, Va. Its purpose is to help educate the people in love and patriotism to country, and to encourage a devotion which will stimulate them to offer upon the altar of their country their lives and property (if necessary) for its continuance and prosperity. Eligibility: Persons who are over twenty one years of age and are lineally descended from one of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence. Headquarters, 1425 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C. *President*, Henry Morris, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*, Wm. Shields, McKean, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*, Braxton D. Gibson, Charlestown, W. Va.

Military Order of Foreign Wars.

THE Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States was instituted in the city of New York December 27 1894, by veterans and descendants of veterans of one or more of the five foreign wars which the United States had been engaged in, to wit: The war of the Revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, "to perpetuate the names and memory of brave and loyal men who took part in establishing and maintaining the principles of the Government" in said wars, and "to preserve records and documents relating to said wars, and to celebrate the anniversaries of historic events connected therewith. Since the institution of the order the United States has fought two foreign wars (war with Spain and China campaign). By an amendment to the constitution all American officers who participated in the war with Spain, or any future foreign campaign recognized by the United States Government as "war," are rendered eligible to membership as veteran companions.

Members are entitled "companions," and are either "veteran companions" or "hereditary companions." The former are commissioned officers of the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States who participated in any of the foreign wars of the United States. The latter are direct lineal descendants, in the male line only, of commissioned officers who served honorably in any of the said wars. State commanderies now exist in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Missouri, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Texas, Georgia, Colorado, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

The National Commandery was instituted March 11, 1896, by the officers of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut commanderies. The following are the officers of the National Commandery: *Commander-General*—Major-Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U S A. *Secretary-General*—James H. Morgan, Bogota, N. J. *Treasurer-General*—Col. Oliver C. Bosbyshell. *Registrar-General*—Rev. Henry N. Wayne. *Judge-Advocate-General*—Col. Henry A. Axline, U. S V. Present membership, about 1,500 companions. There are Vice-Commanders General representing each State commandery.

General Society of Mayflower Descendants.

THE Society of Mayflower Descendants was organized in the city of New York December 22, 1894, by lineal descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims, "to preserve their memory, their records, their history, and all facts relating to them, their ancestors, and their posterity." Every lineal descendant over eighteen years of age, male or female, of any passenger of the voyage of the Mayflower which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," are eligible to membership. The initiation fee is $10 and the annual dues are $5. The Triennial Congress is held in September at Plymouth, Mass. Societies have been organized in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, District of Columbia, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, Colorado, and California. The officers of the General Society are: *Governor-General*, Howland Davis. *Secretary-General*, Edward S. Atwood, 44 E. 23d St., New York City. *Treasurer General* James M. Rhodes; *Historian-General*, Frank Rumrill. *Captain-General*, Miles Standish, M. D.; *Surgeon-General*, Dr. Abiel W. Nelson.

Order of Washington.

THIS Society is similar to the Orders of Chivalry, instituted in Europe. Its purposes are to promote the growth of the spirit of patriotism, to cultivate the study of history, to preserve family records and other documents relating to the rise of the Republic, to stimulate a national pride and to preserve the integrity, honor and Christian manhood of the members. Eligibility: The ancestor must have arrived in America prior to 1750, have been a landowner or founder of a town, and have held some official, military, naval or ministerial position and also had a descendant who assisted the Colonies in attaining their independence.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, Washington, D. C., Commander; Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Washington, D. C., Vice-Commander; Howard P. Wright, Washington, D. C., Secretary-General; Dr. Charles H. Bowker, Washington, D.C., Treasurer General; William M. Conrad, The Rochambeau, Washington, D. C.

Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States.

President—Capt. George W. Booth. *Vice-President*—Major W. Stuart Symington. *Secretary*—Capt. William L. Ritter, 541 Carrollton Avenue, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—Capt. F. M. Colston. There are twelve vice-presidents and an executive committee of seven members. The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland was organized in 1871. "to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the late war between the Confederate States and the United States of America; to honor the memory of our comrades who have fallen, to cherish the ties of friendship among those who survive, and to fulfil the duties of sacred charity toward those who may stand in need of them." The membership is 925.

Order of Indian Wars of the United States.

Commander—General Anson Mills, 2 Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C. *Recorder and Treasurer*—Capt. A. W. Perry, Constitution Hill, N. J. *Historian*—Brig.-Gen. Charles King, U. S. A.

This order was organized at Chicago, Ill., June 10, 1896, and received its charter from the State of Illinois. The order consists of two classes of companions: First, commissioned officers of the army, navy and marine corps, and of State and Territorial organizations, which have been, or may hereafter be, engaged in conflicts, battles or actual field service against hostile Indians in the United States; second, sons of living members of the first class. The object of the Association is to perpetuate the history of the services rendered by the American military forces in their conflicts and wars within the territory of the United States, and to collect and secure for publication historical data relating to the instances of brave deeds and personal devotion by which Indian warfare has been illustrated.

Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order.

Grand Sachem—Daniel F. Cohalan. *Sachems*—Louis F. Haffen, George W. Loft, Thomas F. McAvoy, Thomas E. Rush, John J. Scannell, Charles F. Murphy, Julius Harburger, John F. Ahearn, Asa Bird Gardiner, George W. Plunkitt, Timothy D. Sullivan, John Fox, William Dalton. *Secretary*—Thomas F. Smith. *Treasurer*—William Sohmer. *Sagamore*—Bryan P. Henry. *Wiskinkie*—John A. Boyle.

This organization was formed in 1789, being the effect of a popular movement in New York having primarily in view a counterweight to the so called "aristocratic" Society of the Cincinnati. It was essentially anti-Federalist or democratic in its character, and its chief founder was William Mooney, an upholsterer and a native-born American of Irish extraction. It took its first title from a noted ancient, wise and friendly chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians, named Tammany, who had for the want of a better subject, been canonized by the soldiers of the Revolution as the American patron saint. The first meeting was held May 12, 1789. The act of incorporation was passed in 1805. The Grand Sachem and thirteen Sachems were designed to typify the President and the Governors of the thirteen original States. William Mooney was the first Grand Sachem. The Society is nominally a charitable and social organization, and is distinct from the General Committee of the Tammany Democracy, which is a political organization, and cannot use Tammany Hall without the consent of the Society.

Daughters of Holland Dames.

DESCENDANTS of the ancient and honorable families of New Netherlands.

The objects of the Society are to perpetuate the memory and to promote the principles and virtues of the Dutch ancestors of its members, to collect documents, genealogical and historical, relating to the Dutch in America, and to erect commemorative and durable memorials to be lasting tributes to the early Dutch settlers.

Directress-General—Mrs. D. Phœnix Ingraham. *Recording Secretary*—Miss Gertrude Vermilye, 463 West 144th Street, New York City. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Russell W. Moore, 121 Madison Avenue, New York City. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Wm. H. Lefferts.

The Huguenot Society of America.

THIS Society was organized April 13, 1883, and has its office in New York at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. *President*, Col. William Jay; *Vice-Presidents*, Oscar B. Ireland, Henry M. Lester, A. T. Clearwater, Nathaniel Thayer, Richard Olney, William Ely, James W. Hunter, Herbert Du Puy, Prof. Allan Marquand, Col. Henry A. Dupont, Rev. Robert Wilson; *Treasurer*, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander; *Secretary*, Mrs. James M. Lawton; *Executive Committee*, the officers of the society, the chairmen of the committees on pedigrees, publication, library, and finance, and John Du Fais, Dr. Thos. Darlington, William Mitchell, William D. Dutton. *Chaplain*—Rt. Rev. Bishop J. H. Darlington. Descent from Huguenot ancestors is the qualification necessary for membership.

Society of Colonial Wars.

Governor-General—Arthur J. C. Sowdon, Boston. *Vice-Governor-General*—Howland Pell, New York. *Secretary General*—Clarence Storm, Room 62, 45 William Street, N. Y. *Treasurer-General*—Wm. Macpherson Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa. *Registrar General*—George Norbury Mackenzie, Baltimore. *Historian General*—T. J. Oakley, Rhinelander, N. Y. *Chaplain-General*—Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, St. Louis. *Surgeon General*—Dr. Justin E. Emerson, Detroit. *Chancellor General*—Henry Stockbridge, Baltimore.

The Society of Colonial Wars was instituted in 1892 to "perpetuate the memory of these events and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment, defence, and preservation of the American Colonies, and were in truth the founders of this nation. With this end in view it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the American Colonial period." Eligibility is confined to an adult male descendant of an ancestor who fought in battle under Colonial authority, from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., in 1607, to the battle of Lexington in 1775, or who served as Governor, Deputy-Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Member of the Council, or as a military, naval, or marine officer in the service of the Colonies, or under the banner of Great Britain.

The Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

Governor-General—Maj.-Gen. Frederick Dent Grant. *Deputy Governor General*—Herman Vandenburg Ames. *Chaplain-General*—Rev. Henry Hallam Tweedy. *Secretary General*—Louis Annin Ames, 99 Fulton Street, New York City. *Treasurer General*—Arthur Julius Birdseye. *Attorney-General*—Edwin Jacquett Sellers. *Registrar General*—Clarence Ettienne Leonard. *Genealogist-General*—Col. George C. Treadwell. *Historian-General*—George Herbert Richards.

The Order was founded in 1896 its object being "to bring together and associate congenial men whose ancestors struggled together for life and liberty, home and happiness, in the land when it was a new and unknown country, and whose line of descent from them comes through patriots who sustained the Colonies in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary War; to teach reverent regard for the names and history, character and perseverance, deeds and heroism of the founders of this country and their patriot descendants; to discover, collect, and preserve records, documents, manuscripts, monuments, and history relating to the first colonists and their ancestors and their descendants, and to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the Colonies and the Republic." Eligibility—Any man above the age of twenty one years, of good moral character and reputation, and a citizen of the United States, who is lineally descended, in the male line of either parent, from an ancestor who settled in any of the Colonies now included in the United States of America prior to May 13, 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors in the same line during the Revolutionary period adhered as patriots to the cause of the Colonies. There are State Societies in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The Governor of the New York Society is Edward Hagaman Hall, Tribune Building, New York. The Secretary is William E. Fitch, M. D., 320 Manhattan Avenue, New York City.

United Confederate Veterans.

Commander—Gen. Geo. W. Gordon, Memphis, Tenn. *Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff*—Major-Gen. William E. Mickle, New Orleans, La.

Army of Northern Virginia Department—*Commander*—Lieut.-Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Charleston, S. C. *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. Richard B. Davis, Petersburg, Va.

Army of Tennessee Department—*Commander*—Lieut. Gen. Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Ky. *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. E. T. Sykes, Columbus, Miss.

Trans-Mississippi Department—*Commander*—Lieut.-Gen. K. M. Vanzandt, Fort Worth, Tex. *Adjutant-General*—Brig.-Gen. Milton Park, Dallas, Tex.

The *Confederate Veteran*, Nashville, Tenn., established by S. A. Cunningham, is the official organ.

This Association was organized at New Orleans, June 10, 1889. Its avowed purpose is strictly social, literary, historical, and benevolent. Its constitution says that it "will endeavor to unite in a general federation all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers, and sailors now in existence or hereafter to be formed; to gather authentic data for an impartial history of the war between the States; to preserve relics or mementoes of the same; to cherish the ties of friendship that should exist among men who have shared common dangers, common sufferings, and privations; to care for the disabled and extend a helping hand to the needy; to protect the widows and the orphans, and to make and preserve a record of the resources of every member, and, as far as possible, of those of our comrades who have preceded us in eternity." State organizations are authorized, and are called Divisions. The permanent headquarters of the Association are at New Orleans, La. Number of Camps, 1,750. Number of members, according to last report, about 55,000. The last reunion of the veterans was at Mobile, Ala., April 25-29, 1910, and the next will be held at Little Rock, Ark., at a date not yet named.

United Daughters of the Confederacy.

President—Mrs. Cornelia Branch Stone, Galveston Tex. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. Martin S. Willard, Wilmington, Del. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Andrew L. Dowdell, Opelika, Ala. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. R. C. Cooley, Jacksonville, Fla. *Treasurer*—Mrs. L. Eustace Williams, Anchorage, Ky.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized at Nashville, Tenn., September 10, 1894. It is composed of the widows, wives, mothers, sisters, and lineal female descendants of men who served honorably in the army and navy of the Confederate States, or who served in the civil service of the Confederate States or one of the Southern States, or who gave personal services to the Confederate cause. The objects of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, as stated in the constitution of the society, are "social, literary, historical, monumental, benevolent, and honorable in every degree, without any political signification whatever." (2) To cultivate ties of friendship among our women whose fathers, brothers, sons, and, in numberless cases, mothers, shared common dangers, sufferings, and privations; and to perpetuate honor, integrity, valor, and other noble attributes of true Southern character. (3) To instruct and instill into the descendants of the people of the South a proper respect for and pride in the glorious war history, with a veneration and love for the deeds of their forefathers which have created such a monument of military renown, and to perpetuate a truthful record of the noble and chivalric achievements of their ancestors. The organization now has 1,200 chapters in the United States, North and South, with 80,000 members.

Arlington Confederate Monument Association.

During the administration of President McKinley the Confederate dead buried in the city of Washington, D. C., and vicinity were removed to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., the old home of Robert E. Lee, where they were reinterred in a plot of ground set apart by the President for that purpose, and designated "The Confederate Section."

The Arlington Confederate Monument Association was formed for the purpose of erecting in this section a suitable monument to the dead there buried, and to stand, in a larger sense, as a memorial to all those who lost their lives in defense of the Confederacy, as well as to the cause they represented.

The association is formed as a committee of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the President-General of which is the President of the association.

The officers of the association are: Recording Secretary, Mrs. Drury C. Ludlow, Washington, D. C.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William Oscar Roome, No. 1345 Wallach Place, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Wallace Streater.

The American Flag Association.

President—Col. Ralph E. Prime, Yonkers, N. Y. *Secretary*—Theodore Fitch, 120 Broadway, New York. *Treasurer*, Major A. Noel Blakeman, 140 Nassau St., New York. The American Flag Association was organized February 17, 1898, its motto being "One Flag, One Country, God Over All." Its object is to secure National and State legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and desecrating uses, and to secure a general observance of June 14 as "Flag Day," because on that day in 1777 Congress adopted the United States flag. The Association is composed of individual members and also the members of the Flag Committees of patriotic societies for the purpose of fostering public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country and preserving it from desecration. It aims to co-ordinate the efforts of all flag committees.

American National Red Cross.

INCORPORATED by Congress, 1905. National Headquarters, Room 341, War Department, Washington, D. C. *President*—William H. Taft. *Treasurer*—Charles D. Norton. *Secretary*—Charles L. Magee. *Chairman of Central Committee*—Maj. General Geo. W. Davis. *Executive Committee*—Miss Mabel T. Boardman, James Tanner, A. Piatt Andrew, Huntington Wilson, Brig.-General George H. Torney, U. S. A., Medical Director John C. Wise, U. S. N.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Commander-in-Chief—Lieut.-Gen. John C. Bates. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Walter R Robbins. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—Rear Admiral Yates Sterling. *Recorder-in-Chief*—Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson. *Registrar-in-Chief*—Major William P. Huxford. *Treasurer-in-Chief*—Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Plume. *Chancellor-in-Chief*—Brevet Capt J. O Foering. *Chaplain-in-Chief*—Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage, D. D. *Council-in-Chief*—Brevet Col. Cornelius Cadle, Paymaster George De F. Barton, Captain Urban A. Woodbury First Lieut. and Adjt. Lewis H. Chamberlain, Brevet Major Charles B. Amory.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized by officers and ex-officers of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States who took part in the War of 1861-65. Membership descends to the direct male lineal descendants, according to the rules of primogeniture. There are 21 commanderies, each representing a State, and one commandery representing the District of Columbia. The total membership of the Loyal Legion is 8,902.

ROLL OF COMMANDERIES.

No.	Commandery of the—	Headquarters.	Instituted.	Recorders.	Address.
1	State of Pa.....	Philadelphia	Apr 15, 1865	Brev. Lieut. Col. J. P Nicholson.	Flander's Bldg., Phila.
2	State of N. Y	N. Y. City	Jan. 17, 1866	Asst. Paymaster A. N. Blakeman	140 Nassau St., New York
3	State of Maine	Portland.....	Apr 25 1866	Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage.	Togus, Me.
4	State of Mass	Boston.....	Mar. 4, 1868	First Lieut. Charles H. Porter	18 Central St., Boston.
5	State of Cal	San Francisco	Apr. 12, 1871	Lieut. Col. W. R Smedburg ..	San Francisco, Cal.
6	State of Wis.	Milwaukee	May 15, 1874	First Lieut. Jos. McC. Bell (Act.)	P. O Box 28, Milwaukee.
7	State of Illinois	Chicago	May 8 1879	Capt. Roswell H. Mason	320 Ashland B Chicago.
8	District of Col	Washington .	Feb. 1, 1882	Major Wm. P. Huxford	Kellogg Bldg . Wash.
9	State of Ohio.	Cincinnati	May 3 1882	Major W. R. Thrall.....	Cincinnati
10	State of Mich	Detroit	Feb. 4, 1885	Brevet Brig.-Gen F. W. Swift ..	Memorial Hall, Detroit.
11	State of Minn	St. Paul.....	May 6, 1885	Lieut. David L. Kingsbury	St Paul
12	State of Oregon	Portland..	May 6. 1885	Capt. Gavin E. Caukin	Portland, Ore
13	State of Mo .	St. Louis . .	Oct. 21 1885	Capt. William R. Hodges.. ...	Laclede Bldg St. Louis.
14	State of Neb	Omaha.....	Oct. 21, 1885	First Lieut. F B. Bryant	Omaha.
15	State of Kansas	Leavenworth	Apr 22 1886	Capt Lewis Mayo.....	Leavenworth. [Moines.
16	State of Iowa	Des Moines	Oct. 20 1886	Brevet-Capt. Elbridge D Hadley	222 Youngman B. Des
17	State of Col ...	Denver	June 1. 1887	Lieut. Austin W Hogle.....	Denver.
18	State of Ind .	Indianapolis	Oct. 17. 1888	First Lieut Alex M. Scott	Indianapolis
19	State of Wash .	Seattle ..	Jan 14, 1891	Mr. Walter R. Beals	Seattle
20	State of Vt ..	Burlington	Oct. 14 1891	Brevet Capt. H O Wheeler.. .	Burlington.
21	State of Md ..	Baltimore.	Dec 8, 1904	Lieut Joseph J Janney	Baltimore, Md

Instituted October 21, 1885. Brevet Lieut Col. John P Nicholson, 1535 Chestnut Street Philadelphia. *Recorder-in-Chief*

Societies of the Union Army of 1861-65.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

President—Gen. Grenville M Dodge, Iowa. *Vice-Presidents*—Gen Smith D. Atkins, Major George H Richmond, Major R W McLaughry Gen. Theodore Jones Capt. J. A Campbell, Capt. H M Neil, Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, Capt. Wm Cadle Surgeon J. W Bond, Gen J H Stubbs Lieut. Ulysses S Grant III., Major F P Muhlenberg, Capt F. H Madgeburg, Capt. E. P Soper. *Corresponding Secretary*—Major W H Chamberlin Roxabell O *Treasurer*—Smith Hickenlooper, Cincinnati O *Recording Secretary*—Col Cornelius Cadle, Cincinnati, O The Society was organized at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865. The headquarters is at Cincinnati. Meeting for 1911 at Council Bluffs, Ia.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION.

President—H. L Deam *Secretary*—Byron W Bonney, 624 C Street, N E, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—James S Roy Organized at Washington D. C., August 1902. All who served in that army eligible to membership

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

President—Gen Gates P. Thurston, Nashville, Tenn *Corresponding Secretary*—Private O. A Somers, Kokomo, Ind. *Treasurer*—Major W. J. Colburn Chattanooga, Tenn *Recording Secretary*—Lieut. John E. Stivers, Chattanooga Tenn. *Historian*—Col. G. C Kniffin. *Executive Committee*—Gen. James Barnett, Chairman; Gen C. H Grosvenor, Gen Frank G. Smith, Capt H. S Chamberlain Capt J W Foley, Sergt. D M Steward, Gen. Smith D. Atkins, Col John Tweedale, officers of the Society, *ex-officio* The Society was organized in February, 1868, and its present membership is 350 The permanent meeting place is Chattanooga, Tenn., and its date Wednesday and Thursday of the mid-week of October of each year

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

President—Brig Gen. John T Lockman *Vice-Presidents*—Capt. Albert Clark, Capt. Albert Galway, Lieut. Geo C Rounds, Chas W. Boyce Sergeant Henry Lilly, Col. Andrew W Cowan, John Spence, Gen. Edward S. Greeley, Capt J B Greenhut Col. Samuel E. Pittman, Gen. Henry C Dwight, Gen Edward L Molineux Capt Stephen J Mulhall, Capt. Chas. W. Adams, Sergeant-Major A S Perham, Sergeant W. S. Besley, Capt R S Lacey, Gen. Henry E. Tremain, Lieut.-Col George H Patrick, Capt W A. Howe *Treasurer*—Charles A. Shaw. *Recording Secretary*—Gen. Horatio C King, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, N Y. The Society was organized in 1868. The present membership is over 1 800.

ASSOCIATION OF THE THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

President—Gen. E A Carr U S A., retired. *Treasurer*—Capt E. C Dougherty. *Secretary*—Fletcher White, Pension Office Washington D C. The Association was organized at Milwaukee August, 1889.

Medal of Honor Legion.

THE Legion is composed of officers and enlisted men of the United States army and navy who have been awarded medals of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action during any war in which the United States has been engaged. At the present time it has 458 such members.

Commander—Samuel B. Horne, Winsted, Ct. *Senior Vice-Commander*—Thos. R. Kerr, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Junior Vice-Commander*—Wm. D. Dickey, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Quartermaster*—Alexander A. Forman, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Chaplain*—Wm. H. Matthews, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Adjutant*—Wm. L. Hill, Portsmouth, N. H. *Judge-Advocate*—Morse Veale, Philadelphia, Pa. *Inspector*—Michael McKeever, Philadelphia, Pa. *Surgeon-in-Chief*—Wm. H. Raymond, Washington, D. C. *Historian*—J. Madison Drake, Elizabeth, N. J.

Naval Order of the United States.

THE Naval Order of the United States is composed of a General Commandery and Commanderies in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, California and Illinois, and in the District of Columbia. The General Commandery meets triennially on October 5, and the State Commanderies meet annually in the month of November The Massachusetts Commandery is the parent Commandery, and was organized at Boston on July 4, 1890. The General Commandery was established three years later, on June 19, 1893. The Companions of the Order are officers and the descendants of officers who served in the navy and marine corps in any war or in any battle in which the said naval forces of the United States have participated. The membership clause, as adopted at the triennial congress held at Boston, October 5, 1895, provides for two classes of members: First, veteran officers and their male descendants; and, second, enlisted men who have received the United States naval medal of honor for bravery in the face of the enemy.

General Commander—Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., Washington, D. C. *Vice-Commanders*—Rear-Admiral H. W. Lyon, U. S. N., Massachusetts; Rear-Admiral James H. Dayton, U. S. N., Illinois. *Assistant General Recorder*—Edward Trenchard, Babylon, N. Y. *General Registrar*—H. H. M. Richards (late U. S. N., Pennsylvania. *General Treasurer*—George De Forest Barton (late U. S. N.), New York. *General Historian*—Charles P. Welch, U. S. N., California. *General Chaplain*—George Williamson Smith, D. D. (late U. S. N.), New York. *General Judge-Advocate*—M. B. Field (late U. S. N.), New York.

Army and Navy Union.

National Commander—J. Edwin Browne, Baltimore, Md. *Senior Vice-National Commander*—J. E. B. Stuart, Newport News, Va. *Junior Vice-National Commander*—George R. Downs, Erie, Pa. *Adjutant-General*—Thomas H. Avery, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Judge Advocate-General*—R. McKinlay Power, New York. *Surgeon-General*—J. E. Hendricksen, Virginia. *National Chaplain*—Rev. John E. Cox, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Army and Navy Union was organized at Cincinnati and incorporated under the laws of Ohio in March, 1888. The national organization (called the National Corps) was organized in August, 1890. The Union admits to its ranks any man who possesses an honorable discharge from the United States service, either regular or volunteer army and navy or marine corps, whether said service was before, during, or since any war at home or abroad. There are twelve garrisons in Greater New York.

The Navy League of the United States.

THE Navy League of the United States was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on January 2, 1903, its declared object being "to acquire and spread before the citizens of the United States, through branch organizations and otherwise, information as to the condition of the Naval forces and equipment of the United States, and to awaken public interest and co-operation in all matters tending to aid, improve and develop their efficiency." It is strictly non-partisan. Men, women and children are eligible to membership. The button of the League is of silver gilt and blue enamel, with letters in white, and anchor of gold, and is worn by members. The membership fee is one dollar annually. The headquarters of the League is at 1808 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The General Officers are: *President*—Gen. Horace Porter. *Vice-President*—Truman H. Newberry. *Secretary*—Henry H. Ward. *Treasurer*—J. P. Morgan, Jr.—*Honorary Members*—President William Taft and Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer.

The American Continentals.

Commandant—Col. Henry D. Tyler. *Inspector-General*—Col. Philip Reade, U. S. A. *Historian*—Major L. G. Tyler. *Paymaster*—Capt. Albert J. Squier. *Commissary*—Capt. G. H. Warren. *Adjutant*—Capt. Louis H. Cornish. *Quartermaster*—Capt. Addison Allen.

The American Continentals is a uniformed patriotic corps composed of descendants of officers and soldiers of the War of the Revolution. The staff headquarters and office of the Adjutant are Room 61, Drexel Building, Wall and Broad Streets, New York.

Patriotic Order Sons of America.

National President—Fred W. Alexander, Oak Grove, Va.; *Vice-President*—Fred A. Pope, Somerville, N. J. *Secretary*—Charles H. Stees, 524 N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—O. B. Wetherhold, Reading, Pa. Place of meeting in 1911, Reading, Pa. Membership July 1, 1910, 186,000.

National Association of Naval Veterans.

Commodore Commanding—William G. McEwan, 2134 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *Fleet Captain*—S. C. Van Tassel, Yonkers, N. Y. *Fleet Commander and Chief of Staff*—Isaac D. Baker, Salem, Mass. *Fleet Lieutenant-Commander*—John H. Norman, W. Haven, Ct. *Fleet Lieutenant*—Martin C. Ford, Togus, Me. *Fleet Surgeon*—Henry J. Brewer, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. *Fleet Chaplain*—Alex S. McWilliams, Detroit, Mich. *Fleet Secretary and Paymaster*—Henry F McCollum, 40 Sheltes St., New Haven, Ct. Organized 1887. 5,000 members, 1,500 contributing members. 25 association, in all the principal cities of the United States.

Grand Army of the Republic.

Commander-in-Chief.....John E. Gilman, Boston, Mass.

Senior Vice-Commander..C. Burrows, Rutherford, N.J. | *Surgeon-General*.J. L. Smith, M.D., Chattaroy, Wash.

Junior Vice-Commander..Wm. James, Jackson'e, Fla. | *Chap.-in-Chief*.Rev. T. Harwood, Albuquerque, N.M.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Adjutant-Gen'l.....E. B. Stillings, Boston, Mass. | *Nat. Pat. Instructor*..J. S. Hoagland, N. Platte, Neb.

Quartermaster-Gen'l.Cola D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, N.Y. | *Senior Aide-de-Camp*...Wm. M. Olin, Boston, Mass.

Judge Advocate-Gen'l..T. S. Hopkins, Wash'ton, D. C. | *Ass't. Adjt.-Gen'l*.Wilfred A. Wetherbee, Boston, Mass.

Inspector-General...H. Z. Osborne, Los Angeles, Cal. | *Ass't. Quartermaster-Gen'l*.J. H. Holcomb, Phila., Pa.

The National Council of Administration has 44 members, each department having one member.

DEPARTMENTS. (44)	Department Commanders.		Assistant Adjutants-General.		Members.
Alabama	Henry M. Austin	Birmingham	Charles C. Chapin	Birmingham	110
Arizona	E. S. Godfrey	Phoenix	A. J. Sampson	Phoenix	113
Arkansas	J. M. McClintock	Duvalls Bluffs	George W. Clark	Little Rock	4,305
Cal. & Nevada	E. L. Hawk	Sacramento	Harrison Bennett	Sacramento	6,129
Col. & Wyo	W. W. Ferguson	Denver	T. J. Foote	Denver	2,457
Connecticut	Edson S. Bishop	Hartford	George S. Smith	Niantic	3,431
Delaware	George C. Morton	Wilmington	J. S. Litzenberg	Wilmington	527
Florida	J. O. Thompson	St. Petersburg	D. W Starkey	St. Petersburg	341
Georgia & S. Car.	S. C. Brown	Fitzgerald	M. S. Harrod	Fitzgerald	320
Idaho	Willard White	Boise	George Hoskins	Boise	552
Illinois	James A. Connelly	Springfield	Chas. A. Partridge	Chicago	17,184
Indiana	Alex. P. Asbury	Farmersburg	John R. Fesler	Indianapolis	13,386
Iowa	H. A. Dyer	Mason City	George A. Newman	Des Moines	10,256
Kansas	Nathan E. Harmon	Wichita	J. M. Miller	Topeka	10,470
Kentucky	S. D. Van Pelt	Danville	Le Vant Dodge	Berea	2,023
La. & Mississippi	E. K. Russ	New Orleans	Oscar Pilman	New Orleans	955
Maine	John W. Webster	Newport	William L. Ross	Pittsfield	4,875
Maryland	William J. Vannort	Baltimore	R. C. Sunstrom	Baltimore	1,858
Massachusetts	J. Willard Brown	Stoneham	I. H. De Wolfe	Boston	13,493
Michigan	Samuel J. Lawrence	Northville	Fayette Wyckoff	Lansing	9,854
Minnesota	Philip G. Woodward	Anoka	Orton S. Clark	St. Paul	4,734
Missouri	Robert N. Denham	St. Louis	Thomas B. Rodgers	St. Louis	6,761
Montana	Robert G. Huston	Butte	Jos. R. McCrakin	Butte	445
Nebraska	John F. Diener	Syracuse	L. M. Scothcon	Lincoln	4,540
New Hampshire	A. D. Scovell	Concord	Frank Battles	Concord	2,270
New Jersey	James Inglio, Jr.	Paterson	Geo. B. Stinson	Paterson	4,088
New Mexico	H. B. Steward	Albuquerque	J. G. Caldwell	Albuquerque	196
New York	De Witt C. Hurd	Utica	William S. Bull	Albany	23,414
North Dakota	Albert Roberts	Devils Lake	D. G. Duell	Devils Lake	337
Ohio	Henry A. Axline	Columbus	W. S. Matthews	Columbus	22,296
Oklahoma	B. N. Turk	Enid	T. H. Soward	Guthrie	2,273
Oregon	W. J. R. Beach	Forest Grove	C. A. Williams	Portland	1,957
Pennsylvania	L. W. Moore	Philadelphia	Charles A. Suydam	Philadelphia	21,263
Potomac	H. A. Johnson	Washington	O. H. Oldroyd	Washington	1,922
Rhode Island	Charles H. Ewer	Howard	Philip S. Chase	Providence	1,361
S. Dakota	N. H. Kingman	Selby	Geo. H. Hoffman	Selby	1,164
Texas	J. S. Dunlap	Dallas	W. F. Conner	Dallas	1,135
Tennessee	Ignaz Fanz	Knoxville	M. M. Harris	Knoxville	438
Utah	Thomas Lundy	Ogden	R. G. Sleater	Salt Lake City	329
Vermont	E. J. Foster	Waterbury	Edward Baker	Montpelier	2,466
Virginia & N. Car.	Charles H. Haber	Nat'l Sold. Home	F. M. Work	Nat. Sol. H'me	555
Wash. & Alaska	W. H. Wiscombe	Spokane	J. E. Stewart	Spokane	3,160
West Virginia	J. L. Caldwell	Huntington	G. W. Hutchinson	Huntington	1,128
Wisconsin	Frank A. Walsh	Fond du Lac	J. A. Watrous	Milwaukee	6,927
Total					213,901

The number of Grand Army posts December 31, 1909, was 6,035. Losses by death during the year ending June 30, 1910, were 5,323.

The first post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, November 20, 1866. The next Encampment will be at Rochester, N. Y., in 1911.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS AND COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

1866—Indianapolis.....*Stephen A. Hurlbut, Ill.
1868—Philadelphia ....*John A. Logan, Ill.
1869—Cincinnati .....*John A. Logan, Ill.
1870—Washington .....*John A. Logan, Ill.
1871—Boston .....*A. E. Burnside, Rhode Is.
1872—Cleveland.....*A. E. Burnside, Rhode Is.
1873—New Haven .....*Charles Devens, Jr., Mass.
1874—Harrisburg .....*Charles Devens, Jr., Mass.
1875—Chicago .....*John F. Hartranft, Pa.
1876—Philadelphia.....*John F. Hartranft, Pa.
1877—Providence .....*J. C. Robinson, New York.
1878—Springfield .....*J. C. Robinson, New York.
1879—Albany .....*William Earnshaw, Ohio.
1880—Dayton.....Louis Wagner, Pa.
1881—Indianapolis ....*George S. Merrill, Mass.
1882—Baltimore .....*Paul Van Der Voort, Neb.
1883—Denver .....Robert B. Beath, Pa.
1884—Minneapolis.....*John S. Kountz, Ohio.
1885—Portland, Me.....S. S. Burdette, D. C.
1886—San Francisco...*Lucius Fairchild, Wis.
1887—St. Louis.....*John P. Rea, Minn.
1888—Columbus.....William Warner, Mo.
1889—Milwaukee. ...*Russell A. Alger, Mich.
1890—Boston.....*Wheelock G. Veazey, Vt.
1891—Detroit.....*John Palmer, New York.
1892—Washington.....A. G. Weissert, Wis.
1893—Indianapolis.....*John G. B. Adams, Mass.
1894—Pittsburgh.....*Thos. G. Lawler, Ill.
1895—Louisville.....*Ivan N. Walker, Ind.
1896—St. Paul.....Thaddeus S. Clarkson, Neb.
1897—Buffalo.....*John P. S. Gobin, Pa.
1898—Cincinnati.....*James A. Sexton, Ill.
1898—Cincinnati.....† W. C. Johnson, Ohio.
1899—Philadelphia...*Albert D. Shaw, New York.
1900—Chicago.....Leo Rassieur, Mo.
1901—Cleveland .....Eli Torrance, Minn.
1902—Washington, D. C. Thos. J. Stewart, Pa.
1903—San Francisco....John C. Black, Ill.
1904—Boston.....* W. W. Blackmar, Mass.
1905—Boston.....† John R. King, D. C
1905—Denver.....James Tanner, New York.
1906—Minneapolis.....R. B. Brown, Ohio.
1907—Saratoga.....Charles G. Burton, Mo.
1908—Toledo.....Henry M. Nevius, N. J.
1909—Salt Lake City..Samuel R. Van Sant, Minn.
1910—Atlantic City.....John E. Gilman, Mass

*Deceased.. †After the death of the Commander-in-Chief the Senior Vice-Commander succeeded him

The Armed Strength of the World.

COMPILED from the latest available data. For the Army and Navy of the United States, see pages devoted thereto [Consult Index]

LAND FORCES OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE, AND OF JAPAN; ALSO OF THE SECONDARY STATES OF EUROPE, ASIA AND AMERICA.

COUNTRIES.	Peace Strength	Reserves*	Total War Strength.	Available for Duty Unorg †	COUNTRIES	Peace Strength.	Reserves*	Total War Strength	Available for Duty Unorg †
Germany	629 000	3 380 000	4,000,000	2 000,000	Switzerland	200,000*g*	54,000*g*	254 000	50 000
France	600 000*a*	1,500,000	2.100,000	1,000,000	Turkey	375,000	350,000	725,000	2,000,000
Russia	1.200 000	3,300.000	4,500,000	5,200 000	Greece	25,000	25 000	50 000	200,000
Austria-Hungary	387.000	1 413,000	1 800,000	1,600,000	China	90,000	100 000	190,000*h*	....
Italy	225.000	300,000	525 000	1 200 000	Mexico	26,600	58,000	84,600	1,000,000
Great Britain	257 000*b*	543,000*c*	800 000	1.700 000	Brazil	28 000	25,000*i*	53,000	1 000,000
Japan	450 000	1 050 000	1.000,000	1 300,000	Argentina	17 000	223,000*i*	240,000	500,000
Spain	80 000	420.000	500 000	780,000	Chile	15,000	132,000*i*	147,000	250,000
Belgium	40.000	125.000	165,000	350,000	Peru	4.000	46,00[illegible]	50.000	75,000
Netherlands	34 000*d*	68,000	102,000	200,000	Venezuela	5,600	75,000	80,600	300,000
Denmark	13,000	57 000	70,000	125,000	Bolivia	3,000	50,000*i*	53,000	125,000
Sweden	28,000	300,000	328,000	200,000	Colombia	5 000	45,000*i*	50,000	200,000
Norway	18,000	95,000	113 000	100 000	Guatemala	7,000	50,000*i*	57,000	50,000
Portugal	30,000*f*	90,000	120,000	200,000	Ecuador	4,300	40,000*i*	44 300	50,000
Bulgaria	52,500	297 500	350,000	100 000	Salvador	3,000	18,000*i*	21,000	40,000
Servia	33,000	140,000	175,000	90,000	Nicaragua	3,000	27,000*i*	30,000	20,000
Roumania	70,000	250,000	320,000	175,000	Uruguay	4,000	36,000*i*	40,000	40,000
					Haiti	6,000	....	6,000	60,000

*Except as to some of the principal and a few of the minor States, it is doubtful whether the numbers given of the reserves or auxiliary forces could be mobilized and made effective within a considerable period of time. †These figures are based on estimated male population of military age, deducting "total war strength." In some States, al men of military age are enrolled in national militia and are partly trained. *a* Exclusive of Colonial troops. *b* Including regular forces at home, in the Colonies, and 76 000 men in India and excluding the native Indian army of 160,000 *c* Includes army reserves and territorial force. *d* Exclusive of Colonial army of 36 000. *f* Exclusive of troops in Colonies. *g* Trained National militia. *h* National and organized provincial troops; Army being reorganized. *i* National guard.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

POWERS.	Modern Battleships.	Older Battleships.	First Class Cruisers	Second Class Cruisers.	Third Class Cruisers.	Gunboats.	Monitors.	Destroyers.	Torpedo Boats.	Submarines.	Personnel. Officers and Men.
Great Britain	39	23	53	34	34	..	..	153	116	84	*126,272
United States	24	9	15	3	14	21	10	40	33	35	**51.296
Germany	28	9	13	6	32	47	..	116	70	14	†35,500
Japan	11	4	13	4	13	6	..	58	48	14	‡10,000
France	13	10	15	12	21	14	..	87	150	88	30,599
Italy	7	5	7	3	13	13	..	33	75	19	29,941
Austria-Hungary	9	3	8	5	..	4	..	9	18	..	12 899
Russia	11	6	6	..	2	8	..	87	74	37	60,000
Sweden	5	7	1	..	..	5	11	6	51	10	4,000
Norway	4	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	29	..	1.130
Denmark	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	13	..	4,000
Netherlands	9	..	7	..	..	1	1	..	50	1	8.572
Spain	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	5,000
Portugal	..	..	6	..	..	19	..	2	4	2	6,000
Greece	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	..	12	..	4,000
Turkey	..	5	1	2	2	2	..	4	8	..	30,800
Argentina	3	1	5	2	2	2	..	4	8	..	5,000
Brazil	3	1	1	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	8,000
Chile	2	1	1	3	1	2	..	6	14	..	8,000
China	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siam	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,110
Mexico	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	1,160

*Naval Reserve seamen, 23,000. †Reserve of 110,000 men. ‡Reserve of 114,000 men. **Naval militia, 6,301 men.

THE MARINE CORPS.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps is responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for the general efficiency and discipline of the corps; makes such distribution of officers and men for duty at the several shore stations as shall appear to him to be most advantageous for the interest of the service, furnishes guards for vessels of the Navy, according to the standard scale of allowance, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, issues orders for the movement of officers and troops, and such other orders and instructions for their guidance as may be necessary and has charge and exercises general supervision and control of the recruiting service of the corps and of the necessary expenses thereof, including the establishment of recruiting offices.

Principal Battleships of Naval Powers.

(Compiled from the latest authentic sources of official information. Only the principal and more modern battleships are given. Most of the principal powers possess powerful armored cruisers equal to or in greater number than battleships, and in addition many vessels of smaller and older types.)

Following Great Britain, the first naval power, the United States now ranks second, Germany third, France fourth, Japan fifth, Russia sixth, Italy seventh and Austria eighth.

When the ships now building are completed the United States becomes third, losing place to Germany which becomes second.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament Guns	Armament Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Complement.
Conqueror (1)	22 500	27	27.000	1910	....	....	.....	..	..	..
Monarch (1)	22 500	27	27,000	1910	....	....	.....	..	..	..
Orion (1)	22 500	27	27 000	1910	....	....	.....	..	..	..
Thunderer (1)	22.500	27	27,000	1910	....	....	.....	..	..	..
Colossus (1)	20.000	27	25.000	1909	....	....	10 12-in., 16 4-in.	3	21	..
Hercules (1)	20.000	27	25,000	1909	....	....	" "	3	21	..
Neptune (1)	20,000	27	25,000	1909	....	....	" "	3	21	...
Collingwood	19 250	..	24.500	1908	1910	....	10 12 in., 50 cal., 20 4-in.	3	21	900
St. Vincent	19.250	..	24.500	1907	1910	$8,527,428	10 12-in., 50 cal., 20 4-in.	3	21	755
Vanguard	19,250	..	24.500	1908	1910	8 813,815	.....	3	22	724
Bellerophon	18,600	29	23.000	1906	1909	8,579 562	10 12-in., 16 4-in.	5	21	800
Téméraire	18,600	29	23.000	1907	1909	8,069.767	" "	5	21	800
Superb	18.600	29	23 000	1907	1909	8,572.621	" "	5	21	800
Dreadnought	17,900	31	23.000	1905	1906	9.065,500	10 12-in., 27 12-pdr.	5	21	800
Lord Nelson	16 600	27	20,000	1904	1907	8 040,410	4 12 in., 10 9-in., 15 12-pdr., 16 3-pdr., 6 Pompoms, 2 M.	5	18	865
Agamemnon	16.600	27	20 000	1904	1907	8,025,325	" "	5	18	865
King Edward VII	16,350	27	18.000	1902	1905	7,366,225	4 12 in., 4 9 in., 10 6-in., 12 12-pdr., 14 3-pdr., 2 Max.	5	18	777
Commonwealth	16,350	27	18,538	1902	1905	6,962,055	4 12-in., 4 9-in., 10 6 in., 14 12-pdr., 17 3-pdr.	4	18	777
Dominion	16.350	27	18 438	1902	1905	6,828,950	" "	4	18	777
Hindustan	16 350	27	18.521	1902	1905	7.272 630	" "	4	19	777
New Zealand	16.350	27	18 440	1903	1905	7.121.875	" "	4	19	777
Africa	16 350	27	18.698	1901	1906	7,307,145	" "	4	19	777
Britannia	16 350	27	18 698	1901	1906	7,253.785	" "	4	19	777
Hibernia	16.350	27	18 698	1901	1906	7,224.140	" "	4	19	777
Queen	15 000	29	15.000	1901	1904	5,274,995	4 12 in., 12 6 in., 18 12-pdr., 6 3 pdr.	4	18	900
Prince of Wales	15 000	29	15 000	1901	1904	5.570,395	" "	4	18	900
Hood	14.150	28	13.000	..	1893	5,162,045	4 13-in., 10 6 in., 10 6-pdr., 12 3 pdr.	3	17	730
Formidable	15 000	27	15 000	1898	1901	5.113,525	4 12 in., 12 6 in., 18 12 pdr., 8 3 pdr.	4	18	750
Irresistible	15.000	27	15,000	1898	1902	5 240 680	" "	4	18	750
Implacable	15 000	27	15 000	1898	1902	4 945 580	" "	4	18	750
London	15 000	29	15 345	1898	1902	5,189 975	4 12-in., 12 6 in., 16 12 pdr., 8 3-pdr.	4	18	755
Venerable	15,000	29	15.345	1899	1902	5 463 765	" "	4	18	755
Bulwark	15,800	29	15.345	1899	1902	4 889.230	" "	4	18	755
Magnificent	14 900	28	12 000	1893	1895	4,543,945	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 16 12-pdr., 12 3-pdr.	5	17	757
Majestic	14.900	28	12,000	1894	1895	4,581,910	" "	5	17	757
Prince George	14 900	28	12 000	1894	1896	4,477.520	" "	5	17	757
Victorious	14 900	28	12 000	1894	1897	4,426 060	" "	5	17	757
Cæsar	14 900	28	12 000	1895	1898	3,540,848	" "	5	17	757
Hannibal	14 900	28	12.000	1894	1897	4,533.995	" "	5	17	757
Illustrious	14 900	28	12 000	1895	1898	4 472 925	" "	5	17	757
Jupiter	14 900	28	12 000	1894	1897	4 510.055	" "	5	17	757
Mars	14,900	28	12,000	1894	1897	4 512 010	" "	5	17	757
Royal Sovereign	14 150	28	13,312	1899	1902	4 195,680	4 13 in., 10 6 in., 16 6-pdr., 12 3-pdr.	3	17	712
Ramillies	14 150	28	13,312	1889	1893	4 513 000	" "	3	17	730
Empress of India	14 150	28	13,312	1890	1893	4 231 605	" "	3	17	730
Resolution	14 150	28	13 312	1891	1893	4,377 610	" "	3	17	730
Royal Oak	14 150	28	13 312	1892	1894	4 496 360	" "	3	17	730
Repulse	14 150	28	13,312	1889	1904	3 405 896	" "	3	17	730
Revenge	14,150	28	13,312	1889	1895	4 380.505	" "	3	17	730
Albemarle	14 000	27	18,296	1900	1903	5,049 175	4 12-in., 12 6 in., 12 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr.	4	18	750
Cornwallis	14 000	27	18.296	1899	1904	5.115 735	" "	4	18	750
Duncan	14 000	27	18.296	1899	1903	5 115 735	" "	4	18	750
Exmouth	14.000	27	18.296	1899	1903	5 162 045	" "	4	18	750
Russell	14 000	27	18 296	1899	1903	5 189.975	" "	4	18	750
Canopus	12 950	26	13 500	1897	1900	3,466 064	4 12 in., 12 6 in., 12 12-pdr., 8 3-pdr.	4	18	700

GREAT BRITAIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Armament. Torpedo Tubes.	Speed. Knots.	Complement.
Ocean	12 950	26	13 500	1897	1900	$3,635 102	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 12 12-pdr., 8 3 pdr.	4	18	700
Goliath	12 950	26	13 500	1897	1900	3 364 054	"	4	18	700
Glory	12 950	26	13 500	1896	1901	3 364 056	"	4	18	700
Albion	12 950	26	13 500	1896	1902	3 434 980	"	4	18	700
Vengeance	12 950	26	13 500	1897	1901	3 354 668	"	4	18	700
Swiftsure	11 800	25	12,500	1902	1904	4 225 180	4 10-in., 14 7-in., 14 14-pdr., 12 12-pdr., 12 6-pdr.	2	19	700
Triumph	11 800	25	12 500	1902	1904	4 227 395	"	2	19	700
Barfleur (2)	10 500	26	13,163	1890	1894	2,913 025	4 10-in., 10 6 in., 29-pdr., 8 6-pdr., 9 3-pdr., 12 6-pdr.	3	18	625
Centurion (2)	10,500	26	13,163	1891	1893	2,965,220	"	3	18	625

GERMANY.

Helgoland (1)	22,000	27	28 000	1908	1910	....	12 12-in., 14 5-in., 20 4-in.	6	20	950
Ostfriesland (1)	22.000	27	28.000	1908	1910	....	"	6	20	950
Thüringen (1)	22.000	27	28 000	1908	1910	....	"	6	20	950
Ersatz Hildebrand (1)	22 000	26	28.000	1907	1910	....	12 12-in.	6	19	860
Ersatz Heimdall (1)	22.000	26	28.000	1907	1910	....	"	6	19	860
Ersatz Beowulf (1)	22 000	26	28 000	1907	1910	....	"	6	19	860
Ersatz-Oldenburg (1)	22,000	26	28.000	1907	1910	....	"	6	19	860
Ersatz-Frithjof (1)	22 000	26	28,000	1907	1910	....	"	6	19	860
Posen	18 200	26	25 000	1907	1908	$10 125.000	12 11-in., 20 4.1-in.	6	19	860
Rheinland	18 200	26	25.000	1907	1908	10.125 000	12 11 in., 20 4 1-in.	6	19	860
Westfalen	18 200	26	25 000	1907	1909	9 125, 000	10 11 in., 50 cal., 20 4.1 in.	6	19	860
Nassau	18,200	26	25,000	1907	1909	9.125,000	10 11-in., 50 cal., 20 4.1-in.	6	19	860
Deutschland	13,040	25	16,939	1903	1906	6 070 000	4 11-in., 14 6-in., 20 24-pdr., 4 1-pdr.	6	18	729
Hannover	13 040	25	22 492	1904	1907	6 070, 000	"	6	18	729
Schleswig Holstein	13 040	25	16.000	1904	1908	6.070.000	"	6	18	729
Pommern	13.040	25	16,000	1904	1907	6.070.000	"	6	18	729
Schlesien	13,040	25	16,000	1904	1908	6.070 000	"	6	18	729
Braunschweig	12,997	25	16.000	1901	1904	5,787.500	4-11 in. 14 6-in. 20 24-pdrs., 12 1-pdr., 8 M	6	18	691
Hessen	12 997	25	16.000	1902	1905	5 787.500	"	6	18	691
Elsass	12,997	25	16.000	1901	1904	5,787,500	"	6	18	691
Preussen	12.997	25	16.000	1902	1905	5,787,500	"	6	18	691
Lothringen	12 997	25	16.000	1902	1906	5 787.500	"	6	18	691
Wittelsbach	11.643	25	14,000	1898	1902	5.500,000	4 9-in., 18 6-in., 12 15-pdr., 12 1-pdr., 8 M.	6	18	650
Wettin	11.643	25	14,000	1899	1902	5.500.000	"	6	18	650
Zahringen	11.643	25	14,000	1899	1902	5.500.000	"	6	18	650
Schwaben	11,643	25	14,000	1900	1903	5,500.000	"	6	18	650
Mecklenburg	11,643	25	14 000	1900	1903	5 500 000	"	6	18	650
Kaiser Frederick III.	10 974	25	13.000	1895	1898	4 812.500	"	6	18	660
K. Wilhelm der Grosse	10,974	25	13.000	1898	1901	4 812.500	"	6	18	660
K. Wilhelm II.	10.974	25	13.000	1896	1900	4.812.500	"	6	18	660
K Karl der Grosse	10 974	25	13,000	1898	1901	4 812.500	"	6	18	660
K. Barbarossa	10,974	25	13,000	1898	1901	4,812,500	"	6	18	660
Brandenburg	9,874	25	10.000	1890	1894	3,720,000	6 11 in., 8 4-in., 8 15-pdr., 12 1-pdr., 4 M.	3	17	568
Weissenburg	9,874	26	10 000	1890	1894	3 720,000	"	3	17	568
Worth	9,874	26	10,000	1890	1894	3,720,000	"	3	17	568
Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm	9,874	26	10,000	1890	1894	3,720.000	"	3	17	568
COAST SERV B SHIPS.										
Siegfried '11)	4,150	18	5 100	(8)	(9)	(10)	3 9-in., 10 15-pdr., 6 1 pdr.	4	15	297
Hildebrand (11)	4 150	18	5,100	(8)	(9)	(10)	"	4	15	297
Beowulf (11)	4,150	18	5,100	(8)	(9)	(10)	3 9 in., 10 15-pdr., 6 1 pdr.	4	15	297
Hagen (11)	4,150	18	5 100	(8)	(9)	(10)	"	4	15	297
Frithjof (11)	4 150	18	5,100	(8)	(9)	(10)	"	4	15	297
Odin	4 150	18	5.100	(8)	(9)	(10)	"	4	15	297
Heimdal(11).	4 150	18	5.100	(8)	(9)	(10)	"	4	15	297
Aegir	4,150	18	5,100	(8)	(9)	(10)	"	4	15	297

JAPAN.

Kawachi (1)	20 800	28	26.5 0	1906	1911	....	12 12-in., 10 6 in., 12 4-in.	5	20	....
Setsu (1)	20,800	28	26 500	1907	1911	....	"	5	20	....
Satsuma	19 350	27	18,000	1906	1908	....	4 12 in., 12 10-in., 12 6 in.	5	20	..
Aki	19.800	27	18,000	1905	1908	....	"	5	20	..
Kashima	16.400	27	17,280	1904	1906	....	4 12 in., 4 10-in., 12 6-in., 12 12-pdr., 3 3-pdr.	5	18	864

JAPAN—*Continued.*

Name	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament Guns.	Torpedo Tubes	Speed. Knots.	Complement.
Katori	15,950	27	18,500	1904	1906	.. ..	4 12 in , 4 10 in . 12 6 in.. 12 12 pdr , 3 3 pdr	5	18	864
Mikasa	15,200	27	16,431	1899	1902	....	4 12 in , 14 6 in . 20 12 pdr.. 8 3 pdr.. 4 2 pdr	4	18	756
Shikishima	14,850	26	16 355	1897	1900	....		5	18	741
Asahi	15,800	28	15.000	1897	1901	....	4 12 in , 14 6 in., 20 12 pdr . 8 3 pdr . 4 2½ pdr	5	18	741
Iwami (3)	13,566	26	16,000	1900	1904	....	4 12 in., 6 8 in., 20 12 pdr , 20 3 pdr. 8 1 pdr	4	18	750
Hizen (3)	12,700	25	16,000	1898	1902	$5 000 000	4 12 in., 12 6 in.. 20 3 pdr.. 6 1 pdr	4	18	750
Suo (3)	12,674	26	14 500	1898	1902	5 000 000	4 10 in., 11 6 in., 20 12 pdr..	4	19	732
Sagami (3)	12,674	26	14.500	1895	1901	5,000.000	" "	4	19	732
Fuji	12,320	26	14,000	1894	1897	5,500,000	4 12 in., 10 6 in., 20 3 pdr., 4 4½ pdr	5	18	600
Tango (3)	10,900	26	11.255	1892	1898	5,500,000	4 12 in., 12 6 in., 16 3 pdr.	4	16	700

FRANCE.

No. 1 (1)	23,082	30	28.000	1910	..	$12,424,800	12 12-in , 22 5-in., 8 3 pdr	4	20	.
No. 2 (1)	23,082	30	28,000	1910	...	12 424 800		4	20	.
Danton (1)	17,710	27	22,500	1906	1910	8.006 120	4 12-in.. 12 9-in.. 16 12-pdr.. 8 3-pdr., 2 1 pdr	2	19	681
Mirabeau (1)	17.710	27	22,500	1906	1910	9.016,120	" "	2	19	681
Diderot (1)	17,710	27	22.500	1907	1911	10.004,120	" "	2	19	681
Condorcet (1)	17.710	27	22,500	1907	1911	10.004.120	" "	2	19	681
Vergniaud (1)	17.710	27	22.500	1907	1912	10.004.120	" "	2	19	681
Voltaire (1)	17.710	27	22,500	1907	1912	10 004.120	" "	2	19	681
Démocratie	14,635	28	19.190	1903	1907	4,892,720	4 12 in . 10 7 in., 13 9 pdr., 10 3 pdr.	2	18	793
Justice	14,635	28	18.548	1903	1907	8.351,925	" "	2	18	793
Liberté	14,635	28	20,565	1903	1907	8 262.180	" "	2	18	793
Verité (G)	14,635	28	20,433	1903	1908	8 307,055	" "	2	18	793
Republique	14,635	28	19 626	1901	1906	7.615,680	4 12 in . 18 6 in.. 26 3-pdr , 21 pdr....	2	19	793
Patrie	14,635	28	17.859	1902	1906	8.374.350	" "	2	19	793
Suffren	12,527	28	16,500	1899	1903	5,977.820	4 12-in. . 10 6 in 8 3-in , 20 1 8-in.	2	18	615
Charlemagne	11.108	28	14.500	1894	1899	5,482.160	4 12-in , 10 5-in. . 8 4-in., 20 3 pdr....	2	18	631
St Louis	11.105	28	14,500	1895	1900	5,404,985	" "	2	18	632
Gaulois	11 105	28	14 500	1896	1899	5 469,625	" "	2	18	632
Bouvet	12.007	28	14.000	1893	1898	5 503.850	2 12-in , 2 10 in. 8 5-in.....	2	18	621
Massena	11 735	27	13 500	1892	1898	5.502.000	" "	2	17	642
Charles Martel	11.693	28	14.906	1891	1896	5 464.150	" "	2	18	632
Carnot	11.954	27	16 300	1891	1896	5.350 440	" "	2	17	625
Jauréguiberry	11 637	28	15 800	1891	1896	5 347 680	" "	2	18	625
Brennus	11 190	26	14 000	1889	1895	4 958 835	3 13-in. 10 6-in . 4 9-pdr., 14 3 pdr..	6	17	696
Henri IV	8.807	23	11.500	1897	1903	4,006 240	2 10 in , 7 5-in.	2	17	464
Bouvines	6 691	23	8.400	1890	1894	2.973.200	2 12-in. 8 4 in.....	2	16	323
Tréhouart	6,671	23	8 500	1890	1896	2.965.500	" "	2	16	323
Jemmappes	6.474	22	9.250	1889	1895	2.625.000	2 13-in. 4 4 in.....	2	16	334
Valmy	6.474	23	8 954	1889	1895	2.894,785	" "	2	16	297
Furieux (2)	5 925	22	5,033	1883	1905	1.323,200	2 9 in , 4 9 pdr.. 8 3-pdr	2	14	248
Indomptable (2)	7 105	23	6,605	1883	1903	....	2 10 in. 6 4 in., 10 3 pdr	2	14	332
Caiman (2)	7 050	25	6,000	1885	1903	....	" "	2	14	332
Requin (2)	7.078	25	7.000	1885	1903	....	" "	2	14	332

ITALY.

Conte di Cavour (1)	21 500		30.000	1910	...	...	13 12-in., 18 4-in , 16 12-pdr	3	23	..
Dante Alighieri (1).	21 500	..	30.000	1910	..	..		3	23	.
Vittorio Emanuele	12.425	27	20 000	1901	1907	$5 600 000	2 12-in., 12 8 in., 12 3 in., 12 1 8 in. .	2	22	715
Regina Elena	12,425	27	20 000	1901	1907	5 600.000	" "	2	22	715
Napoli	12.425	27	20 000	1903	1908	5,600 000	" "	2	22	715
Roma	12.425	27	20 000	1903	1908	5.600 000	" "	2	22	715
Benedetto Brin	13 214	27	20,400	1898	1904	5 750 000	4 12-in . 4 8-in. . 12 6 in., 16 12-pdr.. 8 6 pdr, ...	4	19	811

ITALY—*Continued.*

Name.	Displacement. Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse-Power	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost	Armament. Guns.	Torpedo Tubes.	Speed Knots	Complement
Regina Margherita	13.214	27	20,664	1898	1904	$5 750 000	4 12-in 4 8-in., 12 6-in. 16 12-pdr 8 6-pdr	4	18	811
Ammiraglio di St. Bon.	9,645	24	13.500	1897	1901	3,500,000	4 10-in., 8 6-in., 8 4-in., 6 6-pdr	4	16	548
Emanuele Filiberto	9.645	24	13,500	1897	1902	3.500,000	4 10-in., 8 6-in., 8 4-in., 6 12-pdr., 6 3-pdr.	4	16	536
Varese	7 400	25	13,500	1898	1901	3.000,000	1 10-in 2 8-in., 14 6-in.	4	20	517
Giuseppe Garibaldi	7.294	24	14.713	1898	1901	3.000,000	"	4	20	517
Francesco Ferrusio	7,400	24	13 500	1899	1904	3,000,000	"	4	20	517
San Giorgo (1)	9,830	25	20 000	1904	1909	....	4 10-in 8 8-in., 16 12-pdr 8 3-pdr		24	550
San Marco (1)	9.830	25	20,000	1905	1910		"		24	550

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Erzherzog Karl	10,433	25	18,130	1901	1905	$3,650,000	4 9-in., 12 7 in., 14 12-pdr	2	19	700
" Friedrich	10.433	28	18 000	1902	1906	3 650 000	"	2	19	700
" Ferd nd Max	10.433	25	18 000	1903	1907	3 650 000	"	2	19	700
Habsburg	8 208	24	15.000	1899	1903	2,504.000	12 6-in., 3 9-in., 10 12-pdr	2	18	638
Arpad	8,208	24	15,000	1899	1903	2,640,000	"	2	18	638
Babenburg	8 208	24	15 000	1900	1904	2,640,000	"	2	18	638
Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand (1)	14,226	26	20,000	1908	.. .	....	4 12-in., 8 9-in., 20 4-in	2	20	816
Radetzky (1)	14,500	26	20 000	1909	...	...	"	2	20	816
Zrinyi (1)	14 500	26	20.000	1910	....	...	"	2	20	816
Wien	5 550	21	8,480	1893	1896	1,980,000	4 9-in . 6 6-in., 14 3-pdr	4	16	450
Monarch	5.550	21	8,900	1893	1896	2,000,000	"	4	16	450
Budapest	5,462	21	9.185	1893	1896	2.000.000	"	4	16	450

RUSSIA.

Gangut (1)	23.000	27	42,000	1910	....	....	12 12-in., 16 4-in, 4 3 pdr	4	23	..
Petropavlovsk (1)	23,000	27	42 000	1910	...	...	"	4	23	.
Pottava (1)	23,000	27	42,000	1910	....	....	"	4	23	.
Sevastopol (1)	23.000	27	42 000	1910	...	...	"	4	23	..
Imperator Pavel	17,400	28	17,600	1903	1909	$6 000,000	4 12-in., 14 8-in., 20 4-in	5	18	933
Andrei Pervozvannyi	17,200	28	17,600	1903	1909	6 000 000	"	5	18	933
Slava	13 516	26	16,500	1902	1905	7 500 000	4 12-in 12 6 in 20 12-pdr., 20 3 pdr	4	18	750
Tsessarevitch	12,912	27	16,300	1899	1904	6 000,000	4 12-in 12 6 in 20 12 pdr. 2 9 pdr. 20 3 pdr.	4	18	732
Pantelimon	12,480	27	10,600	1898	1902	5,000,000	4 12 in., 16 6 in., 14 3 in.	5	17	636
Ievstafi	12,733	27	10,600	1905	1909	....	4 12-in , 16 6-in., 14 3 in	5	16	731
Zlatoust	12,733	27	10,600	1905	1909	...		5	16	731
Tria Sviatitelia	13,318	27	10 600	1893	1896	6,000,000	4 12-in . 8 6-in., 4 4 in	6	18	582
Rostislav	8.880	24	8,500	1896	1899	4,250,000	4 10-in. 8 5-in.,	6	16	624
Georgi Pobiedoncsetz	10.280	26	10,600	1892	1896	2 155,000	6 12 in , 7 6-in.	7	16	500
Sinope	10,180	27	13.000	1887	1890	4 500,000		7	16	325

SWEDEN.

Oscar II	4,275	16	8,500	1905	1907	....	2 8-in , 8 6-in., 10 6 pdr.	2	18	326
Aeran	3,650	16	6,500	1901	1902	....	2 8-in., 6 6-in., 10 3-pdr., 2 1 pdr.	2	17	250
Wasa	3 650	16	6.500	1893	1901	....	"	2	17	250
Tapperheten	3.650	16	6.500	1901	1904	...	"	2	17	250
Dristigheten	3,500	16	5,570	1900	1901	....	2 8-in., 6 6-in., 10 6-pdr., 2 1-pdr.	2	16	250

NORWAY.

Norge	3,847	16	4.500	1898	1901	$1,750,000	2 8-in , 6 6-in , 8 12-pdr.	2	17	250
Eidsvold	3 847	16	4.500	1898	1901	1,750,000	"	2	17	250
Harald Haarfagre	3,556	16	3,700	1896	1898	1.500,000	2 8-in. 6 4-in , 6 12-pdr , 6 1 pdr	2	17	220
Tordenskjold	3,556	16	3,700	1897	1899	1 500,000	"	2	17	220

DENMARK.

Name.	Displacement Tons.	Draught. Feet.	Indicated Horse Power.	Keel Laid.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	Armament. Guns.	Armament. Torpedo Tubes.	Speed Knots	Complement.
Herluf Trolle	3.415	16	4 200	1896	1901	....	2 9-in . 1 6 in . 10 6 pdr	3	16	250
Olfert Fischer	3.415	16	4.200	1896	1901	....	" "	3	16	250
Peder Skram (1)	3.543	16	4.200	..	..	....	" "	3	16	250
Skjold	2 115	17	2 200	1893	1899	....	1 9 in . . 3 4-in . . 4 3 pdr . . 2 1 pdr	4	13	210
Iver Hvitfeldt	3,208	.	5 100	1886	1889	$1.000,000	2 10-in . 10 6 pdr . 2 Mach	4	15	298

THE NETHERLANDS.

Tromp	5.300	18	6.000	1904	1906	$1,737.500	2 9 in . 4 6 in . 10 12 pdr	3	16	344
Koningin Regentes	5.014	18	7.290	1898	1902	1,737.500	2 9-in . . 4 6-in . 8 12-pdr	3	16	444
De Ruyter	5,014	18	6.377	1900	1904	1,737,500	" "	3	16	444
Hertog Hendrik	5.014	18	6 000	1899	1903	1,737,500	" "	3	16	444
Jacob van Heemskerck (1)	5 211	21	6,000	1908	..	1.700,000	2 9 in., 6 6 in . 6 12-pdr	2	17	441

SPAIN.

Alfonzo (1)	15,460	25	15.300	1910	..	....	8 12-in 20 4 in . 2 3-pdr	..	19	700
Espana (1)	15,460	25	15 300	1910	..	....	" "	..	19	700
Jaime I (1)	15,460	25	15,300	1910	..	....	" "	..	19	700
Pelayo	9,744	25	9 000	1887	1890	....	2 12-in , 2 11 in , 9 5-in . 12 2-pdr . 9 1-pdr , 1 M	7	16	600

PORTUGAL.

Vasco da Gama	2.972	18	6,000	1875	1902	$660,000	2 8 in , 1 6-in , 1 12 pdr , 6 3-pdr	2	15	218

TURKEY.

Messoudieh	9,120	25	11.000	1874	1876	....	2 9-in., 12 6 in . 14 12-pdr . 10 6 pdr . 2 3-pdr , 2 field	..	17	600
Assar-I-Tewfik	4,613	25	3.560	1903	1907	....	3 6 in , 7 4-in . 6 6-pdr	..	13	400

CREECE.

Hydra	4 808	23	7.000	1889	1891	....	3 10 in , 5 6 in . 1 4-in . 8 9 pdr , 4 3-pdr , 12 1-pdr	3	17	400
Spetsai	4,808	23	7,000	1889	1891	....	" "	3	17	400
Psara	4,808	23	7.000	1890	1892	....	" "	3	17	400

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Moreno (1)	28.000	27	39,500	1910	...	....	12 12-in , 12 6 in., 16 4-in.	2	20	900
Rivadavia (1)	28,000	27	39 500	1910			" "	2	20	900
Independencia	2,336	13	3 000	1891	1893	$880,000	2 9-in., 4 4-in . 4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr	2	14	225
Libertad	2,336	13	3.000	1890	1892	880 000	2 9 in., 4 4-in., 4 3-pdr., 2 1-pdr	2	14	225
Almirante Brown (2)	4,267	22	4,500	1880	1897	....	10 6 in., 4 4-in., 8 3-pdr	2	14	350

BRAZIL.

Minas Geraes	18 000	25	27.212	1907	1910	....	12 12-in , 22 4-in..	4	21	900
Sao Paulo	18,000	25	24,500	1907	1910	....	" "	4	21	900
Rio de Janeiro (1)	18 000	25	24,500	1907	1911		" "	4	21	900
Riachuelo	5,700	19	7,000	1883	1895	$1.825.000	4 9-in , 6 4-in . . 6 3 pdr . 15 M	5	16	390
Marshal Deodoro	3 112	13	3,400	1896	1901	....	2 9 in., 4 4-in., 2 12-pdr., 4 6-pdr	2	14	200
Marshal Floriano	3.112	13	3.400	1896	1901	....	" "	2	14	200

CHILE.

Capitão Prat	5,981	22	12,000	1888	1893	1,955,000	4 9-in., 8 4-in . 6 6-pdr , 4 3 pdr., 10 1 pdr., 5 Max	4	18	485

NOTES—1 Building. 2. Reconstructed. 3. Formerly of the Russian navy and after capture renamed. 8. Keels laid from 1888 to 1892. 9 Completed from 1899 to 1903. 10. Cost from $850,000 to $1,167,500. 11. Early Siegfried class.

UNITED STATES.

For a full statement of the battleships of United States Navy see Index.

Statistics of the Countries of the World.

Countries.	Population	Sq. Miles	Capitals.
ina	433 553 030	4,277,110	Peking
itish Empire*	396 294 752	11 467,294	London
ssian Empire	160 095 200	8,647 657	St. Petersburg
nited States†	93,471 648	3 616 484	Washington.
nited States and Islands‡	103,992 757	3 756 884	Washington.
Philippines	7 635 426	122 000	Manila.
Porto Rico	953,243	3 606	San Juan.
Hawai	154 001	6,449	Honolulu
Tutuila, Samos	5,800	54	.....
Guam	9,471	200	.....
rance and Colonies	92,531 325	4,296 130	Paris.
France	38 961,945	207 054	Paris.
Colonies	53 412,340	4 089,076	.....
Algeria	4,739,566	184 474	Algiers.
Senegal, etc	4 523 000	806 000	St Louis.
Tunis	1,900 000	51,000	Tunis.
Cayenne	32 908	30,500	Cayenne.
Cambodia	1 500,000	37 400	Saigon.
Cochin-China	2,968 529	22 000	.....
Tonquin	9,000 000	46 400	Hanoi.
New Caledonia	51 514	7,650	Noumea.
Tahiti	10 200	600	.....
Sahara	2,550 000	1,541,000	.....
Madagascar	2,305 000	227,000	Antananarivo
German Empire, in Europe	63,886 000	208,830	Berlin.
Prussia	37,293,324	134,603	Berlin.
Bavaria	6,524,379	29,282	Munich.
Saxony	4,508,601	5 787	Dresden.
Württemberg	2,302 179	7,528	Stuttgart.
Baden	2 010 728	5,821	Karlsruhe.
Alsace-Lorraine	1,814,564	5 600	Strasburg.
Hesse	1,209,175	2,965	Darmstadt.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	625,045	5,135	Schwerin.
Hamburg	874,878	158	.....
Brunswick	485,958	1,424	Brunswick.
Oldenburg	438,856	2,479	Oldenburg.
Saxe-Weimar	388,095	1,388	Weimar.
Anhalt	328,029	906	Dessau.
Saxe-Meiningen	268,916	953	Meiningen.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	242,432	755	Gotha.
Bremen	263,440	99	.....
Saxe-Altenburg	206,508	511	Altenburg.
Lippe	145,577	469	Detmold.
Reuss (younger line)	144,584	319	Gera.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	103,451	1,131	Neu Strelitz.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	96,815	363	Rudolstadt.
Schwarzburg-Sondern'n.	85,152	333	S'ndershausen
Lubeck	105,857	115	.....
Waldeck	59,127	433	Arolsen.
Reuss (elder line)	70,603	122	Greiz.
Schaumburg-Lippe	44,992	131	Buckeburg.
German Africa	12,210 000	931,460	.....
Austro-Hungarian Empire.	46,973,359	261,035	Vienna.
Japan (with Formosa)	51,458,037	147,655	Tokio.
Netherlands	5,825,198	12,648	Amsterdam.
Netherlands and Colonies	41,347,182	795,648	Amsterdam.
Borneo	1,129,889	212,737	.....
Celebes	1,878,473	71,470	.....
Java	28,746,688	50,554	Batavia.
Moluccas	410,190	43,864	Amboyna.
New Guinea	200,000	151,789	.....
Sumatra	3,168,312	161 612	.....
Surinam	70,007	46,060	Paramaribo.

Countries.	Population	Sq. Miles	Capitals.
Turkish Empire	41 049,720	1 622 080	Constantin'ple
European Turkey	6 130 200	65 350	.....
Asiatic Turkey	17 683 500	693 610	.....
Tripoli	1,000 000	398,000	Tripoli.
Bulgaria	3 744,300	37,200	Sofia.
Egypt	9,821,100	400,000	Cairo.
Italy	32 475,253	110 550	Rome.
Italy and Colonies	36,325 253	449,050	Rome.
Abyssinia	3 500,000	150 000	.....
Eritrea	450 000	88 500	.....
Somal Coast	400,000	100,000	.....
Spain	18,891 574	194,783	Madrid.
Spanish Africa	213,709	253 580	.....
Spanish Islands	127,172	1 957	.....
Brazil	19 910,646	3 218 130	Rio Janeiro
Mexico	13 607,259	767 005	City of Mexico
Korea	10,519,000	82,000	Seoul.
Congo State	30 000 000	900,000	.....
Persia	7,653,000	628,000	Teheran.
Portugal	5,423,132	35 490	Lisbon.
Portugal and Colonies	14,582 084	838 419	Lisbon.
Portugal Africa	8 248 527	793,980	.....
Portuguese Asia	910,425	8 972	.....
Sweden	5 294,885	172 876	Stockholm.
Norway	2,240,032	124 129	Kristiania.
Morocco	5 000 000	219 000	Fez.
Belgium	7 074 910	11,373	Brussels.
Siam	7,000 000	220,000	Bangkok.
Argentine Republic	6,805,684	1,135,840	Buenos Ayres.
Roumania	5,912 520	50,720	Bucharest.
Colombia	4,500,000	428,436	Bogota.
Afghanistan	4 000 000	215,400	Cabul.
Chile	3,249,092	291,541	Santiago.
Peru	4,500,000	697,640	Lima.
Switzerland	3,315,443	15,976	Berne.
Bolivia	2,267,935	709 000	La Paz.
Greece	2,433,806	25,014	Athens.
Denmark	2 585,660	15,388	Copenhagen.
Denmark and Colonies	2,630,000	102,022	Copenhagen
Iceland	78 470	39,756	Reikjavik.
Greenland	11,893	46,740	Godthaab.
West Indies	30,527	138	.....
Venezuela	2,591,000	593,943	Caracas.
Servia	2,493 770	18 630	Belgrade.
Liberia	2,060,000	35,000	Monrovia.
Nepaul	4,000,000	54,000	Khatmandu.
Cuba	2,048,980	44,164	Havana.
Oman	1,500,000	82 000	Muscat.
Guatemala	1,801,000	48,290	N Guatemala.
Ecuador	1,500,000	429 000	Quito
Haiti	1,400,000	10,204	Portau Prince
Salvador	1,707,000	7,225	San Salvador.
Uruguay	1,111,758	72,210	Montevideo.
Khiva	800,000	22,320	Khiva.
Paraguay	635,571	196,349	Asuncion.
Honduras	745,000	46,250	Tegucigalpa.
Nicaragua	600,000	49,200	Managua
Dominican Republic	610,000	18,045	San Domingo.
Costa Rica	351,176	18,400	San Jose
Panama	360,542	32,380	Panama.
Montenegro	228,000	3 630	Cettinje.

* These estimates of the population and area of the British Empire include the recently acquired possessions in Africa. For statistics in detail see tabular page entitled "The British Empire." † Estimated for 1910, see later census returns on another page. ‡ Estimated for January 1, 1911.

Civil Lists of European Sovereigns.

Austria-Hungary. Emperor of, $4,520,000.

Bavaria, King of, $1 286,303

Belgium, King of, $623,600

Denmark, King of $262,500; and Crown Prince $31 500

Greece, King of, $260,000

Great Britain and Ireland. the King and Queen receive $2,256,000, ex-Queen Alexandra, $336,000 and the remainder of the Royal family are allowed $412,800. The King also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster $300,000 per annum The Prince of Wales those of the Duchy of Cornwall. about $400,000

Italy, King of. $3 010 000, of which $360,000 for family.

Netherlands, Queen of $250,000; also a large revenue from domains, and $62,500 for royal family, courts, and palaces.

Norway, King of, $185,000.

German Emperor. $3,698,260; also a vast amount of private property, castles, forests, and estates, out of which the court expenditure and royal family are paid.

Roumania, King of, $227 520.

Russia, Czar of, had private estates of more than 1,000,000 square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia. The annual income was estimated at about $12 - 000,000 In consequence of the unsettled condition of the empire this is much reduced at present.

Saxony, King of, $881 780.

Servia King of. $225,000.

Spain, King of, $1,344,000, besides $600,000 for family.

Turkey—The Sultan s income is derived from the revenue of the Crown domains, estimated at about $7,500,000.

Württemberg, King of, $490,000.

Sovereigns of Europe.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE DATES OF THEIR ACCESSION.

Sovereigns.	Accession.	Age at Accession.
Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria	1848	19
Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1853	27
John II., Prince of Lichtenstein	1858	19
Nicholas, King of Montenegro	1860	20
George I., King of the Hellenes	1863	18
Charles, King of Roumania	1866	27
George II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1866	41
Henry XIV., Prince of Reuss (younger line)	1867	36
Charles, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1880	50
Alphonso XIII., King of Spain	1886	..
Otto I. King of Bavaria	1886	39
Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria	1887	27
William II., German Emperor	1888	30
Albert, Prince of Monaco	1889	42
Gunther, Pr. of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1890	39
Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands	1890	11
William, King of Württemberg	1891	44
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse	1892	24
Frederick, Prince of Waldeck	1893	29
George, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1893	46
Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia	1894	27
Frederick IV., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1897	16
Fred'k Augustus, Grand Duke, Oldenburg	1900	48
Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy	1900	31
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1900	17
William Ernest, G'd Duke Saxe-Weimar	1901	25
Henry XXIV, Pr. of Reuss (elder line)	1902	23
Peter, King of Servia	1903	59
Frederick, Duke of Anhalt	1904	48
Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz	1904	56
Augustus III., King of Saxony	1904	39
William, Grand Duke of Luxembourg	1905	53
Haakon VII., King of Norway	1905	33
Frederick VIII., King of Denmark	1906	63
Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden	1907	50
Gustaf V., King of Sweden	1907	49
Albert, King of the Belgians	1909	35
Mohammed V., Sultan of Turkey	1909	65
George V., King of Great Britain, etc.	1910	45

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE AGES.

Sovereigns.	Yr. of Birth	Age Jan. 1, 1910. y	m.	d.
George II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1826	84	8	28
Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1826	84	3	14
Charles, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1830	80	4	24
Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria	1830	80	4	13
Henry XIV., Pr. of Reuss (y'nger line)	1832	78	7	3
Charles, King of Roumania	1839	71	8	19
John II., Prince of Lichtenstein	1840	70	2	26
Nicholas, King of Montenegro	1841	69	2	23
Frederick VIII., King of Denmark	1843	67	6	28
Peter, King of Servia	1844	66	.	.
Mohammed V., Sultan of Turkey	1844	65	8	5
George I., King of the Hellenes	1845	65	6	7
George, Pr. of Schaumburg-Lippe	1846	64	7	24
William, King of Württemberg	1848	62	10	3
Otto, King of Bavaria	1848	62	8	4
Adolphus Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1848	62	5	9
Albert, Prince of Monaco	1848	62	1	19
William, Grand Duke of Luxemburg	1852	58	8	10
Gunther, Pr. of Schwarzb'g-Rudolstadt	1852	58	4	9
F'k Augustus, Grand Duke of Oldenburg	1852	58	6	28
Frederick, Duke of Anhalt	1856	54	4	13
Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden	1857	53	5	23
Gustaf V., King of Sweden	1858	52	6	14
William II., German Emperor	1859	51	11	4
Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria	1861	49	10	6
Frederick, Prince of Waldeck	1865	45	11	11
Augustus III., King of Saxony	1865	45	7	7
George V., King of G't Britain, etc	1865	45	6	29
Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia	1868	42	7	14
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse	1868	42	1	6
Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy	1869	41	8	19
Haakon VII., King of Norway	1872	38	8	29
Albert, King of the Belgians	1875	35	8	15
William Ernest, G'd D'k Saxe-Weimar	1876	34	6	22
Henry XXIV, Pr. of Reuss (eld line)	1878	32	9	12
Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands	1880	30	4	1
Frederick IV., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1882	28	0	1
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1884	26	0	11
Alphonso XIII., King of Spain	1886	24	7	14

COST OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities paid by the British people to the royal family for its support are as follows: The King and Queen, $2,350,000; Princess Christian, $30,000; Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyle) $30,000; Duke of Connaught, $125,000; Duchess of Edinburgh, $30,000; Princess Beatrice, $30,000; Duchess of Albany, $30,000; Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz $15,000. Trustees for the King's Daughters, $90,000 Total, $2,790,000 The King also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster During recent years these have amounted to about $500 000 per annum. The Prince of Wales has an income also from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, amounting to about $300,000 per annum. When the royal children marry dowries are usually provided for them. The last of the children of the late Queen Victoria to marry, Princess Beatrice, received $150,000 as dowry from the British people by Parliamentary grant.

THE RULERS OF FRANCE FROM THE REVOLUTION OF 1792.

(Whitaker's Almanack.)

The First Republic

The National Convention first sat....Sept 21, 1792
The Directory nominated.....Nov. 1, 1795

The Consulate.

Bonaparte, Cambacérè, and Lebrun..Dec 24, 1799
Bonaparte, Consul for 10 years.....May 6, 1802
Bonaparte, Consul for life.....Aug. 2, 1802

The Empire.

Napoleon I. decreed Emperor.....May 18, 1804
Napoleon I. (never reigned).....died July 22, 1832

The Restoration.

Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris.....May 3, 1814
Charles X. (dep. July 30, 1830, d. Nov. 6 1836) 1824

The House of Orleans.

Louis Philippe, King of the French.....1830
(Abdicated Feb. 24, 1848, died Aug. 26, 1850).

The Second Republic.

Provisional Government formed.....Feb 22, 1848
Louis Napoleon elected President ...Dec. 19 1848

The Second Empire.

Napoleon III. elected Emperor.....Nov 22 1852
(Deposed Sept. 4, 1870, died Jan. 9 1873)

The Third Republic.

Committee of Public Defence .....Sept. 4 1870
L. A. Thiers elected President.....Aug. 31 1871
Marshal MacMahon elected President. May 24, 1873
Jules Grévy elected President.....Jan 30 1879
Marie F. S. Carnot elected President. Dec. 3 1887
(Assassinated at Lyons June 24, 1894)
Jean Casimir Perier elected President. June 27, 1894
Felix François Faure elected Pres't .Jan. 17 1895
Emile Loubet elected President.....Feb. 18, 1899
Armand Falliéres elected President..Jan. 17, 1906

Heads of the Governments of the World.

DECEMBER 1, 1910.

Country.	Official Head.	Title.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Menelik II	Emperor	1843	March 12, 1889
Afghanistan	Habibulla Khan	Ameer	1872	Oct. 3, 1901
Annam	Duy Tan	King	1899	Oct., 1907
Argentine Republic	Saenz Pena	President	....	Mar. 12 1910
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph	Emperor	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848
Belgium	Albert	King	April 8, 1875	Dec. 23 1909
Bokhara	Seid Abdul Ahad	Ameer	1864	Nov. 12, 1885
Bolivia	Eliodoro Villazou	President	....	Oct. 24, 1909
Brazil	Hermes da Fonseca	President	....	1910
Bulgaria	Ferdinand	Czar	Feb. 26, 1861	Aug. 11, 1887
Chile	Ramon Barros Luce	President	....	1910
China	Pu-yi (Hsuantung)	Emperor	Feb. 11, 1906	1908
Colombia	Ramon Gonzales Valencia	President	....	1909
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians)	Sovereign	April 8, 1875	Dec. 23, 1909
Costa Rica	Ricardo Jiminez	President	....	1909
Cuba	José Miguel Gomez	President	1853	Jan. 1909
Denmark	Frederick VIII	King	June 3, 1843	Jan. 29, 1906
Dominican Republic	Ramon Caceres	President	....	Jan. 1906
Ecuador	Eloy Alfaro	President	....	1906
Egypt	Abbas Pacha	Khédive	July 14, 1874	Jan. 7, 1892
France	Armand Fallières	President	1841	Jan. 17, 1906
Germany	William II	Emperor	Jan. 27, 1859	June 15, 1888
Prussia	William II	King		
Bavaria	Otto	King	April 27, 1848	June 13, 1886
Saxony	Frederick Augustus III	King	May 25, 1865	Oct. 15, 1904
Württemberg	William II	King	Feb. 25, 1848	Oct. 6, 1891
Anhalt	Frederick II	Duke	Aug. 19, 1856	Jan. 24, 1904
Baden	Frederick II	Grand Duke	July 9, 1857	Sept. 28, 1907
Brunswick	Johann Albrecht	Regent	...	May 28, 1907
Hesse	Ernst Louis V	Grand Duke	Nov. 25, 1868	March 13, 1892
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Frederick Francis IV	Grand Duke	April 9, 1882	April 10, 1897
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Adolphus Frederick	Grand Duke	July 22 1848	May 30, 1904
Oldenburg	Frederick Augustus	Grand Duke	Nov. 16, 1852	June 13, 1900
Saxe-Altenburg	Ernest	Duke	Sept. 16, 1826	Aug. 3, 1853
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Charles Edward	Duke	July 19, 1884	July 30 1900
Saxe-Meiningen	George II	Duke	April 2, 1826	Sept. 20, 1868
Saxe-Weimar	William Ernest	Grand Duke	June 10, 1876	Jan. 5, 1901
Waldeck-Pyrmont	Frederick	Prince	Jan. 20, 1865	May 12, 1893
Great Britain and Ireland	George V	King	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Greece	George	King	Dec. 24, 1845	Oct. 31, 1863
Guatemala	Manuel Estrada Cabrera	President	Dec. 24, 1856	Sept. 25, 1898
Haiti	Antoine Simon	President	....	Dec. 17, 1908
Honduras	Miguel R. Davila	President	....	April 18, 1907
India, Empire of	George	Emperor	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III	King	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Mutsuhito	Mikado	Nov. 3, 1852	Feb. 13, 1867
Khiva	Asfendiar	Kahn	....	Aug. 29, 1910
Liberia	Arthur Barclay	President	1854	May, 1907
Luxembourg	William	Grand Duke	April 22, 1852	Nov. 19, 1905
Mexico	General Porfirio Diaz	President	Sept. 30, 1830	Dec. 1, 1884
Monaco	Albert	Prince	Nov. 13, 1848	Sept. 10, 1889
Montenegro	Nicholas	King	Oct. 7, 1841	1910
Morocco	Muley Hafid	Sultan	1873	1908
Nepal	Surendra Bikram Shamsher Jang	Maharaja	Aug. 8, 1875	May 17 1881
Netherlands	Wilhelmina	Queen	Aug. 31, 1880	Sept. 5 1898
Nicaragua	Juan J. Estrada	President	....	Nov. 5, 1910
Norway	Haakon VII	King	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Feysal bin Turkee	Sultan	.. .	June 4, 1888
Panama	Carlos A. Mendoza	President	....	March 1, 1910
Paraguay	E. Gonzalez Navero	President	....	1908
Persia	Ahmed Mirza	Shah	1897	1909
Peru	A. B. Leguia	President	. . .	1908
Portugal	Theophile Braga	President	1835	1910
Roumania	Charles	King	April 20, 1839	March 26, 1881
Russia	Nicholas II	Emperor	May 18, 1868	Nov. 2, 1894
Salvador	Fernando Figueroa	President	....	Jan., 1907
Servia	Peter (Karageorgevitch)	King	1844	June 15, 1903
Siam	Vagiravudh	King	1880	Oct. 23, 1910
Spain	Alphonso XIII	King	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V	King	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	Michel Ruchet	President	....	1901
Tunis	Mohamed en Nasir	Bey	....	1908
Turkey	Mohammed V	Sultan	1844	1909
United States of America	William Howard Taft	President	Sept. 15 1857	March 4, 1909
Uruguay	Claudio Williman	President	....	March 1, 1907
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez	President	....	Dec., 1908
Zanzibar	Seyyid Ali	Sultan	1856	1902

DECEMBER 1, 1910.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

EMPIRE.

Minister Foreign Affairs—Baron A. L von Aehrenthal
Minister Finance—Herr von Burian.
Minister War—F Z. M. von Schönaich.
Minister Navy—Adm. Count R. Montecuccoli.

AUSTRIA.

Premier—Baron Richard Bienerth.
Minister Interior—Baron von Haerdtl
Minister Defence—F M L Friedrich von Georgi.
Minister Railways—Ingeneer Ludwig Wrba
Minister Public Instruction—Count Karl Stürgkh.
Minister Finance—Dr. Leo von Bilinski.
Minister Justice—Dr. Victor von Hochenburger.
Minister Agriculture—Herr von Popp
Minister Commerce—Dr. R. Weisskirchner.
Minister Labor Department—Dr. August Ritt.
Minister German National—Vacant.
Minister Czech National—Vacant.
Minister Polish National—Dr. von Dulemba.

HUNGARY.

Premier & Interior—Count Karl Khuen Héderváry.
Minister Finances—Ladislas von Lukacs.
Minister Defences—F M L Samuel Hazai.
Minister Commerce—Karl von Hieronymi.
Minister Education & Worship—Count Johann Zichy.
Minister Agriculture—Count Serenye.
Minister Justice—Dr. Frans Székely.
Minister for Croatia—Alexander von Rakodczay.

BELGIUM.

Premier and Minister of Science and Arts—M. Franz Schollaert.
Minister of Justice—M. Leon de Lantsheere
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Julien Davignon
Minister of Finance—M. Julien Liebaert
Minister of the Interior—M. Paul Berryer.
Minister of Industry and Labor—M. Armand Hubert.
Minister Public Works & Agriculture—M. Helleputte.
Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs—M. le Baron Charles de Broqueville.
Minister of War—M. le Lieut.-General Hellebaut.
Minister of the Colonies—M. Jules Renkin.

FRANCE.

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—M. Briand.
Minister Justice—M. Theodore Girard.
Minister Foreign Affairs—M. Pichon
Minister Finance—M. Klotz.
Minister Public Instruction—M. Maurice Faure.
Minister Public Works—M. Puech.
Minister War—General Brun.
Minister Marine—Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère.
Minister Commerce—M. Jean Dupuy.
Minister Agriculture—M. Raynaud.
Minister Colonies—M. Jean Morel.
Minister Labor—M. Lafferre.

GERMANY.

Chancellor of the Empire—Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg
Min. Foreign Affairs—Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter
Minister Interior—Herr Delbrück.
Minister Marine—Admiral v. Tirpitz.
Colonial Secretary—Herr von Lindequist.
Minister Justice—Dr. Lisco.
Minister Finance—Herr Wermuth.
Minister Post-Office—Herr Kraetke
Minister War—General von Heeringen.

ITALY.

President and Minister Interior—Professor Luzzati
Minister Foreign Affairs—Marquis of San Giuliano
Minister Justice—Signor C Fani
Minister War—Lieut.-General Spingardi.
Minister Marine—Rear-Admiral Leonardi-Cattolica.
Minister Instruction—Professor Credaro.
Minister Finance—Signor L Facta
Minister Treasury—Signor F Tedesco.
Minister Agriculture—Dr. Raineri
Minister Public Works—Signor E. Sacchi.
Minister Posts and Telegraphs—Signor A. Ciuffelli.

NETHERLANDS.

Premier and Minister Finance—M. Kolkman.
Min. Foreign Affairs—M. de Marees van Swinderen.
Minister Colonies—M. de Waal Malefijt.
Minister Interior—M. Heemskerk.
Minister Marine—M. Wenthoit.
Minister Waterways, (Public Works, etc.)—M Regout.
Minister Justice—M. Nelissen.
Min. Agriculture, Industry and Commerce—M. Talma
Minister War—M. Cool.

NORWAY.

Prime Minister—W Konow.
Minister Foreign Affairs—J Irgens.
Minister Worship and Instruction—J. K. Qvigstad.
Minister Justice—H. O. J Scheel.
Min. Commerce, Navig. and Ind.—B. C. Brænne.
Minister Agriculture—B. Holtsmark.
Minister Labor—H. J. Darre-Jensen.
Minister Finance—A. T Berge.
Minister Defence—Lieut.-Col. K. S. J. Bull.

RUSSIA.

President of the Council and Minister Interior—M. Stolypin.
Minister Foreign Affairs—M Sasonow.
Minister Finance—M. Kokowzow.
Minister Instruction and Religion—M. Kasso.
Minister Imperial Household—Baron Fredericks.
Min. Im Domains and Agriculture—M Kriwoschein.
Minister War—General Suchomlinow
Minister Marine—Admiral Wojewodski.
Minister Justice—M. Schtschegłowitow.
Min. Public Works and Communications—M. Rüchlow
Minister Commerce—Timaschew.

SPAIN.

Prime Minister—Senor Don José Canalejas.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Senor Don Manual Garcia Prieto.
Minister Public Works—Senor Don Fermin Calbeton.
Minister Interior—Senor Don Fernando Merino
Minister Grace and Justice—Senor Don Trinitario Ruiz Valarino
Minister Finance—Senor Don Eduardo Cobian
Minister Public Instruction—Senor Don Julio Burell
Minister War—General Angel Aznar
Minister Marine—Admiral Diego Arias de Miranda.

SWEDEN.

Premier—S A. A. Lindman
Minister Foreign Affairs—Count A F. Taube.
Minister Justice—G A Petersson.
Minister War—M O. B Malm, Major-General.
Minister Marine—H. von Krusenstjerna.
Minister Interior—Count H. E. G. Hamilton.
Minister Finance—C J G Swartz
Minister Instruction—P O. Lindström.
Minister Agriculture—S. O. Nylander.
Ministers without portfolios—C. F. W. Hederstierna, H. von Sydow.

Reigning Families

OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Francis Joseph I., the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, was born August 18, 1830, and was proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., on December 2, 1848. He was crowned King of Hungary June 8, 1867. He married, in 1854, Elizabeth, a daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. She died by the hand of an Anarchist in Geneva, September 10, 1898. They had issue:

1. Archduchess Gisela, born 1856; married to Leopold, son of the Regent Luitpold of Bavaria. Issue, two daughters and two sons.

2. Archduke Rudolph, late heir apparent, born 1858; died by suicide, 1889. He married, 1881, Stephanie, daughter of the present King of the Belgians, and had issue one daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth, born 1883; married, 1902, Prince Otto Windischgrätz. The widowed Crown Princess Stephanie married, March, 1900, Count Elémer Lonyay.

3. Archduchess Marie Valerie, born 1868; married, 1890, Archduke Francis-Salvator of Tuscany.

On the death of the Crown Prince, in 1889, the right of succession to the throne passed to the Emperor's eldest brother, the Archduke Charles Louis, who was born 1833, and died 1896; he married, 1862 (second marriage), the Princess Annunciata, daughter of King Ferdinand II. of Naples, and had issue the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, born 1863, who is the heir presumptive to the throne (married, morganatically, 1900, Countess Sophie Chotek, who had title Duchess of Hohenberg conferred upon her October, 1909, and renounced the claim of his issue by her to the throne); the Archduke Otto, born 1865, died 1906, married to the Princess Marie Josefa of Saxony, had two sons (Archdukes Charles, born 1887, and Maximilian, born 1895); the Archduke Ferdinand, born 1868, and unmarried, and the Archduchess Margaret Sophia, born 1870, died 1902; she married in 1893 Albert, Duke of Württemberg. By a third marriage, the Archduke Charles Louis had two daughters.

The Emperor has a second brother, the Archduke Louis Victor, born 1842, who is unmarried, and a sister-in-law, Empress Carlotta of Mexico, the widow of his brother Maximilian, executed at Queretaro in 1867. She is insane, and lives in Belgium with the King, her brother.

There are over seventy other archdukes and archduchesses of Austria, cousins of the Emperor, collateral relatives of the reigning house and members of the formerly reigning branches of Tuscany and Modena.

BAVARIA.

Otto, King of Bavaria, was born April 27, 1848, and succeeded his brother, Ludwig II., June 13, 1886, when that mad monarch committed suicide by drowning himself in the Starnberg Lake. Otto is also crazy, is shut up in one of his châteaux, and the kingdom is governed by Prince Luitpold, his uncle, as regent. The latter is also the heir apparent to the throne; was born in 1821; married, 1844, the Austrian Archduchess Augusta of Tuscany, who is dead, and has four children:

1. Prince Louis, born 1845; married the Austrian Archduchess Maria Theresa, and has six daughters and four sons, the eldest of the latter being Prince Rupert, born 1869, and married, 1900, his cousin, Duchess Marie Gabrielle of Bavaria; has two sons, Luitpold and Albrecht.

2. Prince Leopold, born 1846, married to the Austrian Archduchess Gisela, daughter of the Emperor Francis Joseph I. There are two daughters and two sons.

3. Princess Theresa, born 1850; prioress of a convent in Munich.

4. Prince Arnulf, 1852, married the Princess Theresia of Lichtenstein, and died 1907, leaving a son, Prince Henry.

King Otto has five cousins who bear princely titles, children of his dead uncle, Adalbert.

The royal house of Bavaria comes from the Counts of Wittelsbach of the twelfth century, one of whose descendants was elevated to the rank of Elector, and a later one made King by Napoleon I.

BELGIUM.

Albert I., King of the Belgians, was born April 8, 1875, and was the nephew of the late King Leopold II., who died December 17, 1909. King Albert married, October 2, 1900, Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, and has two sons, Prince Leopold, born 1901, and Prince Charles, born 1903, and a daughter, Princess Marie José, born 1906.

The King's father was Prince Philippe, Count of Flanders, born in 1837; married to the Hohenzollern Princess Maria, and died in 1905. Besides his son, Albert, he had two daughters, Princess Henriette, born 1870, married, 1896, the Duke of Vendome; and Princess Josephine, born 1872, married, 1894, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

The late King Leopold was born in 1835 and was married, in 1853, to the Austrian Archduchess Marie Henriette (died 1902), and had the following children:

1. Princess Louise, born 1858; married to Prince Philippe of Saxe-Coburg Gotha and divorced in 1906. Issue, one son and one daughter.

2. Princess Stephanie, born 1864; married, 1881, to the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, and has one daughter. Princess Stephanie married, second, in 1900, Elemér, Count Lonyay of Nagy Lonya and Vásáros-Namény, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria.

3. Princess Clementine, born 1872.

The aunt of the King is the hapless ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico, widow of Maximilian. She was born in 1840, widowed in 1867, has no children, and is now insane.

DENMARK.

Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, succeeded to the throne of Denmark by virtue of the law of the Danish succession on the death of his father, King Christian IX., in 1906. He was born 1843; married the Princess Louise of Sweden in 1869, and has three daughters and four sons, the eldest of the latter being Crown Prince Christian, born in 1870, and married 1898, Princess Alexandrina of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has two sons, and the second, Prince Charles, born 1872, and married, 1896, Princess Maud, third daughter of King Edward VII., and elected King of Norway in 1905, as Haakon VII. The eldest daughter is married to Prince Charles of Sweden.

The King's brothers and sisters are:

1. The ex-Queen of Great Britain and Ireland (Alexandra), born 1844; married 1863, and has four living children.

2. The King of the Hellenes (George I.), born 1845, married to the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, and has one daughter and five sons, the eldest of the latter being Prince Constantine.

3. The Dowager Empress of Russia (Dagmar), born 1847; married the late Czar Alexander III. in 1866, and has four children, one being the present Czar.

4. The Duchess of Cumberland (Thyra) born 1853; married the present Duke of Cumberland (English title), son of the ex-King of Hanover, in 1878, and has two sons and three daughters.

REIGNING FAMILIES—*Continued.*

5 Prince Waldemar, born 1858; married, 1885, the Princess Marie of Orleans (died 1909), daughter of the Duke of Chartres, and has four sons and a daughter. He was offered the crown of Bulgaria in 1886, but declined.

GERMANY.

William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, was born January 27, 1859; succeeded his father, the Emperor Frederick III., June 15, 1888. He married the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1858) and has had issue.

1. Frederick William, Crown Prince, born 1882, married, June 6, 1905, to Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and has two sons, William Frederick, born July 4 1906, and Louis Ferdinand, born November 9, 1907. 2. William Eitel Frederick, born 1883, married, February 27, 1906, Princess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg; 3. Adalbert, born 1884; 4. August, born 1887, married his cousin, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Sonderburg 1908, 5. Oscar, born 1888; 6. Joachim, born 1890, 7. Victoria Louise, born 1892.

The Emperor's brother is Prince Henry, born 1862, and married, 1888, to his cousin, Princess Irene of Hesse, daughter of the late Princess Alice of England, and has two sons; and the Emperor has four sisters, all the children of the late Emperor Frederick and the Princess Victoria of England (the Dowager Empress Frederick, who died in 1901). The sisters are

1. Princess Charlotte, born 1860; married, 1878, to George hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has one daughter.

2. Princess Victoria, born 1866; married, 1890 to Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe.

3. Princess Sophia, born 1870; married, 1889, to Constantine Crown Prince of Greece, and has three sons and a daughter.

4. Princess Margaret, born 1872; married, 1893, to Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, and has five sons.

The Emperor has an aunt, the Princess Louise born 1838, widow of the late Grand Duke of Baden; and he has a number of cousins, descendants of the brothers and sisters of the Emperor William I. One of these is Princess Louise, daughter of the late Prince Frederick Charles and wife of the British Duke of Connaught, son of Queen Victoria. The reigning family is descended from Frederick of Hohenzollern, a German count in 980, and Frederick William, the Elector of Brandenburg, 1640-88, whose son became King of Prussia.

GREECE.

George I., King of the Hellenes, born December 24, 1845, elected King in 1863. He is the brother of the present King of Denmark, Frederick VIII., and brother of the Dowager Queen of Great Britain and the Dowager Empress of Russia. He married, 1867, the Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, grand uncle to the present Emperor. They have had six living children, five sons and one daughter. The eldest son is

Prince Constantine, born 1868; married, 1889, the Princess Sophia, sister of the present German Emperor, and has three sons—Prince George, born 1890; Prince Alexander, born 1893 and Prince Paul, born 1901—and a daughter, Princess Helen, born 1896. The other sons of the King are, Prince George, born 1869; Prince Nicholas, born 1872; Prince Andrew, born 1882; Prince Christopher, born 1888.

The King's eldest daughter, Alexandra, married, in 1889, the Grand Duke Paul, uncle of the present Emperor of Russia, and died September 24, 1891 leaving a daughter and a son.

ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy, was born November 11, 1869, and is the only son of Humbert I., second King of United Italy, murdered by the Anarchist Bresci at Monza, July 29, 1900. He married, in 1896, Princess Helene, fourth daughter of Nicholas, King of Montenegro, and has four children—Princess Iolande, born June 1, 1901; Princess Mafalda, born November 19, 1902; Prince Humbert (heir apparent), born September 15, 1904, and Princess Giovanna, born November 13, 1907.

Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, born 1869, is eldest son of the late Prince Amadeus, uncle of present King (and ex King of Spain); married, 1895, Princess Helene of Orleans, daughter of the late Count of Paris, and they have had issue two children—Amadeus, born 1898, and Aimone, born 1900. The three remaining sons of the late Prince Amadeus are Victor, Count of Turin, born 1870, Louis, Duke of Abruzzi, born 1873, and Humbert, Count of Salemi, born in 1889 of his second marriage with his niece, Princess Letitia, daughter of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and the Princess Clotilde.

The mother of the King is Dowager Queen Margherita, daughter of the late Prince Ferdinand of Savoy. She was born 1851 and married the late King 1868.

The following are the aunts of the King:

1. Princess Clotilde, born 1843; married, 1859, to Prince Napoleon Jerome Bonaparte, the late head of the Bonaparte family, and has issue two sons and a daughter, Letitia. (See "Bonapartists.")

2. Dowager Queen Maria Pia of Portugal, born 1847, and married, 1862, to the late King Louis of Portugal, and had one son, the late King Charles of Portugal, assassinated in 1908.

The King's great aunt by marriage, the Princess Elizabeth, widow of the Duke of Genoa, has a son (Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa, married, 1883, Princess Isabella, daughter of Prince Adelbert of Bavaria, and has three sons and two daughters) and a daughter, the latter being the late King Humbert's wife. The family is descended from the Counts of Savoy, who flourished in the Eleventh Century.

NETHERLANDS.

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands and Princess of Orange-Nassau, born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King William III. and Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. She married, February 7, 1901 Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; issue, Juliana Wilhelmina, born April 30, 1909, Princess of Orange.

The Queen's mother is the late Regent Queen Emma, whose regency lasted from the death of the late King, her husband, November 23, 1890, until the end of the minority of her daughter, August 31, 1898. The Queen's aunt is the Princess Sophia, married to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. She has a son, Prince Charles, born 1844, and two daughters. This family, known as the House of Orange, is descended from the Princes of Orange, stadtholders during the Dutch Republic.

NORWAY.

Haakon VII., King of Norway, was before his election to the crown by the Norwegian people, in 1905, Prince Charles of Denmark. He is the second son of King Frederick VIII. of Denmark; was born 1872; married, 1896, Princess Maud, third daughter of King Edward VII. of Great Britain, and has one son, Olav Alexander Edward Christian Frederick, born July 2, 1903.

REIGNING FAMILIES—*Continued.*

RUSSIA.

Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia, was born May 18, 1868, and succeeded his father, the late Emperor Alexander III., November 1, 1894. He is married to the Princess Alice (Alix) of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of the Princess Alice of Great Britain, and has four daughters and one son—Olga, born in 1895; Tatjana, born in 1897; Marie, born in 1899; Anastasia, born in 1901, and Alexis (the Czarevitch), born August 12, 1904.

The late Emperor Alexander III., born in 1845, married, in 1866, the Princess Dagmar, sister of the present King of Denmark, had issue three sons: 1. Nicholas, the present Emperor; 2. Grand Duke George (the late Czarevitch), born 1871, died 1899; 3. Grand Duke Michael, born December 4, 1878, and two daughters: 1. Grand Duchess Xenia, born April 6, 1875; married, August 6, 1894, her cousin, the Grand Duke Alexander, has six sons and one daughter; and, 2. Grand Duchess Olga, born June 13, 1882, married to Prince Peter of Oldenburg. The uncles and aunts of the Emperor are:

1. Grand Duke Vladimir, born 1847; died 1909. He married, 1874, the Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and had three sons and one daughter: Grand Duke Cyril, born in 1876; married, 1905, Melita, second daughter of the late Duke of Coburg and divorced wife of the Grand Duke of Hesse. Grand Duke Boris is the second son and was born in 1877.

2. Grand Duke Alexis, High Admiral, born 1850. He was unmarried. Died Paris, November 14, 1908.

3. Grand Duchess Marie, born 1853; married the late Duke of Edinburgh, and has had one son (deceased) and four daughters.

4. Grand Duke Sergius, born 1857; married, 1884, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of Princess Alice of England. Assassinated in 1905. He left no issue.

5. Grand Duke Paul, born 1860; married, 1889, Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of the Hellenes. She died September 24, 1891, leaving a son, the Grand Duke Demetrius, and a daughter. In 1902 he contracted a morganatic marriage with Olga Pistolkohrs, now Countess Hohenfelsen.

A grand uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, born 1827; died January 12, 1892; married, 1848, Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, and had issue five children, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1850, being the eldest, and the Grand Duchess Olga, born 1851, the eldest daughter, being married to the King of the Hellenes.

A second grand uncle, the Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1831, field marshal in the Russian Army, died in 1891; married, in 1856, the Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, and had issue two sons, Grand Duke Nicholas, born 1856, married, 1907, Anastasia, daughter of the present King of Montenegro, and sister of Queen Helene, of Italy, and Grand Duke Peter, married, in 1889, Militsa, sister of the preceding.

The last surviving grand uncle of the Emperor, Grand Duke Michael, born 1832, died in 1910. He married, 1857, Princess Cecilia of Baden, and had issue six children, the eldest daughter, Anastasia, born 1860, being the widow of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and mother of the German Crown Princess Cecilia.

The Russian reigning family is descended from Michael Romanoff, elected Czar in 1613. The members of the family for over two centuries, however, have married so generally into the German royal houses that the present Romanoffs are practically, by blood, Germans; as much so as their kinsman, the head of the German Empire.

SAXONY.

Frederick August, King of Saxony, born May 25, 1865, succeeded his father, King George, October 15, 1904. He married in 1891 Archduchess Louise of Austria (from whom he was separated in 1903). The King has three daughters and three sons, the Crown Prince being George, born 1893.

The King has two sisters, Mathilde, born 1863, unmarried, and Maria Josepha, born 1867, married to the late Archduke Otto of Austria, and two brothers, Johann Georg, born 1869, married first to Duchess Isabella of Württemberg (died 1904), and in 1906 to Princess Maria Immaculata of Bourbon, and Max, born 1870, a priest in Holy Orders.

A great aunt of the King, Princess Elizabeth, born 1830, married Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia, and after his death in 1856 Marchese Rapallo, who died in 1882.

The royal house of Saxony is one of the oldest in Europe, having given an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century. The Elector of Saxony assumed the title of King in 1806, and was confirmed therein in 1815.

SPAIN.

Alphonso XIII., King of Spain, born May 17, 1886, nearly six months after the death of his father, Alphonso XII. His mother is Maria Christina, an Austrian princess. He married in 1906 the English Princess Victoria Eugenie, daughter of Princess Henry of Battenberg, youngest sister of King Edward VII. He has two sons, Alphonso, Prince of the Asturias, heir to the Spanish throne, born the 10th of May, 1907, and Prince Jaime, born at La Granja Palace, near Madrid, on the 22d of July, 1908, and one daughter, Princess Beatrice, born the 21st of July, 1909.

The King's only surviving sister, the Infanta Maria Teresa, born in 1882, is married to her cousin the Infante Ferdinand of Bavaria, son of Prince Louis of Bavaria. They have two sons, the Infante Alfonso Luis Fernando, born in 1906, and Infante Jose Carlos, born in 1909.

The King's aunts are the Infantas Isabella, widow of the Count de Girgenti; Maria, wife of Prince Louis of Bavaria, and Eulalie, wife of Prince Antonio of Orleans (separated from him by deed of separation), who visited the United States and the World's Fair in 1893.

The King's grandmother, ex-Queen Isabella, born in 1830, crowned 1833, abdicated 1870, died April 9, 1904. Her husband, the Infante Francis d'Assisi, born 1822, died in 1902.

The King's grand aunt, the Infanta Lonisa, widow of the Duke of Montpensier (son of King Louis Philippe of France), now dead, was the mother of a son and three daughters: 1. The wife of the late Count of Paris and mother of the French pretender, the Duke of Orleans; 2. The late Queen Mercedes, wife of Alphonso XII., deceased; 3. The Infanta Christina, also deceased.

A second cousin of the King was Don Carlos, born 1848, the pretender to the Spanish throne, who died July 18, 1909, leaving a son, Prince Jaime, born 1870, the present pretender, and four daughters.

The Spanish reigning family are Bourbons, descendants of King Louis XIV. of France.

SERVIA.

Peter I., King of Servia, born in Belgrade, 1846, son of Alexander Karageorgevic, Prince of Servia from 1842 to 1858. Was proclaimed King on the night of June 10-11, 1903, by the officers of the Servian Army after they had murdered King Alexander and Queen Draga, and was crowned in

REIGNING FAMILIES—*Continued.*

October, 1904. King Peter I. was married in 1883 to Princess Zorka of Montenegro, who died in 1890. He has two sons and a daughter—George (who renounced his right to the throne in 1909), Alexander and Helen.

King Peter is descended from Karageorge, a peasant, who was the leader of the insurrection against Turkey in 1804. He reigned as Prince of Servia from 1804 to 1813, when he was supplanted by the Obrenovic during a second insurrection.

SWEDEN.

Gustaf V., King of Sweden, born June 16, 1858; son of Oscar II., and great-grandson of Marshal Bernadotte. He married, 1881, the Princess Victoria of Baden, and has had three sons, the eldest of whom is the Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus, who married in 1905 Princess Margaret of Connaught, and has two sons, born 1906 and 1907. The King's other sons are Prince Wilhelm, born 1884, and married, 1908, the Grand Duchess Maria Pawlowna of Russia, and Prince Eric, born 1889. The King has three brothers. Prince Oscar, born 1859, married Lady Ebba Munck, one of his mother's maids of honor, and relinquished his rights to the throne; Prince Carl, born 1861, and married, 1897, Princess Ingeborg, eldest daughter of the King of Denmark and Prince Eugene, born 1865. The King has a cousin, Louise, married to the King of Denmark. The royal family comes from Napoleon's Marshal Bernadotte, a Frenchman, who was elected heir-apparent to the crown of Sweden in 1810 and became King in 1818.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

William II., King of Württemberg, born February 25, 1848, succeeded his uncle, King Charles I., October 6, 1891. He married, 1877, Princess Marie of Waldeck, who died leaving a daughter, Pauline, born 1877, and married, 1898, Prince Frederick of Wied. The King married, second, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe, by whom he has no children. As the King has no male descendants, the heir presumptive is his distant kinsman, Duke Albert, born 1865, married to the Archduchess Margareta, niece of the Emperor of Austria, who died in 1902, and has three sons and three daughters.

The French Pretenders.

BONAPARTIST.

Of the Emperor Napoleon I. and his brothers Joseph and Louis, male issue is now extinct. The Emperor's brothers Lucien and Jerôme are represented by the following living descendants, and they constitute the present Imperialist house of France.

Prince Victor Napoleon (of the house of Jerôme), born July 18, 1862, is the son of the late Prince Napoleon (who died March 18, 1891) and the Princess Clotilde, sister of the late King Humbert of Italy. The Prince has been recognized by his party as the undisputed head of the Bonaparte family. He lives in Brussels and in 1910 married Clementine, third daughter of Leopold I., King of Belgium. His only brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, born 1864, is a General in the Russian Army, and is unmarried. His sister, Princess Letitia, born 1866, is the widow of Prince Amadeus of Italy, her own uncle, by whom she had a son, Prince Humbert, born 1889.

The late aunt of Prince Victor Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, born 1820; married, 1840, Prince Demidoff of Russia; died in 1904 without children.

Prince Charles Napoleon, brother of the late Cardinal Bonaparte, who died February 12, 1899, was the last representative of the eldest son of Napoleon's brother Lucien in the male line. He was born 1839; was married and had two daughters—Marie, wife of Lieutenant Gotti, of the Italian Army, and Eugénie, unmarried. He had three sisters, married respectively to the Marquis of Roccagivoine, Count Primoli and Prince Gabrelli, who have descendants.

Prince Roland Bonaparte is the only living male cousin of Prince Charles Napoleon. He is a son of the late Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte; was born 1858; married, 1880, the daughter of Blanc, one of the proprietors of the Monte Carlo gambling hell. His wife died in 1882, leaving him a daughter, who is married to Prince George of Greece. He has one sister, Jeanne, born 1861, and married to the Marquis de Villeneuve, who died in 1910.

Ex-Empress Eugénie, widow of Emperor Napoleon III., was a daughter of Count Cyprien de Montijo, a Spanish grandee, and was born May 5, 1826. She married 1853. Became a widow, 1873. Her only son, Prince Louis Napoleon, was killed in Zululand in 1879.

BOURBON—ORLEANIST.

Philippe, Duke of Orleans, born 1869, succeeded his father the late Count of Paris, in 1894, as the head of the royal family of France. He married, in 1896, the Archduchess Marie-Dorothea daughter of the Archduke Joseph, cousin of the Emperor of Austria. His mother (still living) was the Spanish Infanta Louise of Montpensier, and he has one brother, the Duke of Montpensier, and four sisters—Princess Amelie, married the late King Charles of Portugal; Helena, married to the Duke of Aosta, nephew of the late King Humbert of Italy; Isabel married to the Duke of Guise, son of the Duke of Chartres, and Louise, married to Prince Charles of Bourbon, grandson of King Ferdinand II., of Naples.

The only uncle of the Duke of Orleans is the Duke of Chartres, born 1840, and married to a daughter of the Prince of Joinville. The issue are two daughters and two sons, the eldest son being Prince Henry, born 1867 (died at Saigon, Cochin-China, in 1901); the second, the Duke of Guise; the eldest daughter, Princess Marie, being married to Prince Waldemar of Denmark, and the second daughter Princess Marguerite, being married (in 1896) to Patrice MacMahon, Duke of Magenta.

The grand uncles of the Duke of Orleans (who were the sons of King Louis Philippe) are all dead. They were the Prince of Joinville, born 1818, died 1900, married to a daughter of Pedro I. of Brazil, and had one daughter, who married the Duke of Chartres, and had one son, the Duke of Penthièvre, born 1845; Henry, Duke of Aumale, born 1822, died (childless) 1897; Anthony, Duke of Montpensier, born 1824, died 1890 (married, 1852, a sister of Queen Isabella of Spain, and had a daughter, the wife of the Count of Paris, and a son, Prince Anthony, born 1866, who married, 1888, his cousin, the Infanta Eulalie of Spain), and Louis, Duke of Nemours, born 1814, died 1896. He was the father of two daughters, the Princess Czartoryska, deceased, and Princess Blanche of Orleans, and two sons, the eldest being the Count of Eu, born 1842, married to a daughter of Pedro II. of Brazil, and having three children, and the second the Duke of Alençon, born 1844, and married to a Bavarian princess (who was burned in the Paris bazaar fire in 1897), and having two children.

By the death of the Count of Chambord in 1883, the elder line of the Bourbons of France became extinct, and the right of succession merged in the Count of Paris, grandson of King Louis Philippe, representative of the younger, or Orleans, line.

The British Empire.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Countries.	Area in Square Miles.	How Acquired by England.	Date.	Population.
England }	58,324	.....	..... }	32,527,843
Wales . }	30,405	Conquest	1282 }	4,472,103
Scotland	32,360	Union	1603	4,458,775
Ireland	302	Conquest	1172	150,370
Islands		.....	....	
Total	121,391	.....	.....	41,976,827

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

EUROPE:				
Gibraltar	2	Conquest	1704	27,460
Malta, etc	122	Treaty cession	1814	188,141
ASIA:				
India (including Burmah)	1,773,088	{ Conquest	Begun 1757 }	294,917,082
		{ Transfer from E. India Co.	1858 }	
Ceylon	25,365	Treaty cession	1801	4,038,456
Cyprus	3,584	Convention with Turkey	1878	258,907
Aden and Socotra	10,460	(Aden) conquest	1839	55,947
Straits Settlements	1,500	Treaty cession	1785-1824	628,016
Hong Kong	30½	Treaty cession	1841	421,499
Labuan	31	Treaty cession	1846	8,411
Borneo and Sarawak	73,100	Cession	1877	660,000
AFRICA:				
Cape Colony	276,800	Treaty cession	1588, 1814	2,507,500
Natal and Zululand	35,371	Annexation	1843	1,206,386
St. Helena	47	Conquest	1673	3,342
Ascension	38	Annexation	1815	380
Sierra Leone	4,000	Settlement	1787	76,655
British Guinea, Gold Coast, etc.	339,900	Treaty cession	1872	23,455,000
Mauritius, etc	1,063	Conquest and cession	1810, 1814	392,500
British South and East Africa	1,989,247	Conquest and cession	1870-1890	14,911,000
Transvaal	119,139	Conquest	1900	1,269,951
Orange Free State	50,392	Conquest	1900	466,380
AMERICA:				
Ontario and Quebec	612,735	Conquest	1759-60 }	
New Brunswick	27,985	Treaty cession	1763 }	
Nova Scotia	21,428	Conquest	1627 }	
Manitoba	73,732	Settlement	1813 }	5,371,315
British Columbia, etc	372,630	Transfer to Crown	1858 }	
Northwest Territories	2,634,880	Charter to Company	1670 }	
Prince Edward Island	2,184	Conquest	1745 }	
Newfoundland	42,200	Treaty cession	1713	217,037
British Guiana	104,000	Conquest and cession	1803-1814	294,000
British Honduras	7,562	Conquest	1798	42,406
Jamaica	4,207	Conquest	1655	845,798
Trinidad and Tobago	1,754	Conquest	1797	279,700
Barbadoes	166	Settlement	1605	195,600
Bahamas	4,404	Settlement	1629	60,309
Bermuda	19	Settlement	1612	17,536
Other Islands	8,742	.....	.....	255,000
AUSTRALASIA:				
New South Wales	310,700	Settlement	1788	1,591,673
Victoria	87,884	Settlement	1832	1,271,174
South Australia	903,690	Settlement	1836	407,170
Queensland	668,497	Settlement	1824	552,345
Western Australia	975,876	Settlement	1828	267,111
Tasmania	26,215	Settlement	1803	185,824
New Zealand	104,032	Purchase	1845	1,029,417
Fiji	7,423	Cession from the natives	1874	130,981
Papua (British New Guinea)	90,540	Annexation	1884	350,000

Estimates of area and present population are by Whitaker and in some cases by the Statesman's Year-Book," except for British Africa and the late accessions there, which are corrected by Ravenstein's figures. The entire population of the empire, according to the estimates of the "Statesman's Year-Book," is 396,294,752 and the total area, 11,467,294. The East Indian possessions extend over a territory larger than the continent of Europe without Russia; but the North American possessions are greater still, and, inclusive of Hudson's Bay and the great lakes, have a larger area than the whole of Europe. British Africa and Australasia are the next possessions in size.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BY SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES.

	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881	1891.	1901
England.	13,090,523	15,002,443	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131	24,613,926	27,499,984	} 32,527,843
Wales	806,274	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135	1,360,513	1,501,032	
Scotland.	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,033,103	4,472,103
Ireland	7,767,401	8,196,597	6,574,278	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,706,448	4,458,775
Total	24,028,584	26,730,929	27,390,629	28,927,485	31,484,661	34,884,848	*37,888,439	†41,976,827

* Including 147,870 inhabitants of islands in the United Kingdom. † Including 150,370 in islands, but not including 367,736 army, navy and merchant seamen abroad.

The British Royal Family.

DECEMBER 1, 1910.

GEORGE V., "by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," was born June 3, 1865, and succeeded his father, Edward VII., May 6, 1910. He was married to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (born May 26, 1867), July 6, 1893. In the first table following are the names of their children:

NAME.	Born	Died.	Married.	Date
EDWARD ALBERT, PRINCE OF WALES	1894	.....		
ALBERT FREDERICK	1895	.....		
VICTORIA ALEXANDRA	1897	.....		
HENRY WILLIAM	1900	.....		
GEORGE EDWARD	1902	.....		
JOHN CHARLES	1905	.....		
DESCENDANTS OF THE LATE KING EDWARD VII.*				
1. ALBERT VICTOR, DUKE OF CLARENCE	1864	1892		
2. KING GEORGE V. (See above)	1865	.....	Princess Victoria Mary of Teck	1893
3. LOUISE VICTORIA, DUCHESS OF FIFE	1867	.....	Duke of Fife	1889
Alexandra Victoria	1891	.....		
Maud Alexandra	1893	.....		
4. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA	1868	.....		
5. MAUD, QUEEN OF NORWAY	1869	.....	King Haakon VII. of Norway	1896
Olaf Alexander Edward	1903	.....		
6. ALEXANDER	1871	1871		
DESCENDANTS OF THE LATE QUEEN VICTORIA.*				
1. VICTORIA PRINCESS ROYAL	1840	1901	Emperor Frederick of Germany	1858
Frederick William (succ. as German Emperor, June, 1888). (*Issue*, 6 sons, 1 daughter)	1859	.....	Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein	1881
Charlotte. (*Issue*, 1 daughter)	1860	.....	Prince of Saxe-Meiningen	1878
Henry. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1862	.....	Princess Irene of Hesse	1888
Sigismund	1864	1866		
Victoria	1866	.....	Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe	1890
Joachim	1868	1879		
Sophia Dorothea. (*Issue*, 3 sons, 2 dau.)	1870	.....	Duke of Sparta, son of King of Greece	1889
Margaret. (*Issue*, 6 sons)	1872	.....	Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse	1893
2. KING EDWARD VII. (See above)	1841	1910	Princess Alexandra of Denmark	1863
3. ALICE MAUD MARY, GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.	1843	1878	Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse (died March 13, 1892)	1862
Victoria Alberta. (2 sons, 2 dau.)	1863	.....	Prince Louis of Battenberg	1884
Elizabeth	1864	.....	Grand Duke Sergius of Russia	1884
Irene Marie. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1866	.....	Prince Henry of Prussia	1888
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse. (*Issue*, 1 son, 1 daughter)	1868	.....	†Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1894
Frederick William	1870	1873		
Alice Victoria. (*Issue*, 1 son 4 dau.)	1872	.....	Emperor Nicholas II. of Russia	1894
Mary Victoria	1874	1878		
4. ALFRED, DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, DUKE OF EDINBURGH.	1844	1900	Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia	1874
Alfred Alexander	1874	1899		
Marie Alexandra Victoria. (*Issue*, 2 sons, 3 daughters)	1875	.....	Ferdinand, Crown Prince of Roumania	1893
Victoria Melita. (*Issue*, 1 daughter)	1876	.....	Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (2d marriage)	1905
Alexandra Louise (*Issue* 1 son, 3 daughters)	1878	.....	Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg	1896
Beatrice	1884	.....		
5. HELENA, PRINCESS CHRISTIAN	1846	.....	Pr. Fred. Chris. of Schleswig-Holstein	1866
Christian Victor	1867	1900		
Albert John	1869	.....		
Victoria Louise	1870	.....		
Louise Augusta	1872	.....	‡Prince Aribert of Anhalt-Dessau	1891
Harold	1876	1876		
6. LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL	1848	.....	Duke of Argyll	1871
7. ARTHUR, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT	1850	.....	Princess Louise of Prussia	1879
Margaret. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1882	.....	Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden	1905
Arthur Patrick	1883	.....		
Victoria Patricia	1886	.....		
8. LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY	1853	1884	Princess Helena of Waldeck-Pyrmont	1882
Alice Mary. (*Issue*, 1 son, 1 daughter)	1883	.....	Prince Alexander of Teck	1904
Leopold, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (*Issue*, 2 sons, 1 dau.)	1884	.....	Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg	1905
9. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE	1857	.....	Prince Henry of Battenberg (died 1896)	1885
Alexander Albert	1886	.....		
Victoria Eua (*Issue*, 2 sons, 1 dau.)	1887	.....	King Alphonso XIII. of Spain	1906
Leopold Arthur Louis	1889	.....		
Maurice Victor Donald	1891	.....		

First cousins of the late Queen Victoria in the paternal line were the Duke of Cambridge, born 1819, died 1904; Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born 1822, and Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, born 1822, died 1897. Whitaker's Peerage has a list of over 290 living blood relatives of the late Queen. *[Children in SMALL CAPS. Their children follow.] †Marriage dissolved, 1901. She married second Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, and has by him one daughter. Grand Duke Ernest married second Princess Elenore of Solms-Hohensolms and has by her two sons. ‡ Marriage dissolved in 1900.

The British Government.

THE MINISTRY.

DECEMBER 1, 1910.

The Present Liberal Ministry.		The Late Unionist Ministry.
Herbert Henry Asquith	*Prime Minister.*	Arthur J. Balfour.
Earl of Crewe	*First Lord of the Treasury.*	Marquis of Salisbury.
Sir Edward Grey, Bart	*Lord Privy Seal.*	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Lord Loreburn	*Foreign Secretary.*	Earl of Halsbury.
Viscount Morley of Blackburn	*Lord High Chancellor.*	Marquis of Londonderry.
David Lloyd George	*President of the Council.*	Austen Chamberlain.
Winston Spencer Churchill	*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*	Aretas Akers Douglas.
Lewis Vernon Harcourt	*Home Secretary.*	Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.
Richard Burdon Haldane	*Colonial Secretary.*	Hugh O. Arnold Forster.
Earl of Crewe	*Secretary for War.*	Hon. St. John Brodrick.
Lord Pentland	*Secretary for India.*	Marquis of Linlithgow.
Reginald McKenna	*Secretary for Scotland.*	Earl Cawdor.
Sydney Buxton	*First Lord of the Admiralty.*	Marquis of Salisbury.
John Burns	*President Board of Trade.*	Gerald William Balfour.
Walter Runciman	*Pres. Local Government Board.*	Marquis of Londonderry.
Joseph Albert Pease	*President Board of Education.*	Sir W. H. Walrond.
Herbert Samuel	*Chancellor Duchy Lancaster.*	Lord Stanley.
Augustine Birrell	*Postmaster-General.*	Walter Hume Long.
Sir Samuel Walker, Bart	*Chief Secretary for Ireland.*	Lord Ashbourne.
Earl Carrington	*Lord Chancellor for Ireland.*	Hon. Ailwyn Fellowes.
Earl Beauchamp	*President Board of Agriculture.*	
	First Commissioner of Works.	
John Henry Whitley	*Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.*	Hon. Edmund Talbot.
John W Gulland		H. W. Forster.
Oswald Partington		Lord Balcarres.
W. Wedgwood Benn		
E. J Soares	*Joint Secs. Treasury.*	Sir A. Acland Hood.
T. H. Illingworth		Victor Cavendish.
Chas. E. Hy. Hobhouse	*Paymaster-General.*	Sir Savile Crossley, Bart.
Joseph Albert Pease	*Political Secretary Home Office.*	Hon. Thomas Cochrane.
Lord Ashby St. Ledgers	*Political Secretary Foreign Office.*	Earl Percy.
C. F. C. Masterman	*Political Secretary Colonial Office.*	Duke of Marlborough.
Thos. McK. Wood	*Political Secretary India Office.*	Marquis of Bath.
Col. J. E. B Seely, D.S.O.	*Political Secretary War Office.*	Earl of Donoughmore.
Hon. E. S. Montagu	*Attorney General.*	Sir Robert B. Finlay, K. C.
Lord Lucas	*Solicitor-General.*	Sir Edward Carson, K. C.
Sir Rufus Isaacs, K.C.		
Sir J. A. Simon, K.C.		

HOUSEHOLD OFFICIALS.

Earl of Chesterfield	*Lord Steward.*	Earl of Pembroke.
Viscount Althorp	*Lord Chamberlain.*	Earl of Clarendon.
Earl of Granard	*Master of the Horse.*	Duke of Portland.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Pentland	*Secretary and Keeper of Great Seal.*	Marquis of Linlithgow.
Lord Dunedin	*Lord Justice-General.*	Lord Kinross
Alexander Ure, K.C.	*Lord Advocate.*	Charles Scott Dickson, K. C.
Marquis of Breadalbane	*Keeper of the Privy Seal.*	Earl of Leven and Melville
Lord Kingsburgh	*Lord Justice Clerk.*	Lord Kingsburgh (Macdonald)
Duke of Montrose	*Lord Clerk Register.*	Duke of Montrose
William Hunter, K.C.	*Solicitor-General.*	James Avon Clyde, K. C.

IRELAND.

Earl of Aberdeen	*Lord-Lieutenant.*	Earl Dudley (not in the Cabinet)
Augustine Birrell K. C.	*Chief Secretary.*	W. H Long (in the Cabinet).
Sir J. B Dougherty	*Under-Secretary.*	Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell.
Sir Samuel Walker, Bart.	*Lord Chancellor.*	Lord Ashbourne
Redmond Barry, K.C.	*Attorney-General.*	John Atkinson, K. C.

COURTS OF LAW.

HOUSE OF LORDS—*Lord High Chancellor*, Lord Loreburn, and such peers of Parliament as are holding or have held high judicial office.

LORDS OF APPEAL IN ORDINARY—Lords Macnaghten, Atkinson Robson and Shaw.

COURT OF APPEAL—*Ex-Officio Judges.* The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division *Master of the Rolls*, Sir Herbert Hardy Cozens Hardy. *Lords Justices*, Sir Roland Vaughan Williams, Sir John Fletcher Moulton, Sir George Farwell, Sir H. Burton Buckley, Sir Wm Rann Kennedy.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION—*President*, The Lord High Chancellor *Justices*, Sir Matthew Ingle Joyce, Sir C Swinfen Eady, Sir T. Rolls Warrington, Sir Ralph Neville, Sir Robert John Parker, Sir Harry T Eve.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, KING'S BENCH DIVISION—*Lord Chief Justice of England*, Lord Alverstone *Justices*, Sir William Grantham, Sir John Compton Lawrance Sir Edward Ridley, Sir Charles John Darling, Sir Arthur M. Channel Sir Walter Phillimore, Bart., Sir Thomas T. Buckmill, Sir Reginald More Bray, Sir Alfred T Lawrence Sir William Pickford. Lord Coleridge, Sir John A. Hamilton, Sir John Eldon Bankes, Sir Horace Avory, Sir Thomas Gardner Horridge, Sir Charles Montagu Lush.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION—*President*, Sir Samuel Thomas Evans. *Justice*, Sir Henry Bargrave Deane.

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL—All the Judges of King's Bench Division.

COURT OF ARCHES—*Judge*, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin.

BANKRUPTCY COURT—*Judge* Sir W Phillimore, Bart. *Registrars* H. S. Giffard, John E. Linklater, Herbert J. Hope, Henry J. Hood.

This and the following pages of information about the British Empire have been revised for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1911 by the Editor of Whitaker's Almanack, London.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

ARMY.

COUNCIL.

Secretary of State for War.....Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K. C. M. P.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff—Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, G. C. B.
Adjutant-General—Maj.-Gen. J. S. Ewart, C. B.
Quartermaster-General—Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. G. Miles, K. C. B.
Master General of the Ordnance—Maj. Gen. Sir C. F. Hadden, K. C. B.
Civil Member—Lord Lucas.
Finance Member—F. D. Acland, M. P.
Secretary—Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, K. C. B.

FIELD MARSHALS.

Viscount Wolseley, Colonel Royal Irish Regiment.
Earl Roberts, V. C., Colonel Irish Guards.
H. M. German Emperor. Col. 1st (Royal) Drag.
H. R. H. Duke of Connaught.
Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., Col. Royal Horse Guards.
Sir George White, V. C., Col. Gordon Highlanders
H. I. M. Emperor of Austria-Hungary.
Lord Grenfell
Sir C. H. Brownlow, G. C. B.
Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G. C. B.

GENERALS—ACTIVE LIST.

H. R. H. Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein.
H. R. H. Duke of Cumberland.
Lord Methuen, G. C. B.
H. M. King of Spain.
Sir Archibald Hunter, K. C. B.
Rt. Hon. Sir Neville Lyttelton, G. C. B.
Sir Alfred Gaselee, G. C. B.
Sir W. G. Nicholson, G. C. B.
Sir J. D. P. French, G. C. B.
Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, K. C. B.
Sir H. J. T. Hildyard, K. C. B.
Sir O. Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B.
W. Campbell, C. B.
Sir E. G. Barrow, G. C. B.
Sir C. J. Burnett., K. C. B.
Sir H. M. L. Rundle, K. C. B.
A. B. Crosbie.
F. Baldwin.
Sir E. P. Leach, K. C. B., V. C.

NAVY.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.—*First Lord*, Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M. P.; *Senior Naval Lord*, Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson, G. C. B., V. C.; *Second Naval Lord*, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Bridgeman Bridgeman, K. C. B.; *Third Naval Lord and Controller*, Rear-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe, K. C. V. O.; *Junior Naval Lord*, Capt. C. E. Madden, C. V. O.; *Civil Lord*, George Lambert.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.—Sir Charles F. Hotham, Lord Fisher, Sir Arthur K. Wilson, V. C.; Sir G. H. U. Noel, Sir A. D. Fanshawe. *Honorary Admirals of the Fleet*—H. I. M. William II., German Emperor; H. I. M. Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia; H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia.

ADMIRALS.—Sir Lewis A. Beaumont, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Arthur W. Moore, Sir W. A. Dyke Acland, B. C.; Sir C. C. Drury, Sir R. N. Custance, Sir W. H. Fawkes, Sir G. L. Atkinson-Willes, Sir W. H. May, Hon. Sir A. G. Curzon Howe, Sir E. S. Poë, Sir John Durnford. *Honorary Admirals*—H. M. King of the Hellenes, H. M. King of Norway, H. M. King of Sweden.

VICE-ADMIRALS.—Charles J. Barlow, Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, Sir Francis C. B. Bridgeman, Sir Richard Poore, Bart., George A. Giffard, Charles G. Robinson, W. H. B. Graham, R. F. O. Foote, E. H. Gamble, Sir A. B. Milne, Bart.; G. F. King Hall, H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, Sir G. Neville, Sir Alfred L. Winsloe, Sir Percy M. Scott, Sir George Le C. Egerton, Charles H. Adair, Sir F. W. Fisher, C. H. Cross, Sir G. A. Callaghan, Sir J. E. C. Goodrich, F. S. Inglefield.

FLAG-OFFICERS IN COMMISSION.

Nore, *Adm.* Sir Charles C. Drury, G. C. V. O.
Portsmouth, *Adm.* Sir A. G. Curzon Howe, G. C. V. O.
Plymouth, *Adm.* Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes, K. C. B.
Queenstown, Ireland, *Rear-Adm.* Sir A. W. Paget, C. M. G.
Home Fleet, *Adm.* Sir Wm. H. May, G. C. V. O.
Second Division, *Vice-Adm.* Sir G. A. Callaghan, K. C. B.
Third and Fourth Divisions, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geo. Neville, K. C. B.
Atlantic Fleet, *Vice-Adm.* H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G. C. B.
Mediterranean, *Adm.* Sir E. S. Poë, K. C. B.
Eastern Fleet, *Vice-Adm.* A. S. Winsloe, K. C. B.
Cape of Good Hope, *Rear-Adm.* Sir G. Le C. Egerton, K. C. B.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND

ENGLISH ARCHBISHOPS.

Trans.		*Trans.*	
1903.	*Canterbury*, Randall T. Davidson, *b.* 1848	1909	*York*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, *b* 1864.

ENGLISH BISHOPS.

App.		*App.*	
1901.	*London*, Arthur Foley W. Ingram, *b* 1858	1883	*Llandaff*, J. P. Hughes, *b* 1847.
1901.	*Durham*, Handley Carr Glyn Moule, *b.* 1841.	1903.	*Manchester*, Edward A. Knox, *b.* 1854
1903.	*Winchester*, Herbert Edward Ryle, *b* 1856	1907.	*Newcastle*, Norman D. J. Straton, *b* 1840
1898	*Bangor*, W. H. Williams, *b* 1845.	1910	*Norwich*, Bertram Pollock, C. V. O. *b* 1863
1894.	*Bath and Wells*, G. W. Kennion, *b* 1846.	1901.	*Oxford*, Francis Paget, *b* 1851.
1904.	*Birmingham*, Charles Gore, *b.* 1853	1896	*Peterborough*, Hon. Edwd. Carr Glyn, *b* 1843
1897.	*Bristol*, George Forrest Browne, *b.* 1833.	1884.	*Ripon*, William Boyd Carpenter, *b* 1841
1904	*Carlisle*, J. W. Diggle, *b.* 1847.	1905	*Rochester*, John R. Harmer, *b* 1857
1888	*Chester*, Francis John Jayne, *b* 1845.	1903	*St. Albans*, Edgar Jacob, *b* 1844
1907	*Chichester*, C. J. Ridgeway, *b* 1842	1889	*St. Asaph*, Alfred George Edwards, *b* 1848
1895	*Ely*, Frederick Henry Chase, *b* 1854.	1897.	*St. David's*, John Owen, *b.* 1854
1903	*Exeter*, Archibald Robertson, *b* 1853	1885	*Salisbury*, John Wordsworth, *b* 1843
1905	*Gloucester*, E. C. Sumner Gibson, *b* 1848	1907	*Sodor and Man*, Thos. Wortley Drury, *b* 1848
1895.	*Hereford*, John Percival, *b* 1834.	1905	*Southwark*, E. S. Talbot, *b* 1844
1891	*Lichfield*, Hon. Augustus Legge, *b.* 1839.	1904.	*Southwell*, Edward Hoskyns, *b* 1851
1910	*Lincoln*, Edmund Lee Hicks, *b* 1843.	1891	*Truro*, Charles Wm. Stubbs, *b.* 1845
1900.	*Liverpool*, Francis James Chavasse, *b.* 1846.	1897.	*Wakefield*, George Rodney Eden, *b* 1853
		1901.	*Worcester*, H. W. Yeatman-Biggs, *b* 1845

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE.

Countries	British Representatives Abroad.	Foreign Representatives in England.
Argentine Republic	Walter B Townley	Don F L Domínguez.
Austria-Hungary	Rt Hon Sir F L Cartwright, K C M G	Count Dietrichstein.
Belgium	Sir A H Hardinge K C B	Comte de Lalaing.
Brazil	Sir William H D Haggard, G C M G	Regis de Oliveira.
Chile	H C Lowther	(Vacant)
China	Sir J N Jordan, K C B	Li Chin fong.
Denmark	(Vacant)	C Brun.
Ecuador	C L des Graz	Celso Nevares.
Egypt	Sir Eldou Gorst, K C B	(None)
France	Rt. Hon Sir F L Bertie, G C B	M Paul Cambon.
German Empire	Rt. Hon. Sir W E Goschen, G C M G	Count P Wolff-Metternich.
Greece	Henry D. Beaumont	Jean Gennadius.
Guatemala	L E Gresley Carden	F de Arce.
Italy	Rt. Hon Sir Rennell Rodd, G C V O	Marq. Imperiali.
Japan	Sir Claude M. Macdonald G C M G	Takaaki Kato.
Mexico	Reginald Thomas Tower, C V O	Miguel Covarrubias.
Morocco	Hon. Reginald Lister, C V O	(None)
Netherlands	Hon Sir Alan Johnstone, G C V O	Baron Gericke van Herwijnen.
Norway	Sir Arthur James Herbert, G C V O	(Vacant)
Persia	Sir G H Barclay K C M G	Mirza Medhi Khan
Peru	C L des Graz	Don Carlos G. Candamo.
Portugal	Hon Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, K C M G	(Vacant)
Russia	Rt Hon Sir G W Buchanan, G C V O	Count Benckendorff.
Servia	Sir James B Whitehead, K C M G	S Y Grouitch.
Siam	Arthur R Peel	Phya Visutr Kosa.
Spain	Rt. Hon Sir M W E. de Bunsen, G C M G	Señor Villa Urrutia.
Sweden	Sir C A Spring Rice, K C M G	Count H. Wrangel.
Switzerland	H G O Bax-Ironside	Gaston Carlin.
Turkey	Rt Hon Sir G A Lowther, G C M G	Tewfik Pacha.
United States	Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O M	Whitelaw Reid.
Uruguay	Robert J. Kennedy, C M G	F R Vidiella.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Earl of Dudley, G C M G.
New South Wales.—Lord Chelmsford K C M G.
Victoria.—Sir T D G Carmichael, Bart, K C M G
South Australia.—Admiral Sir D. H. Bosanquet, G C V O.
Queensland.—Sir G MacGregor, G C M G
West Australia.—Sir Gerald Strickland, K C M G
Tasmania.—Maj -Gen Sir Harry Barron, K C M G
New Zealand.—Lord Islington, K C M G
South Africa.—Viscount Gladstone, *High Com'r.*
Malta.—Lt.-Gen Sir Leslie Rundle, K C B.
Canada.—Earl Grey, G C M G.
Newfoundland.—Sir R C Williams, K C M G.
Jamaica.—Sir Sydney H Olivier, K C M G.
Barbadoes.—Sir Leslie Probyn, K C M G
Bahamas.—Sir W Grey Wilson, K C M G
Bermudas.—Lieut.-Gen F W. Kitchener, C B.

Trinidad.—Sir G. Ruthven Le Hunt, K C M G.
British Guiana.—Sir F M. Hodgson, K C M G.
Hong Kong.—Col. Sir Henry E. McCallum, G C M G.
Ceylon.—Col. Sir Henry E. McCallum, G C M G.
Fiji.—Sir Everard F. im Thurn K C M G
Sierra Leone.—(Vacant)
Straits Settlements.—Sir J Anderson, G C M G.
Windward Islands.—Sir J H Sadler, K C M G.
Leeward Islands.—Sir E B Sweet-Escott, K C M G
Falkland Islands.—William L Allardyce, C M G.
Mauritius.—Sir C. Boyle, K C M G.
Gold Coast Colony.—(Vacant)
British Honduras.—Br.-Gen. E J E Swayne, C B
Southern Nigeria.—Sir Walter Egerton, K C M G.
Gambia (West Africa.)—Sir G C Denton, K C M G
Northern Nigeria.—Sir H. H. J Bell, K C M G.
British East Africa.—Sir E P. Girouard, K C M G.
Uganda.—E. A. W. Clarke.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Viceroy and Governor-General..... The Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge G M, S I, G M I E.
Governor of Madras..... Sir Arthur Lawley, G C I E
Governor of Bombay..... Col Sir George S Clarke G C M G
Lieutenant Governor of Bengal..... Sir Edw. N. Baker, K C S I

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE.—J M Macpherson, C S I.
HOME.—Sir A. Stuart, K C V O
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.—E. D Maclagan, C S I.
FINANCE.—J. S. Meston: J. B Brunyate C I E.
FOREIGN.—(Vacant.)
ARMY DEPARTMENT.—Major-Gen Sir R. I. Scallon, K C I E.
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.—W. Maxwell, C. I. E.
PUBLIC WORKS.—L M. Jacob, C S I.
Agents to Governor General: Central India. M F O Dwyer, C S I.; *Rajputana*, E G Colvin, C S I; *Baluchistan* Col. Sir A. H McMahon K C I E; *Khorassan*. Major W. F. T. O Connor, C I E.
Residents: Hyderabad, Sir C S. Bayley K C S I.; *Mysore*, Lt. Col H. Daly, C S I; *Cashmere*, Lt.-Col J. Ramsay, C I E; *Baroda*, O V Bosanquet C I. E.: *Nepal*, Major J. Manners Smith, C. I. E, V.C; *Gwalior*, Lt Col C A. Kemball, C I E.; *Jaipur* Col H L Showers C I E.; *Udaipur*, A T. Holme.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.—H E Gen. Sir O Moore Creagh, V C, G C B
Chief of Staff Lt. Gen Sir Douglas Haig K C V O, C B
Adjutant-General, Major Gen. Sir A. A. Barrett K C B
Quartermaster General, Major Gen. G. C Kitson C V O

GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING THE FORCES

NORTHERN ARMY.—Lt. Gen. Sir Josceline H Wodehouse, K C B
SOUTHERN ARMY.—Gen Sir F C Barrow, G C B

The British Parliament.

THE supreme legislative power of the British Empire is, by its constitution, vested in Parliament. This body consists of two houses, the Lords and the Commons.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords is composed of the whole Peerage of England and of the United Kingdom, and of certain representatives of the peerages of Scotland and Ireland, but many members of these latter have also English titles which give them seats in the House. The Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster, and the Duke of Leinster as Viscount Leinster. The House at present consists of 3 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 22 Dukes, 23 Marquises, 123 Earls, 42 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 348 Barons, 16 Scottish Representative Peers elected for each Parliament, and 28 Irish Representative Peers elected for life—in all, 631 members.

The Lord Chancellor of England is the Speaker of the House of Lords.

A TABLE OF BRITISH DUKES.

Created.	Title.	Name.	Born.	Succeeded	Heir to Title.
1868	Abercorn*.....	James Hamilton, 2nd Duke.....	1838	1885	Marq. of Hamilton, M. P., s.
1881	Albany†.....	H. R. H. Leopold, 2nd Duke (*l*).....	1884	1884	H. R. H. Prince Johann of Saxe-Coburg, s.
1701	Argyll	John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, 9th Duke (*k*).....	1845	1900	Lord A. Campbell, b.
1703	Atholl‡.....	John J. H. H. Stewart-Murray, 7th Duke..	1840	1864	Marq. Tullibardine, s.
1682	Beaufort.....	H. A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, 9th Duke.	1847	1899	Marq. of Worcester, s.
1694	Bedford	Herbrand Arthur Russell, 11th Duke.....	1858	1893	Marq of Tavistock, s.
1673	Buccleuch&(1684) Queensberry‡.	Wm. H. W. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 6th Duke (*a*)	1831	1884	Earl of Dalkeith, s.
1874	Connaught† .	H. R. H. Arthur William Patrick, 1st Duke	1850	..	Prince Arthur, s.
1337	Cornwall†	H. R. H. Edward, Prince of Wales.....	1894	1910	.....
1799	Cumberland† ..	H. R. H. Ernest Augustus, 3rd Duke (*b*)...	1845	1878	Earl of Armagh, s.
1694	Devonshire	Victor C. W. Cavendish, 9th duke.	1868	1908	Marq. of Hartington, s.
1889	Fife	Alex. William George Duff, 1st Duke (*c*)....	1849	..	H.H.Prin.Alexandra,d
1675	Grafton.....	Aug Charles Lennox Fitzroy, 7th Duke (*d*)	1821	1882	Earl of Euston, s.
1643	Hamilton‡ and Brandon.....	Alfred D Doug.as Hamilton, 13th Duke...	1862	1895	Marq. of Douglas, s.
1694	Leeds.....	George Godolphin Osborne, 10th Duke.....	1862	1895	Marq.of Carmarthen,s.
1766	Leinster*	Maurice Fitzgerald, 6th Duke	1887	1893	Lord D. Fitzgerald, b.
1719	Manchester	William Augustus Drogo Montagu (*e*)	1877	1892	Viscount Mandeville,s
1702	Marlborough ...	Chas R. J Spencer-Churchill, 9th Duke (*f*)	1871	1892	Marq. of Blandford, s.
1707	Montrose‡	Douglas B. M. R. Graham, 5th Duke	1852	1874	Marq. of Graham, s.
1756	Newcastle	Henry P. A. Pelham Clinton, 7th Duke .	1864	1879	Lord Francis Pelham-Clinton-Hope, b.
1438	Norfolk.....	Henry Fitzalan Howard, 15th Duke (*g*). ..	1847	1860	Earl of Arundel, s.
1766	Northumberland	Henry George Percy, 7th Duke	1846	1899	Earl Percy, s.
1716	Portland	W. J. A. Cavendish Bentinck, 6th Duke .	1857	1879	Marq. of Titchfield, s.
1675	Richmond&(1876) Gordon & (1675) Lennox‡	Charles H. Gordon-Lennox, 7th Duke (*h*)	1845	1903	Earl of March, s.
1707	Roxburghe‡ ...	Henry John Innes-Ker, 8th Duke (*m*)..	1876	1892	Lord A R.Innes-Ker,b.
1703	Rutland	Henry John Brinsley Manners, 8th Duke	1852	1906	Marq. of Granby, s
1684	St. Albans.....	Charles V. de Vere Beauclerk, 11th Duke (*i*).	1870	1898	Ld Osborne Beauclerk,b
1547	Somerset	Algernon St. Maur, 15th Duke	1846	1894	Lord Ernest St. Maur, b.
1833	Sutherland	Cron. Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, 4th Duke	1851	1892	Marq. of Stafford, s.
1814	Wellington	Arthur Charles Wellesley, 4th Duke (*j*). .	1849	1900	Marq. of Douro, s.
1874	Westminster	Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, 2nd Duke	1879	1899	Lord A. Grosvenor u

s, son; b, brother; c, cousin; n, nephew; u, uncle.

* Irish Dukes. † Royal Dukes. ‡ Scottish Dukes. (*a*) Eighth Duke of Queensberry, descendant of the Duke of Monmouth, son of King Charles II. (*b*) Son of King George V., of Hanover. (*c*) Husband of the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of King Edward. (*d*) Descendant of Henry Fitzroy, first Duke, son of King Charles II, and Barbara Villiers. (*e*) His mother was Miss Yznaga, of New York. His wife (whom he married November 14, 1900) was Miss Helena Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, Ohio. (*f*) His wife was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, of New York. (*g*) Premier Duke. (*h*) Descendant of Charles Lennox, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Louise-Renée de Queronailles. (*i*) Descendant of Charles Beauclerk, first Duke, son of King Charles II and Nell Gwynne. (*j*) Grandson of the great Duke of Wellington the victor of Waterloo. (*k*) Husband of Princess Louise, sixth child of Queen Victoria. (*l*) Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. (*m*) His wife (1903) was Miss Goelet, of New York.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons consists of 670 members—465 for England, 30 for Wales, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland.

The division of parties in the House of Commons, prior to the dissolution of Parliament November 28, 1910, and as returned in the general elections of January and February, 1910, was as follows. Liberals, 275; Nationalists, 82, and 40 Independent Labor members; Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists, 273; the ministerial majority being 124. For returns of the elections for the new House, see page 15

The Speaker of the House is the Rt. Hon. James William Lowther, M. P. for Penrith.

Population of Great Britain and Ireland.

CENSUS OF 1901.

ENGLAND

Counties.	Population	Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.	Counties.	Population.
Bedford	171,249	Essex	1,085,576	Monmouth	292,327	Suffolk	384,198
Berks	254,931	Gloucester	634,666	Norfolk	460,040	Surrey	2,008,923
Bucks	195,534	Hampshire	798,756	Northampton	338,064	Sussex	605,052
Cambridge	190,687	Hereford	114,401	Northumberland	602,859	Warwick	897,678
Chester	814,555	Hertford	250,553	Nottingham	514,537	Westmoreland	64,305
Cornwall	322,957	Huntingdon	57,773	Oxford	182,768	Wiltshire	273,845
Cumberland	266,921	Kent	1,351,849	Rutland	19,706	Worcester	488,401
Derby	620,196	Lancaster	4,406,787	Shropshire	239,321	York	3,585,122
Devon	660,444	Leicester	433,994	Somerset	508,104	Total	30,805,466
Dorset	202,962	Lincoln	498,781	Stafford	1,234,382		
Durham	1,187,324	Middlesex	3,585,139				

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	303,889	Edinburgh	437,553	Linlithgow	64,787	Selkirk	23,339
Argyll	73,166	Elgin	44,737	Nairn	9,291	Shetland	27,755
Ayr	254,133	Fife	218,350	Orkney	27,723	Stirling	141,894
Banff	61,439	Forfar	283,729	Peebles	15,066	Sutherland	21,389
Berwick	30,785	Haddington	38,653	Perth	123,255	Wigtown	32,591
Bute	18,659	Inverness	89,901	Renfrew	268,418	Shipping population	9,583
Caithness	33,619	Kincardine	40,891	Ross and Cromarty	76,149		
Clackmannan	31,991	Kinross	6,980			Total	4,471,957
Dumbarton	113,660	Kirkcudbright	39,359	Roxburgh	48,793		
Dumfries	72,562	Lanark	1,337,848				

WALES

Anglesey	50,590	Carnarvon	126,385	Merioneth	49,130	Radnor	23,263
Brecon	59,906	Denbigh	129,935	Montgomery	54,892		
Cardigan	60,237	Flint	81,727	Pembroke	88,749	Total	1,720,609
Carmarthen	135,325	Glamorgan	860,022				

IRELAND.

Leinster.		Westmeath	61,527	Ulster.		Connaught.	
Carlow	37,723	Wexford	103,860	Antrim	461,240	Galway	192,146
Dublin	447,266	Wicklow	60,679	Armagh	125,238	Leitrim	69,201
Kildare	63,469	Munster.		Cavan	97,368	Mayo	202,627
Kilkenny	78,821	Clare	112,129	Donegal	173,625	Roscommon	101,639
King's	60,129	Cork	404,813	Down	289,335	Sligo	84,022
Longford	46,581	Kerry	165,331	Fermanagh	65,243		
Louth	63,741	Limerick	146,018	Londonderry	144,329	Total	4,456,546
Meath	67,463	Tipperary	159,754	Monaghan	74,505		
Queen's	57,226	Waterford	87,030	Tyrone	150,468		

The population returns are from the official census of Great Britain and Ireland taken in March, 1901. The total population, excluding army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, is 41,454,578.

The City of London.

Lord Mayor.	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor*
Sir Thomas Vesey Strong, Kt.	1897	1904	1910
Aldermen.			
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt	1874	1875	1882
Sir Joseph Savory, Bart.	1883	1882	1890
Sir Walter Henry Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	1888	1894	1895
Sir George Faudel Faudel-Phillips, Bart., G.C.I.E.	1888	1884	1896
Col. Sir H. D. Davies, K.C.M.G.	1889	1887	1897
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bart.	1890	1888	1899
Sir Thomas Boor Crosby, Kt., M.D.	1898	1906	....
Sir David Burnett, Kt.	1902	1907	....
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Kt.	1907	1906	....
Charles Johnston	1907	1910	....
Sir Charles C. Wakefield	1908	1907	....
Sir William Hy. Dunn, Kt.	1909	1906	....

Aldermen.	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor*
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart.	1891	1894	1902
Sir James Thomson Ritchie, Bart.	1891	1896	1903
Sir John Pound, Bart.	1892	1895	1904
Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bart.	1892	1900	1905
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bart.	1892	1899	1906
Sir John Charles Bell, Bart.	1894	1901	1907
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart.	1895	1902	1908
Sir John C. Knill, Bart.	1897	1903	1909
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.			
Charles Augustin Hanson	1909	....	....
Sir George Joseph Woodman, Kt.	1909	1904	....
Sir Horace B. Marshall, Kt., LL.D.	1909	1901	....
Edward Ernest Cooper	1909	....	....
James Roll	1910	1909	....

The Lord Mayor has an annual salary of £10,000, or $50,000.

Population of London.

London Within Various Boundaries.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population. 1881.	1891.	1901.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality	74,672	3,815,544	4,228,317	4,536,063
Within the Limits of the County of London		3,834,194		
London School Board District		3,834,194		
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	671	50,658	37,705	26,897
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs (including the City)	75,442	3,834,194	4,232,118	4,542,735
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	443,421	4,766,661	5,633,806	6,580,613

The German Government.

(For the Ministry, see Index.)

THE REICHSTAG.

The members number 397, politically divided as follows: Centre (Clericals) 109; German Conservatives 48; National Liberals 54; Radicals 50; Social Democrats 52; Free Conservatives 20; Poles 20; Independents (unclassified) 13; Anti-Semites 11; Agrarians 8; Alsatians 3.

The largest group, the Clericals or Centre, represents mainly the Rhine districts and South Germany. The Conservatives, though sometimes in opposition, especially on agrarian questions, are regarded as the ministerial party, and with them are allied the National Liberals and some smaller groups, insuring the Government a majority.

THE ARMY.

The Commander-in-Chief is the Emperor.

Chief of the Emperor's Military Cabinet—Freiherr von Lyncker.

Field-Marshal-Generals—Baron von Loë, von Hahnke, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Count von Haeseler.

General Staff, Chief—General von Moltke.

Corps Commanders—First Corps, Eastern Prussia, Königsberg, General von Kluck; *Second Corps*, Pomerania, Stettin, Lieutenant-General von Lüsingen; *Third Corps*, Berlin, General von Bülow; *Fourth Corps*, Magdeburg, General von Beneckendorff u. von Hindenburg; *Fifth Corps*, Posen, General Kirchbach; *Sixth Corps*, Breslau, General von Woyrsch; *Seventh Corps*, Münster, General von Einem, General von Rothmaler; *Eighth Corps*, Coblenz, General von Ploetz; *Ninth Corps*, Altona, Lieutenant-General von Plettenberg; *Tenth Corps*, Hanover, General Emmich; *Eleventh Corps*, Cassel, General Scheffer-Boyadel; *Twelfth Corps*, Dresden, General d'Elsa; *Thirteenth Corps*, Stuttgart, General Duke Albrecht von Württemberg; *Fourteenth Corps*, Carlsruhe, General von Hoiningen; *Fifteenth Corps*, Strassburg, General von Fabeck; *Sixteenth Corps*, Metz, General von Prittwitz und Gaffron; *Seventeenth Corps*, Dantzic, General von Mackensen; *Eighteenth Corps*, Frankfort-on-Main, General von Eichhorn; *Nineteenth Corps*, Leipsic, General von Kirchbäch; *First Bavarian Army Corps*, Munich, General Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria; *Second Bavarian Army Corps*, Würzburg, General Count Eckbrecht von Dürckheim-Montmartin; *Third Bavarian*, General Kress von Kressenstein.

Commander of the Guards—General von Loewenfeld.

THE NAVY.

The supreme command is exercised by the Emperor.

Inspector-General, Prince Henry of Prussia; *Chief of the Admiralty*, Admiral von Tirpitz; *Chief of Staff*, Admiral von Fischel; *Admiral of High Seas Fleet*, Admiral von Holtzendorff; *Commander of North Sea Station*, Count von Bandissin; *Baltic Station*, Vice-Admiral Schröder; *First Squadron*, Rear-Admiral Pohl; *Second Squadron*, (vacant); *Cruiser Squadron*, Rear-Admiral von Ingenohl; *Scouts Division*, Rear-Admiral von Heeringen.

The French Government.

(For the Ministry, see Index.)

President.....ARMAND FALLIERES.

The annual allowance to the President of the Republic is 600,000 francs, with a further allowance of 600,000 francs for his expenses.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.—*President*, Antonin Dubost; *Vice-Presidents*, MM. Cordelu, Lourties, Monis, Max Levante; *Secretary-General*, M. Hustin.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—*President*, M. Henri Brisson; *Vice-Presidents*, MM. Berteaux, Dubief, Etienne, Clémentel; *Secretary-General*, M. Launoy.

The Senators number 300, and are at present politically divided into about 270 Republicans and 30 representatives of the various shades of the opposition.

The Deputies number 591, and are divided into the following groups: 248 Radicals, allied to the Socialist-Radical group; 29 Independent Socialists; 74 United Socialists; 93 Advanced Republicans; 59 Progressists (Moderate Republicans); 88 Members of Composite Opposition ("Right"; they include 17 Nationalists and 71 Royalists, Bonapartists and members of the "Liberal Action" party.)

THE ARMY.

Supreme Commander—General Tremeau. *Conseil Superieur de Guerre:* Generals Gallieni, Mathis, Michal, Burnez, Lebon, Lefort, Percin, Pau, Maunoury.

Military Governor of Paris—General Mahowry.

Commanders of the Corps d'Armee—First Corps, Lille, General Davignon; *Second Corps*, Amiens, General Picquart; *Third Corps*, Rouen, General Meunier; *Fourth Corps*, Le Mans, General Langle de Cery; *Fifth Corps*, Orleans, General Ferré; *Sixth Corps*, Chalons-sur-Marne, General Durand; *Seventh Corps*, Besançon, General Chomer; *Eighth Corps*, Bourges, General Picard; *Ninth Corps*, Tours, General Menetrez; *Tenth Corps*, Rennes, General Menestrel; *Eleventh Corps*, Nantes, General Jourdy; *Twelfth Corps*, Limoges, General Pelecier; *Thirteenth Corps*, Clermont-Ferrand, General Goiran; *Fourteenth Corps*, Lyons, General Robert; *Fifteenth Corps*, Marseilles, General Andry; *Sixteenth Corps*, Montpellier, General Marion; *Seventeenth Corps*, Toulouse, General Plagnol; *Eighteenth Corps*, Bordeaux, General Oudard; *Nineteenth Corps*, Algiers, General Bailloud; *Twentieth Corps*, Nancy, General Pau, *Commander-General of Colonial Corps d'Armee*, General Archinard (Paris).

THE NAVY.

Commanders of Squadrons and Divisions of Squadrons—First, Vice-Admiral de Fauque de Joncquières (flagship Patrie); *Second*, Vice-Admiral Aubert (flagship Saint Louis). *Squadron of Extreme Orient*—Rear-Admiral de la Croix de Castries (flagship Montcalm). *Naval Division of Morocco*—Captain Senez (flagship Admiral Charner).

The Russian Government.

(For the Ministry see Index.)

COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.

President.....Privy Councillor Akimof.

THE ARMY.

The Commander-in Chief is the Emperor.

Commanders of Military Conscriptions—First Conscription Petersburg, H I. H. the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolayewitsch. *Second Conscription*, Vilna, General Herschelmann *Third Conscription*, Warsaw, General Skalon *Fourth Conscription*, Kiew, General Ywanow *Fifth Conscription*, Odessa, General Sarubajew. *Sixth Conscription*, Moscow, General Plehwe *Seventh Conscription*, Kazan, General of Infantry Sandetzky *Eighth Conscription* Don, General Samsonow. *Ninth Conscription*, Caucasus, General Woronzow Daschkow. *Tenth Conscription*, Turkestan, General Kondralowitsch. *Eleventh Conscription*, Western Siberia General Odinzow *Twelfth Conscription*, Irkutsk, General Seliwanow. *Thirteenth Conscription* Amoor, General Unterberger.

THE NAVY.

Commander-in-Chief—Vacant since death of Grand Duke Alexis.

The Italian Government.

(For the Ministry see Index.)

PARLIAMENT.

President of the Senate—Signor Manfredi. *President of the Chamber of Deputies*—Signor Marcora.

THE ARMY.

Chief of Staff—Lieutenant-General Pollio.

Corps Commanders—Turin, Lieutenant-General Brusati Roberto; Alessandria, Lieutenant-General Massone; Milan, Lieutenant-General Girola; Genoa, Lieutenant-General Cadorna; Verona Lieutenant-General Ponza di S. Martino; Bologna, Lieutenant-General Zuccari; Ancona Lieutenant-General Aliprindi; Florence, Lieutenant-General Della Noce; Rome Lieutenant-General Frugoni; Naples, Lieutenant-General Goggia; Bari, Lieutenant-General Nava. Palermo, Lieutenant-General Crema.

COMMANDERS OF MILITARY DIVISIONS.

1. Turin, Lieutenant-General Corradini; 2 Novara, Lieutenant-General de la Forest de Divonne; 3. Alessandria, Lieutenant-General Toselli Lazzarini; 4 Cuneo, Lieutenant-General Rossi; 5 Milan, Lieutenant-General Tommasi; 6. Brescia, Lieutenant-General Bellini, 7 Piacenza, Lieutenant-General De Viry; 8 Genoa, Lieutenant-General Ricci, 9 Verona, Lieutenant-General Marini; 10 Padua, Lieutenant-General di Majo; 11 Bologna, Lieutenant-General D'Ottone; 12. Ravenna. Lieutenant-General Crispo; 13 Ancona, Lieutenant-General Cameraua, 14 Chieti, Lieutenant-General Escard; 15. Florence, Lieutenant-General de Chaurand de Saint Eustache; 16 Livorno Lieutenant-General Sanminiatelli; 17 Rome, Lieutenant-General Grandi, 18 Perugia, Lieutenant-General Giletta di S Giuseppe, 19 Naples Lieutenant-General Panizzardi; 20 Salerno, Lieutenant-General Bolognesi; 21. Bari, Lieutenant-General Marazzi, 22. Catanzaro Lieutenant-General Martenelli, 23 Palermo, Lieutenant-General Piacentini, 24. Messina, Lieutenant-General Vandero; 25. Cagliari Lieutenant-General Porpora.

THE NAVY.

Admiral—H. R. H. Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa. *Commanders of Squadrons—Active*, Vice-Admiral Bettolo; *Instruction* Rear Admiral Grenet.

The Austrian-Hungarian Government.

(For the Ministry see Index.)

THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

President of the House of Lords—Prince Alfred Windischgrätz *Vice-Presidents*—Prince Furstenberg and Prince Schoenburg *President of the House of Deputies*—Dr. Robert Pattai.

THE HUNGARIAN REICHSTAG.

President of the House of Magnates—Count Aurel Desewffy. *President of the House of Representatives*—Herr von Berszevicy.

THE ARMY.

Commander in-Chief. The Emperor and King Chief of General Staff, G d. T. Baron F Conrad von Hotzendorf

Inspectors-General of Troops—G d T Archduke Frederick; G d K Archduke Eugene; G d T M Varesanin von Vares; G. d T Ritter Frank von Liborius; F. l. M. Oskar Posiorek, G d K. Baron W. von Kiobucar.

Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial and Royal Austrian Reserves (Landwehr)—G d T Archduke Friedrich.

Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Hungarian Reserves (Hoved)—G d C Wilhelm Klobucar

Corps Commanders—First Corps, Cracow, F z M. Baron T. Weigl, *Second Corps*, Vienna G d T. Ritter Versbach von Hadamar; *Third Corps* Graz, G d T K. Schikofsky, *Fourth Corps*, Budapest. F z M. V. Schreiber *Fifth Corps*, Presburg, G d T. A Sprecher von Bernegg *Sixth Corps*, Kaschau, G d T. Ritter A. von Ziegler, *Seventh Corps*, Temesvar, F. m. L A. Seefranz, *Eighth Corps*, Prague, G. d. T. A von Koller, *Ninth Corps*, Leitmeritz G. l T A Rummer von Rummershof; *Tenth Corps*, Przemysl, G. d. K. Ritter Kummer von Falkenfehd; *Eleventh Corps*, Lemberg, G. d T F Schodler; *Twelfth Corps*, Hermannstadt, G. d K T Gaudermak von Kis-Demeter; *Thirteenth Corps*, Agram, G. d. T R. Gerba; *Fourteenth Corps* Innsbruck G. d T. T von Schemua *Fifteenth Corps* Sarajewo G. d T Ritter M von Auffenberg, *Sixteenth Corps*, Ragusa, F Z M Fanta; *Inspector-General of Cavalry*—G. d C von Brudermann, *Inspector General of Engineering*—G. M Al. Bienesi; *Inspector-General of Artillery*—F Z. M Archduke Leopold Salvator.

NOTE—G d T, General of Infantry; G d K. General of Cavalry, F. Z. M., Feldzeugmeister; F. M. L, Field Marshal-Lieutenant; G. M., Major General.

The Spanish Government.

(For the Ministry, see Index.)

THE CORTES.

SENATE—*President*, His Excellency, Don Eugenio Montero Rios; *Vice-Presidents*, Don Amos Salvador, Don Augustin de Luque, Don Amalio Gimeno, Don Antonio Lopez Muños; *General Secretaries*, Don Francisco Garcia Molinas, Don Juan de Ranero, Marquis de Laurencin, Count de Bernar.

The number of Senators is 351 and they are politically divided as follows (October, 1910): Liberals 197, Conservatives 70, Democrats 24, Independents 22, Archbishops and Bishops 18, Carlists 8, Republicans 6, Regionalists 5, and Integrists 1.

THE CONGRESS—*President*, His Excellency the Count of Romanones; *Vice-Presidents*, Don Joaquin Ruiz Jimenez, Don Antonio Aura Boronat, Don Martin Rosales Martel, Don Francisco Aparicio Ruiz; *General Secretaries*, Don Joaquin Quiroga Espin, Don Santos Arias de Miranda y Berdugo, Don Carlos Castel y Gonzalez, Don Francisco Pi y Arsuaga.

The number of Deputies is 383 and they are politically divided as follows (December, 1910): Liberals and Democrats 214, Conservatives 104 Independents 10, Carlists 9, Republicans 24, Regionalists 8, Integrists 2, Socialists 1, Federals and Nationalists 10, Agrarians 1.

THE ARMY.

Supreme Commander—General Angel Aznar, Minister of War.

Military Governor of Madrid (attached to the King's military household)—General Bascarran. *Supreme Council of the Army*—General Echague, General the Marquis de Polavieja; General Alvaro Valdes, General Ramon Villarino.

The various Corps d'Armèe are stationed in Madrid, Barcelona, Zaragoza, Burgos, Valladolid, Coruna, Palma Majorca, Seville, Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, Ceuta and Melilla.

Captain-General of Barcelona—General Valeriano Weyler. *Captain-General of Madrid*—General Diego de los Rios.

THE NAVY.

Supreme Commander—Admiral Diego Arias de Miranda, Minister of Marine.

Supreme Council of the Navy—Vice-Admiral Enrique Sostoa y Ordoñez, Rear-Admiral Jose de la Puente, Rear-Admiral Wenceslao Molina, Vice-Admiral Enrique Albacete y Fuster, Captain Francisco Chacon Pery.

The Japanese Government.

IMPERIAL DIET.

HOUSE OF PEERS—*President*, Prince Tokugawa; *Vice-President*, Marquis Kuroda; *Secretary-General*, Mr. Ota.

The composition of the House of Peers is as follows: Princes of Blood 14, Princes 15, Marquises 39, Counts 17, Viscounts 69, Barons 56, Imperial Nominees 124, Representatives of Highest Tax-Payers 45; total, 379.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*President*, Mr. Haseba; *Vice-President*, Mr. Koezuka; *Secretary-General*, Mr. Hayashida.

The number of members is as follows (the division by political parties is only approximate): Seiyukai 190, Progressives 77, Daido Club 32, Yuku Club 27, Independents 53; total, 379.

THE ARMY.

Supreme Commander—His Imperial Majesty.

War Minister—General Viscount Terauchi. *Field Marshals*—General Prince Yamagata, General Prince Oyama. *Chief of General Staff*—General Count Oku.

Consul Superieur de la Guerre—General Count Kuroki, General Viscount Hasegava, General Viscount Nishi, General Count Nogi, General H. I. H Prince Fushimi, General Viscount Kawamura.

Military Governor of Tokio—General Viscount Kawamura.

Commanders of Division d'Armee—Imperial Guard Division, General Baron Uyeda; *First Division*, Tokio, General H. I. H. Prince Kwanin; *Second Division*, Sendai, General Baron Matsunaga; *Third Division*, Nagoya, General Baron Watanabe; *Fourth Division*, Osaka, General Baron Asada *Fifth Division*, Hiroshima, General Otani; *Sixth Division*, Kumamoto, General Baron Kigashi; *Seventh Division*, Asahikawa, General Baron Uyehara; *Eighth Division*, Hirosaki, General Baron Yamane; *Ninth Division*, Kanazawa, General Kamio; *Tenth Division*, Himeji, General Koizumi; *Eleventh Division*, Zentsuji, General Baron Ijichi; *Twelfth Division*, Kokura, General Baron Asada; *Thirteenth Division*, Takada, General Baron Schiji; *Fourteenth Division*, Utsunomiya, General Baron Samejima; *Fifteenth Division*, Toyohashi, General Uchiyama; *Sixteenth Division*, Kyoto, General Baron Yamanaka; *Seventeenth Division*, Okayama, General Ichinohe; *Eighteenth Division*, Kurume, General Kimura.

THE NAVY.

Commander-in-Chief of First Squadron—Vice-Admiral Baron H. Kamimura. *Commander-in-Chief of Second Squadron*—Vice-Admiral S. Shimamura. *Admiral in Command of Third Squadron*—Vice-Admiral I. Teragaki. *Admiral in Command of the Reserve Squadron at Yokosuka*—Rear-Admiral Y. Kozumi; *Admiral in Command of the Reserve Squadron at Kure*—Rear-Admiral I. Mouri. *Admiral in Command of the Reserve Squadron at Sasebo*—Rear-Admiral R. Ide. *Admiral in Command of the Reserve Squadron at Matzuru*—Rear-Admiral S. Takagi.

The Revolution in Portugal.

OWING to a revolutionary outbreak which occurred on the 3d of October, 1910, King Manuel II. of Portugal was dethroned, and he, his mother, as also the whole of the reigning family of Braganza were exiled and fled from Lisbon on the above mentioned date when the Republic was proclaimed throughout the country.

The following is the list of the provisional Portuguese Government as constituted December 1, 1910.

Provisional President of the Republic.—Teofilo Braga; *Minister of War.*—Colonel Barretto; *Minister of Marine.*—Amaro Acevedo; *Minister of Grace and Justice.*—Alfonso Costa; *Minister of the Interior.*—A. J. de Almeida; *Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Bernardo Machado; *Minister of Public Works.*—Antonio L. de Gomes; *Minister of Finance.*—Jose Relvas.

The constitution of this Ministry may be modified or altered as soon as the Cortes is opened, the date of which is uncertain. New elections will be held in January, 1911.

Manuel, the ex-King, was born November 15, 1889, son of King Charles and Queen Amelie of Orleans. He ascended the throne February 1, 1908, after the assassination that day in Lisbon of his father and elder brother, Prince Louis Philippe. He is unmarried. He has an uncle, Prince Alfonso, Duke of Oporto, born 1865, and unmarried. The ex-reigning family belongs to the House of Braganza, whose founder was an illegitimate son of King John (A. D. 1400) of the old line of Portuguese kings.

Division of Africa

AMONG THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

	Area.	Population.		Area.	Population
BRITISH AFRICA: Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Cape Colony, Central Africa, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, Zanzibar Protectorate, Mauritius, Natal, Niger Coast Protectorate, Territory of the Royal Niger Co., South Africa, West Africa, Zululand and Islands and the Boer colonies*.	2,203,915	33,606,805	GERMAN AFRICA: Togoland, Cameroons, South West Africa, East Africa	920 920	10 200 000
FRENCH AFRICA: Algeria, Senegal, French Soudan and the Niger, Gaboon and Guinea Coast, Congo Region, Somali Coast, Madagascar and Islands	1,232 454	18 073,890	ITALIAN AFRICA: Eritrea Somaliland	278,500	850,000
			PORTUGUESE AFRICA: Angola, the Congo, Guinea, East Africa and Islands	735 304	4 431 970
			SPANISH AFRICA: Rio de Oro, Adrar, Fernando Po and Islands	243,877	136 000
			TURKISH AFRICA: Tripoli and the Mediterranean Coast Egypt*	798 738	8 117 265
			BELGIAN AFRICA The Congo State	900 000	30 000,000
			Total	7 483 708	107 215 922

* Egypt and the Egyptian Soudan, although nominally under the suzerainty of Turkey are really controlled by Great Britain and it is only a matter of time as to when they will be incorporated into the British Empire. Adding Egypt and the Soudan to the Empire would increase the figures above given to 2,603,857 square miles and 40,428 070 population.

The remaining territory of Africa unoccupied is a part of the great Desert of Sahara and the Independent States of Abyssinia and Liberia. Even this territory except the last is destined to pass under the power of the Europeans. The tabular figures are from "The Statesman's Year-Book."

The Union of South Africa.

A FEDERATION of four British Colonies in South Africa namely the Cape of Good Hope Natal the Transvaal and Orange Free State, was formed provisionally in 1909 by a convention held at Capetown. The federation was confirmed by an act passed by the British Parliament August 16 1909 and the date appointed for the establishment of the Union was fixed for May 31, 1910. Herbert John Gladstone was appointed Governor-General and assumed office on that date.

The act of Union vested the executive government in the King and his successors a Governor-General advised by an executive council and ministers of state. Legislative power was vested in a Parliament composed of the King, a Senate of eight members, nominated for ten years by the Governor General in council and eight members for each original province elected for ten years by the two houses of the Colonial legislature sitting together and a House of Assembly consisting of members chosen as follows From the Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 36, Orange Free State, 17 The Governor-General has the power to summon prorogue and dissolve Parliament, and that body shall sit annually

Provision is made for an Administrator for each province for five years appointed by the Governor-General, and a provincial council elected for three years

Pretoria in the Transvaal, is the seat of Government of the Union and Cape Town the meeting place of Parliament The English and Dutch languages are both official. It is provided that the British South African Company's territories may be received into the Union and the government of native territories may be transferred to the Union Government.

The area of the Union of South Africa is as follows, in square miles: Cape of Good Hope 276 995; Natal, 35 37*; Transvaal, 110,139; Orange Free State 50 392. Total Union, 472,897

The population is as follows: Cape of Good Hope, 2 507,500; Natal 1,206,386; Transvaal, 1,269,951; Orange Free State, 466 380. Total Union, 5,450,217.

The Parliament of China in 1913.

AN official decree was issued November 4. 1910 by the Grand Council, announcing that an Imperial Parliament, the first in the history of China, would be convoked in 1913 This was a concession by the throne to the demand of the recently constituted Senate and delegations of the Provincial Assemblies which had memorialized the Government for an early gathering of the representative legislative body

The programme fixed by the late Empress Dowager provided for the assembling of an Imperial Parliament in 1915. Notwithstanding the indisposition of the throne to advance the date the Grand Council was finally ordered to consider the petitions, and finally Prince Yu Lang of the Grand Council announced the change of date.

The importance of the concession by the throne will be appreciated when it is recalled that the Provincial Assemblies, the first step toward modern and popular government in China are still in their infancy and that the Senate, the first general body approaching anything like popular representation met for the first time on October 3, 1910. As constituted the Senate did not promise much in the way of popular legislation, one-half of its 200 members being appointed by the throne Nevertheless it early took a stand in favor of an Imperial Parliament at an early date and met with success

Dominion of Canada.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA

Governor-General—His Excellency The Right Honorable The Earl Grey, P. C., G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O. Salary, $50,000.

MINISTRY

The salary of each member of the Dominion Cabinet holding a portfolio is $7,000 per annum, except the Premier, who receives $12,000. The leader of the Opposition, Mr R. L. Borden, receives $7,000. The present Ministry was sworn into office July 11, 1896. It is liberal in politics.

Premier and President of the Privy Council—Rt. Hon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G. C. M. G.
Secretary of State—Hon. Charles Murphy.
Minister of Trade and Commerce—Rt. Hon Sir Richard J. Cartwright, G. C. M. G.
Minister of Justice—Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K. C.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of Naval Service—Hon. Louis P. Brodeur.
Minister of Militia and Defence—Hon Sir Fred. W. Borden, K. C. M. G.
Postmaster-General—Hon Rodolphe Lemieux.
Minister of Agriculture—Hon Sydney A. Fisher.
Minister of Public Works—Hon. William Pugsley.
Minister of Finance—Hon. William S. Fielding.
Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon. George P. Graham.
Minister of the Interior—Hon Frank Oliver.
Minister of Customs—Hon. William Paterson.
Minister of Inland Revenue—Hon W. Templeman.
Minister of Labor—Hon. W. L. McKenzie King.

The Senate (Dominion Parliament) is composed of 87 members, Hon. James Kirkpatrick Kerr, speaker whose salary is $4 000. Each Senator receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500. The House of Commons is composed of 221 members Hon. Charles Marcil Speaker, whose salary is $4,000. Each member of the House receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500. The members of the House of Commons are elected under the several provincial franchises, in accordance with a federal act passed in 1898. The Senators are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Governor in Council.

AREA, POPULATION AND SEATS OF GOVERNMENT, AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES.—‡ New Census indicates total population of 7,358,000.

PROVINCES.	Area, Square Miles.*	Population, 1901.‡	Seats of Government.	Lieutenant-Governors.	Appointed.
Alberta†	253 540	72,841	Edmonton	Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea	1905
British Columbia	357,600	178,657	Victoria	Hon. T. W. Patterson	1909
Manitoba	73,732	255,211	Winnipeg	Hon. Sir D. H. McMillan, K. C. M. G.	1900
New Brunswick	27 985	331.120	Fredericton	Hon. L. J. Tweedie	1907
Nova Scotia	21.428	459,574	Halifax	Hon. J. D. MacGregor	1910
Ontario	260,862	2 182 947	Toronto	Hon. J. M. Gibson	1908
Prince Edward Island	2,184	103 259	Charlottetown	Hon. B. Rogers	1910
Quebec	351 873	1,648 898	Quebec	Hon. Sir Charles A. P. Pelletier	1908
Saskatchewan†	250 650	91,460	Regina	Hon. T. D. Brown	1910
Mackenzie, Ungava, & Franklin, N. W. T. Keewatin, N. W. Ter.	1,922.735	20,129	Ottawa	Lt.-Col. Frederick White, Com'r	1905
Yukon Territory	207,076	27.219	Dawson	Alexander Henderson, Com'r.	1908
Total	3,729.665	5,371,315			

* Land and water included in area. † Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected into provinces in 1905. Mackenzie, Ungava, Franklin, Keewatin and Northwest Territories are territorial districts.

High Commissioner in London, England, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G. Salary, $10,000.

The Dominion of Canada has an area of 3,729,665 square miles (excluding the Hudson Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and all tidal waters) and comprises one-sixteenth of the land surface of the globe. It is the largest of all the British possessions, Australia the next in size, containing 2,946,691 square miles. The Government of Canada is federal, centred at Ottawa, which city is the capital of the Dominion, while the provinces have their respective local Legislatures. The head of the Federal Government is the Governor-General appointed by the King of Great Britain, and holding office for five years, his salary being paid by the Dominion Government.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces are appointed by the Federal Government for a term of five years. The Legislatures are elected by the people of each province. The highest Court in the Dominion is the Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice and five Judges, each of whom receives a salary of $9,000 per annum, except the Chief Justice, who is paid an additional $1,000. From the decisions of this Court the only tribunal to which appeal can be made is to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council of Great Britain. The only other Federal Court is the Exchequer Court, presided over by a single Judge, for trying cases connected with the revenue. Salary $8 000. All others are of a provincial character, limited to jurisdiction in their respective provinces only.

FINANCES.

Revenue (financial year ending March 31, 1910,), $101,503,711, of which $60,156,134 was from customs, $15,253,353 from excise, $7,958,548 from post-office, $10,114,990 from public works, including Government railways; miscellaneous, $8,020,686. The revenue in 1909, amounted to $85,093,404, and in 1908 it was $96,054,506.

The expenditure on account of consolidated fund was $79,411,747, of which $13,098,161 was for interest, $4,268,390 for civil government; $1,246,695 for administration of justice; $1,837,348 for legislation; $2,127,944 for light-house and coast service; $1,736,373 for mail subsidies and steamship subventions, $1,287,404 for Indians; $1,148,048 for fisheries; $870,240 for geological survey and observatories; $983,380 for arts, agriculture, and statistics; $4,679,956 for militia and defence, $7,837,709 for public works, $9,361,388 for subsidies to provinces, $7,215,337 for post-office; $11,021,013 for railways and canals; $2,025,453 for collecting customs revenue; $803,922 for ocean and river service; $960,676 for immigration; $676,637 for mounted police.

National Debt.

The gross public debt of Canada on March 31, 1910, amounted to $470,663,046. The total assets counted against gross public debt amounted to $134,394,500.

Defence.

Every Canadian citizen is liable to service in the Militia from the age of 18 to that of 60. Militiamen are enrolled for three years to the "Active" Militia. The actual training varies in length, according to the branch of the service from 8 to 16 days.

It is provided that if the embodiment of the Militia becomes necessary, the men, both active and reserve, would be called out in four classes or levies; first the unmarried men from 18 to 30; secondly the unmarried men from 30 to 40; thirdly, the married men from 18 to 45; fourthly all the remaining men up to 60.

The active Militia includes the "Permanent Force," which furnishes the personnel of the training schools, and some nucleus units of garrison artillery, etc. There is a training school in each of the 13 military districts into which the Dominion is divided. A proportion of the officers are trained at the Royal Military College at Kingston. Total active Militia in 1910 was:

Branches of the Service.	Permanent Force		Remainder of Active Militia	
	Men	Horses	Men	Horses
Cavalry and Mounted Rifles	340	266	8,940	7,650
Field Artillery	290	288	2,876	1,732
Garrison Artillery	770	62	2,794	852
Engineers	260	4	949	182
Infantry	1,060	12	40,092	686
Non-combatant Corps	592	81	3,365	2,648
Total	3,312	693	59,016	13,750

Trade.

Exports (domestic and foreign) (1909-1910): To British Empire, $165,354,712; United States, $110,614,327; Germany, $2,501,191; France and possessions, $2,677,899; Belgium, $2,900,092; China, $1,250,162; Japan, $660,522; Holland, $1,937,852. Total exports, $301,358,529, of which goods not the produce of Canada, $22,110,978.

Imports (1909-1910): From British Empire $112,312,760; United States, $239,070,549; Germany, $7,958,264; France and possessions, $10,175,679, Belgium, $3,250,903; Japan, $2,202,609, China, $841,209, Cuba, $802,748, South America, $3,213,937; Italy, $945,215, Switzerland, $2,630,894, Holland, $1,980,119. Total imports, $391,852,692. Of the merchandise imported, $241,961,556 was dutiable, and $149,891,136 free.

Imports of coin and bullion $6,017,559 and the exports $2,594,536.

Banks.

Chartered banks, March 31, 1910. Capital paid up, $97,831,709; notes in circulation, $78,265,822; total on deposit, $891,248,026, discounts to the people $864,545,557; liabilities, $995,789,764, assets, $1,185,370,171; rest or reserve fund, $78,569,586. Savings banks March 31, 1910. Deposits in Government, $14,677,872; deposits in post-office $43,586,357; special, $32,239,620; total $90,503,849.

Railways.

Canada has a network of steam railways, the total mileage of which at the end of June, 1909, was 24,104 miles.

Fisheries

The following is a statement of the money value of the fisheries within the Dominion of Canada 1873-1909 inclusive:

1873	$10,754,997	1901	$25,737,154	1904	$23,516,439
1883	16,958,192	1902	21,959,433	1905	29,479,562
1893	20,686,661	1903	23,101,878	1906	26,279,485
1900	21,557,639				
1907	$25,499,349				
1908	25,451,085				
1909	29,629,169				

General Statistics.

Post offices (year ended March 31, 1910), 12,887; number of letters and post-cards mailed, 501,189,000. Shipping, March 31, 1910, tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared, 20,804,313 tons; tonnage of shipping engaged in the coasting trade 56,750,928 tons; tonnage of shipping engaged in the Great Lakes carrying between Canada and the United States, 23,763,678 tons; vessels built and registered, 264; tonnage, 24,059; lighthouses, etc., 968.

Population of Cities

Estimated, 1910. Montreal, including suburbs, 500,000; Toronto, 355,000; Winnipeg, 130,000; Ottawa, 86,130. Estimated, 1909. Vancouver, 110,068. Quebec 70,000; London 41,500, Kingston, 20,000. Hull, 16,735 Census, 1906. Edmonton, 11,163; Calgary, 11,967; Brandon, 10,411; Moosejaw, 6,251; Regina, 6,169. Census, 1901. Hamilton, 52,634, Halifax, 40,832; St. John, N. B., 40,711, Victoria, 20,816; Brantford, 16,619; Charlottetown, 12,080; Valleyfield, 11,055; Sherbrooke, 11,765; Sydney, 9,909, Moncton, 9,026.

These pages of Canadian statistics were revised for The World Almanac for 1911 in the office of Census and Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, Dominion of Canada

Mexico.

President (Salary, $50,000).....GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ.
Vice-President.....SEÑOR DON RAMON CORRAL.

MINISTRY.

The salary of each member of the Cabinet is $15,000.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs—Señor Don Enrique C. Creel.
Secretary of the Interior—Señor Don Ramon Corral.
Secretary of Justice—Señor Don Justino Fernandez.
Secretary of Improvements—Señor Don Olegario Molina.
Secretary of Finances—Señor Don José Ives Limantour.
Secretary of War and Navy—Señor General Manuel Gonzalez Cosio.
Secretary of Communications and Public Works—Señor Don Leandro Fernandez.
Secretary of Public Instruction—Señor Don Justo Sierra.

AREA, POPULATION CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

States and Territories.	Area Square Miles.	Population, 1900.	Capitals.	States and Territories.	Area Square Miles.	Population, 1900	Capitals.
Aguas Calientes.	2,951	101,910	Aguas Calientes.	Queretaro.....	3,558	228,489	Queretaro.
Campeche	18,091	84,281	Campeche.	San Luis Potosi..	25,323	582,486	San Luis Potosi.
Chiapas	27,230	363,607	San Cristobal.	Sinaloa.....	33,681	296,109	Culiacan.
Chihuahua.....	87,828	327,004	Chihuahua.	Sonora	76,922	220,553	Hermosillo.
Coahuila	62,375	280,899	Saltillo.	Tabasco	10,075	158,107	S. Juan Bautista.
Colima.....	2,273	65,026	Colima.	Tamaulipas.....	32,585	218,948	Ciudad Victoria.
Durango	38,020	371,274	Durango.	Tepic (Ter.).....	11,279	149,677	Tepic.
Guanajuato.....	11,374	1,065,317	Guanajuato.	Tlaxcala	1,595	172,217	Tlaxcala.
Guerrero	25,003	474,594	Chilpancingo.	Vera Cruz.....	29,210	960,570	Jalapa.
Hidalgo	8,920	603,074	Pachuca.	Yucatán	35,214	312,264	Merida.
Jalisco	31,255	1,137,311	Guadalajara.	Zacatecas	24,764	462,886	Zacatecas.
Mexico.....	9,250	924,457	Toluca.	L. California(Ter)	58,345	48,624	La Paz
Michoacan.....	22,881	935,849	Morelia.	Federal District.	463	541,516	City of Mexico.
Morelos	2,774	161,697	Cuernavaca.	Islands.....	1,561	.....	.....
Nuevo Leon.....	24,324	326,940	Monterey.	Quintana Roo *.	..	....	.....
Oaxaca.....	35,392	947,910	Oaxaca.				
Puebla	12,207	1,024,446	Puebla.	Total†.....	767,259	13,607,259	

*The area and population of the newly created Territory of Quintana Roo is included in Yucatan in the table.

†According to the census taken in 1910 the population is as follows: Mexico City, 470,659; the Federal District, 719,062, and, though the total for the Republic has not yet been given out, it is estimated at 16,000,000, approximately.

The present Constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857, with subsequent amendments. By its terms Mexico is considered a Federative Republic, divided into States, nineteen at the outset, but at present twenty-seven in number, with three Territories and one Federal District, each having a right to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the Federal Government are divided into three branches—the legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative power is vested in a Congress, consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate; the executive in a President, and the judicial in Federal Courts. Representatives elected by the suffrage of all male adults, at the rate of one member for 40,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are to be twenty-five years of age and a resident in the State. The Senate consists of two members from each State, of at least thirty years of age, who hold their places for four years. Senators are elected indirectly, half of them being renewed every two years. The members of both Houses receive salaries of $3,000 each a year.

The President is elected by electors popularly chosen in a general election and holds office for six years. According to the last Amendment of the Constitution, it does not prohibit his re-election. In case of his sudden disability, the Vice-President, who is also permanent President of the Senate, officiates in his place. Congress has to meet annually, from September 16 to December 15, and from April 1 to May 31, and a permanent committee of both Houses sits during the recesses.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Federal revenues estimated for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, were $98,034,000.00; disbursements, $97,871,751.00. Value of imports year ended June 30, 1910, were $194,865,781.37, an increase of $38,332,754.40 over the previous year. Value of exports, year ended June 30, 1910, were $260,046,269.78, an increase of $28,945,651.26 over the previous year, 1908-9.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The army consists of infantry, 26,000; engineers, 766; artillery, 2,304; cavalry, 8,454 rural guards of police, 2,365; gendarmerie, 250; total, 37,103. There are over 3,000 officers.

There are six gunboats of from 1,000 to 1,300 tons, armed with rapid-firing four-inch guns and with rapid-firing six pounders; a transport of 1,600 tons, armed with 57 mm. guns; another transport of 900 tons; two training ships, one of steam, 1,300 tons, armed with 12 cm. and 57 mm., and the other, a sailing ship of 700 tons. There are, also, several small revenue cutters watching the coast on both oceans; a naval school, a navy-yard, and a floating dock at Vera Cruz, and a shipyard at Guaymas. The Military School is at Chapultepec.

NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt is $138,838,900 gold, and $142,116,950 payable in silver.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Miles of railway in operation, 19,000; miles of telegraph line, 45,000; post-offices, 2,964.

This information about Mexico was compiled mainly from the bulletins of the General Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., and was corrected to date for THE WORLD ALMANAC at the Office of the Mexican Embassy at Washington.

Brazil.

President.....HERMES DA FONSECA

The Republic of the United States of Brazil is the largest of the South American countries and the second largest of the American Republics, extending over an area of 3,218,130 square miles, or about 400,000 square miles less than the United States of America with Alaska. It is situated between latitude 4° 22′ north and 33° 45′ south and longitude 34° 40′ and 73° 15′ west, and has a population of 20,515,000, equal to 6.4 per square mile, or about one-fifth the population per square mile of the United States of America proper (29.6). A new census was taken in December, 1910. The language of the country is Portuguese.

Under its constitution Brazil is a federal union of States, republican and representative. The Union is composed of twenty States, one national territory and the Federal district. The peace strength of the regular army is 30,000, but as every Brazilian citizen between twenty-one and forty-five years of age is liable to military service the war strength of the Republic probably exceeds 300,000 men. The navy consists of thirty-one vessels, among which are three battleships, four protected cruisers and five torpedo gunboats.

The gross receipts of the Government from all sources in 1909 were $165,508,766, and the expenditures $177,812,425. The foreign debt amounts to $440,000,000. The total length of railroads in operation in Brazil at the close of 1909 was approximately 12,209 miles. There are 3,246 post-offices, 2,000 telegraph offices and 18,874 miles of telegraph lines. The primary schools of the Republic number 11,147 with 565,922 pupils and the secondary schools 327 with 30,258 pupils.

Argentine Republic.

President..... DR. ROQUE SAENZ PENA

The Argentine Republic, the third largest of the American Republics, is situated between latitude 22° and 56° south and longitude west of Greenwich 53° and 57°, being bounded by the Republics of Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic Ocean. It has an area of 1,135,840 square miles, equal to about two-fifths the total area of the United States of America proper, and a population of 6,489,023, or 5.7 per square mile, as against 29.6 in the United States of America.

It is a Federal Republic of fourteen provinces, ten Territories and one Federal district. The provinces and Federal district are represented in the National Congress, composed of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The permanent army numbers about 20,000 men, and there is a reserve army of trained men of about 150,000. The navy aggregates over thirty vessels, of which three are battleships, four armored cruisers and three protected cruisers.

The government revenue in 1909 was $120,791,694 gold, and the expenditures $112,101,733 gold. The public debt was $447,000,000 gold. The total length of railroads in operation at the close of 1909 was 15,849 miles, representing a capitalization of $900,000,000. There are 1,806 post-offices, 613 telegraph offices and 36,716 miles of wire. There were in 1909 4,744 public schools for primary instruction, with an enrolment of 668,434 pupils, aside from the numerous schools supported by the provinces.

Chile.

President.....RAMON BARROS LUCE

The Republic of Chile extends over more than thirty-eight degrees of latitude, from 17° 57′ to 55° 59′ south, stretching from the Samu River to Cape Horn, and occupying a long, narrow strip of land between the Andean mountain range and the Pacific Ocean, with a coast line of 2,625 miles, and an average width of only ninety miles. The Republic has a total area of 291,500 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1907, of 3,249,279.

Chile has a single republican form of government, with the customary division into legislative, executive and judicial branches. There are twenty-three provinces and one territory. The army consists of 17,132 men, and the war strength of the Republic is 150,000 men. The navy is composed of thirty vessels, of which three are armored battleships and five are cruisers. The government revenue in 1909 was $51,735,500 gold, and the expenditures $63,478,262 gold. The external debt of the Republic was $115,183,680. At the end of 1909 there were 2,244 miles of railroad in operation, the post-offices numbered 1,090, miles of telegraph wire were 17,388 and there were 2,215 elementary schools with 172,000 pupils.

Central and South American Trade.

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1909.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Argentine Republic	$302,756,095	$397,350,528	Haiti*	$4,701,160	$3,478,848
Bolivia	14,774,776	22,702,725	Honduras	2,581,553	1,990,601
Brazil	179,690,125	308,331,829	Mexico	78,266,513	115,550,369
Chile	94,349,795	110,314,767	Nicaragua	3,500,000	3,600,000
Colombia	10,561,047	15,513,346	Panama	7,806,811	8,756,307
Costa Rica	6,109,938	8,176,257	Paraguay	4,072,953	3,867,095
Cuba	86,791,371	117,563,867	Peru*	26,000,000	26,500,000
Dominican Republic	4,645,378	8,177,330	Salvador	4,176,932	6,361,341
Ecuador	9,352,122	12,439,400	Uruguay	38,643,035	47,621,291
Guatemala	5,251,317	10,079 219	Venezuela	9,836,096	16,629,063

*Returns of 1908.

For trade with the United States see Index. For population of Latin-American Republics see Index. The above returns were compiled from the reports of the Pan-American Union (International Union of American Republics).

The institution was established at Washington under the recommendation of the Pan-American Conference of 1890, for the purpose of maintaining closer relations of commerce and friendship between the American Republics. At the Pan-American Conference at Mexico in 1901, its scope was enlarged, while at the Third Pan-American Conference held at Rio de Janeiro in 1906 a resolution was passed for its reorganization upon broader lines, so that it should become a world-recognized and practical institution for the development of Pan-American commerce and comity. The Governing Board consists of the Secretary of State of the United States, chairman ex-officio, and the chief diplomatic representatives in the United States of the other American Republics.

Largest Cities of the Earth.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE LATEST OFFICIAL CENSUSES.

Cities.	Census Year.	Population.	Cities.	Census Year.	Population.	Cities.	Census Year.	Population.
London *	1901	6,581,372	Montevideo	1904	298,127	Jaipur	1901	160,167
New York	1910	4,766,883	Havana	1907	297,159	Lemberg	1901	159,877
Paris	1906	2,763,393	Antwerp	1905	291,949	Dantzig	1905	159,648
Chicago	1909	2,185,283	Dublin	1901	290,638	Bangalore	1901	159,046
Tokio, Japan	1909	2,168,151	Nagoya	1903	288,639	Johannesburg	1904	158,580
Vienna	1909	2,085,888	Hong Kong	1901	283,905	Colombo, Ceylon	1901	158,228
Berlin †	1906	2,040,148	Teheran	est.	280,000	Howrah	1901	157,594
St. Petersburg	1905	1,678,000	Bradford	1901	279,809	Barmen	1905	156,080
Canton	est.	1,600,000	Bucharest	1910	276,178	Poona	1901	153,320
Peking	est.	1,600,000	Jersey City	1910	267,779	Bologna	1901	152,009
Philadelphia	1910	1,549,008	Montreal	1901	267,730	Venice	1901	151,840
Moscow	1907	1,359,254	Lucknow	1901	264,049	Messina	1901	149,778
Buenos Ayres	1909	1,246,532	Riga	1897	256,197	Toulouse	1906	149,438
Constantinople	est.	1,125,000	Dusseldorf	1905	253,274	Cantania	1901	149,295
Osaka	1908	1,117,151	Bordeaux	1906	251,917	Seville	1900	148,315
Calcutta ‡	1901	1,026,987	Hanover, Germany	1905	250,024	Soerabaya, Java	1900	146,944
Shanghai	est.	1,000,000	Tunis	est.	250,000	Sunderland	1901	146,595
Rio de Janeiro	1906	811,265	Stuttgart	1905	249,286	St. Etienne	1901	146,559
Bombay	1906	802,793	Kansas City, Mo	1910	248,381	Worcester, Mass	1910	145,986
Hamburg	1901	776,006	Newcastle	1901	247,025	Bagdad	est.	145,000
Warsaw	1901	756,426	Chemnitz	1905	244,927	Aachen	1905	144,095
Glasgow	1901	735,906	The Hague	1905	242,054	Valparaiso	1904	143,769
Buda-Pesth	1901	732,322	Magdeburg	1905	240,633	Aberdeen	1901	143,722
Liverpool	1901	702,247	Hull	1901	240,618	Kazan	1900	143,707
St. Louis	1910	687,029	Nottingham	1901	239,753	Roubaix	1901	142,365
Boston	1910	670,585	Charlottenburg, Prussia	1905	239,559	Fez, Morocco	est.	140,000
Cairo, Egypt	1907	654,476	Rangoon	1901	234,881	Algiers ‡	1901	138,709
Brusseis ‡	1905	612,401	Genoa	1901	234,210	Metz	1910	138,080
Manchester, England	1901	606,751	Indianapolis	1910	233,650	Syracuse	1910	137,249
Bangkok	est.	600,000	Bordeaux	1909	233,649	Oldham, England	1901	137,238
Munich	1910	595,053	Essen, Germany	1905	231,360	Saratvo	1897	137,147
Leipzig	1910	585,743	Bahia	1900	230,000	Posen	1905	136,808
Naples	1901	563,541	Christiania	1900	227,626	Brunswick, Germany	1905	136,397
Cleveland	1910	560,663	Damascus	est.	225,000	Yekaterinoslav	1897	135,532
Baltimore	1910	558,483	Providence	1910	224,326	Patna	1901	134,785
Amsterdam	1905	557,614	Stettin	1905	224,119	Croydon, England	1901	133,895
Madrid	1900	539,835	Louisville	1910	223,928	New Haven	1910	133,605
Pittsburgh	1910	533,905	Konigsberg	1905	223,770	Nantes	1901	132,990
Barcelona	1900	533,090	Trieste	1909	221,993	Toledo, Ohio	1900	131,822
Birmingham, England	1901	522,182	Salford	1901	220,956	Bareilly	1901	131,208
Marseilles	1906	517,498	Manila	1904	219,928	Memphis, Tenn	1910	131,105
Dresden	1905	516,996	Rochester	1910	218,149	Lima	1903	130,233
Madras	1901	509,346	Bremen	1905	214,861	Havre	1901	130,196
Melbourne ‡	1901	496,079	St. Paul	1910	214,744	Malaga	1900	130,109
Milan	1901	491,460	Valencia	1900	213,530	Scranton, Pa	1910	129,867
Sydney ‡	1901	481,830	Denver	1910	213,381	Basle	1908	129,470
Copenhagen ‡	1901	476,806	Leicester	1901	211,574	Blackburn	1901	129,216
Lyons	1906	472,114	Benares	1901	209,331	Nagpur	1901	127,734
Breslau	1905	470,904	Delhi	1901	208,575	Richmond, Va	1910	127,628
Detroit	1910	465,766	Toronto	1901	208,040	Aleppo	est.	127,150
Rome	1901	462,783	Lille	1906	205,602	Kishinev	1897	125,787
Odessa	1900	449,673	Florence	1901	205,589	Paterson, N. J	1910	125,600
Haidarabad ‡	1901	445,466	Lahore	1901	202,964	Omaha	1910	124,096
Leeds	1901	428,953	Smyrna	est.	201,000	Brighton, England	1901	123,478
Cologne	1905	428,622	Tabriz	est.	200,000	Smyrna	1901	122,618
Buffalo	1910	423,715	Campore	1901	197,170	Liege	1905	122,207
San Francisco	1910	416,912	Seoul, Korea	1902	196,646	Rosario, Argentina	1903	122,156
Sheffield	1901	409,070	Portsmouth, England	1901	189,160	Astrakhan	1897	121,580
Kioto	1903	380,568	Agra	1901	188,022	Heroshima	1903	121,196
Milwaukee	1910	373,857	Zurich	1908	186,993	Kassel, Germany	1905	120,267
Rotterdam	1905	370,390	Ahmadabad	1901	185,889	Bogota	1886	120,000
Cincinnati	1910	364,463	Mandelay	1901	183,816	Pernambuco	1900	120,000
Lisbon	1900	356,009	Columbus	1910	181,548	Rostov-on-Don	1897	119,889
Lodz	1897	351,570	Dortmund	1905	175,577	Surat	1901	119,306
Belfast	1901	349,180	Kharkov	1897	173,989	Fall River, Mass	1910	119,295
Newark	1910	347,469	Allahabad	1901	172,032	Beirut	est.	118,800
Kobe, Japan	1908	345,952	Nagasaki	1908	169,941	Geneva	1908	118,256
Mexico City	1900	344,721	Halle-on-Salle	1905	169,316	Meerut	1901	118,199
New Orleans	1910	339,075	Toledo, Ohio	1910	168,497	Dayton, O	1910	116,577
Bristol, England	1901	339,042	Altona, Germany	1905	168,320	Rouen	1901	116,316
Stockholm	1907	337,460	Bolton	1901	168,205	Karachi	1901	116,163
Turin	1901	335,656	Oporto	1900	167,955	Batavia	1900	115,887
Frankfort-on-Main	1905	334,978	Strasburg	1905	167,676	Derby	1901	114,848
Santiago, Chile	1904	334,538	Cardiff	1901	164,420	Utrecht	1905	114,321
Nuremberg	1910	332,539	Kiel, Germany	1905	163,772	Preston	1901	112,982
Alexandria, Egypt	1907	332,246	Manheim	1905	163,693	Nashville, Tenn	1910	112,571
Sao Paulo, Brazil	1902	332,000	Adelaide ‡	1901	163,430	Norwich, England	1901	111,728
Washington	1910	331,069	Elberfeld	1905	162,853	Helsingfors	1904	111,654
Yokohama	1903	326,035	Vilna	1897	162,633	Murcia, Spain	1900	111,539
Kiev	1897	319,000	Ghent	1905	162,382	Athens	1896	111,486
Edinburgh	1901	316,479	Amritsar	1901	162,429	Birkenhead	1901	110,915
Palermo	1901	309,694	Dundee	1901	160,871	Krefeld	1905	110,344
Minneapolis	1910	301,408	Goteborg	1907	160,523			

* Population of Registration London in 1901, was: 4,536,541, and with metropolitan and city police districts, 6,581,372, estimate to the middle of 1909 was 7,429,740. † Estimated population with suburbs by provisional count 1910 was 3,400,000 ‡ With suburbs.

NOTE.—The population of Chinese cities other than Canton, Peking, and Shanghai is omitted, because reports respecting it are utterly untrustworthy. There are forty or more Chinese cities whose inhabitants are numbered by rumor at from 200,000 to 1,000,000 each, but no official censuses have ever been taken; and setting aside consideration of the Oriental tendency to exaggeration, there is reason to believe that the estimates of population in many instances covered districts of country bearing the same names as the cities, instead of definite municipalities.

Population of the United States,

AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1790 TO 1910.

States and Territories.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
Alabama	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,595	1,513,017	1,828,697	2,138,093
Alaska	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	63,592	64,356
Arizona	....	....	....	....	9,658	40,440	59,620	122,931	204,354
Arkansas	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,179	1,311,564	1,574,449
California	....	....	92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,208,130	1,485,053	2,377,549
Colorado	....	....	....	34,277	39,864	194,327	419,198	539,700	799,024
Connecticut	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756
Dakota	....	....	....	4,837	14,181	135,177	....	....	....
Delaware	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322
D. of Columbia	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069
Florida	34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422	528,542	751,139
Georgia	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121
Hawaii	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	154,001	191,909
Idaho	....	....	....	....	14,999	32,610	84,385	161,772	325,594
Illinois	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,351	4,821,550	5,638,591
Indiana	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876
Indian Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	392,060	*
Iowa	....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,911,896	2,231,853	2,224,771
Kansas	....	....	....	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,427,096	1,470,495	1,690,949
Kentucky	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905
Louisiana	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,587	1,381,625	1,656,388
Maine	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086	694,466	742,371
Maryland	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390	1,188,044	1,295,346
Massachusetts	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,943	2,805,346	3,366,416
Michigan	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889	2,420,982	2,810,173
Minnesota	....	....	6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,301,826	1,751,394	2,075,708
Mississippi	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114
Missouri	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184	3,106,665	3,293,335
Montana	....	....	....	....	20,595	39,159	132,159	243,329	376,053
Nebraska	....	....	....	28,841	122,993	452,402	1,058,910	1,066,300	1,192,214
Nevada	....	....	....	6,857	42,491	62,266	45,761	42,335	81,875
New Hampshire	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572
New Jersey	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,669	2,537,167
New Mexico	....	....	61,547	93,516	91,874	119,565	153,593	195,310	327,301
New York	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	5,997,853	7,268,894	9,113,279
North Carolina	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,947	1,893,810	2,206,287
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	182,719	319,146	577,056
Ohio	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,316	4,157,545	4,767,121
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	61,834	398,331	1,657,155
Oregon	....	....	13,294	52,465	90,923	174,768	313,767	413,536	672,765
Pennsylvania	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,014	6,302,115	7,665,111
Rhode Island	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506	428,556	542,610
South Carolina	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	328,808	401,570	583,888
Tennessee	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789
Texas	....	....	212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,523	3,048,710	3,896,542
Utah	....	....	11,380	40,273	86,786	143,963	207,905	276,749	373,351
Vermont	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956
Virginia	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612
Washington	....	....	....	11,594	23,955	75,116	349,390	518,103	1,141,990
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	442,014	618,457	762,704	958,800	1,221,119
Wisconsin	....	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880	2,069,042	2,333,860
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	9,118	20,789	60,705	92,531	145,965
Total	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250	75,994,575	91,972,267

* Indian Territory merged into Oklahoma.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1790.—Connecticut, 237,946; Delaware, 59,096; Georgia, 82,548; Kentucky, 73,677; Maine,‡ 96,540; Maryland, 319,728; Massachusetts, 378,787; New Hampshire, 141,885; New Jersey, 184,139; New York, 340,120; North Carolina, 393,751; Pennsylvania, 434,373; Rhode Island, 68,825; South Carolina, 249,073; Tennessee, 35,691; Vermont, 85,425; Virginia, 747,610. Total U. S., 3,929,214.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1800.—Connecticut, 251,002; Delaware, 64,273; District of Columbia, 14,093; Georgia, 162,686; Indiana, 5,641; Kentucky, 220,955; Maine,‡ 151,719; Maryland, 341,548; Massachusetts, 422,845; Mississippi, 8,850; New Hampshire, 183,858; New Jersey, 211,149; New York, 589,051; North Carolina, 478,103; Ohio, 45,365; Pennsylvania, 602,365; Rhode Island, 69,122; South Carolina, 345,591; Tennessee, 105,602; Vermont, 154,465; Virginia, 880,200. Total U. S., 5,308,483.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1810.—Connecticut, 261,942; Delaware, 72,674; District of Columbia, 24,023; Georgia, 252,433; Illinois, 12,282; Indiana, 24,520; Kentucky, 406,511; Louisiana, 76,556; Maine,‡ 228,705; Maryland, 380,546; Massachusetts, 472,040; Michigan, 4,762; Mississippi, 40,352; Missouri, 20,845; New Hampshire, 214,460; New Jersey, 245,562; New York, 959,049; North Carolina, 555,500; Ohio, 230,760; Pennsylvania, 810,091; Rhode Island, 76,931; South Carolina, 415,115; Tennessee, 261,727; Vermont, 217,895; Virginia, 974,600. Total U. S., 7,239,881. ‡ Maine a part of Massachusetts until admitted in 1820.

POPULATION, 1820.—Alabama, 127,901; Arkansas, 14,255, Connecticut, 275,148; Delaware, 72,749; District of Columbia, 33,039; Georgia, 340,985; Illinois, 55,162; Indiana, 147,178; Kentucky, 564,135; Louisiana, 152,923; Maine, 298,269; Maryland, 407,350; Massachusetts, 523,159; Michigan, 8,765; Mississippi, 75,448; Missouri, 66,557; New Hampshire, 244,022, New Jersey, 277,426; New York, 1,372,111; North Carolina, 638,829; Ohio, 581,295; Pennsylvania, 1,047,507; Rhode Island, 83,015; South Carolina, 502,741; Tennessee, 422,771; Vermont, 235,966; Virginia, 1,065,116. Total U. S., 9,633,822.

POPULATION OF CITIES FROM 25,000 TO 100,000, CENSUS 1910.

Cities.	Population. 1910.	Population. 1900.	P. C. Incr'se.
Akron, O.	69,067	42,728	61.6
Allentown, Pa.	51,913	35,416	46.6
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	38,973	33.8
Amsterdam, N. Y.	31,267	20,929	49.4
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	27,838	65.8
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	30,345	14.2
Augusta, Ga.	41,040	39,441	4.1
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	24,147	23.4
Austin, Tex.	29,860	22,258	34.2
Battle Creek, Mich.	25,267	18,563	36.1
Bay City, Mich.	45,166	27,628	63.5
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	32,722	69.7
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	13,214	206.0
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	39,647	22.2
Bloomington, Ill.	25,768	23,286	10.7
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	40,063	42.0
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	19,935	39.4
Butte, Mon.	39,165	30,470	28.5
Camden, N. J.	94,538	75,935	24.5
Canton, O.	50,217	30,667	63.7
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	32,811	25,656	27.9
Charleston, S. C.	58,833	55,807	5.4
Charlotte, N. C.	34,014	18,091	88.0
Chattanooga, Tenn.	44,604	30,154	47.9
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	34,072	a4.8
Chester, Pa.	38,537	33,988	13.4
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	19,167	32.5
Clinton, Ia.	25,577	22,698	12.7
Colorado Springs, Col.	29,078	21,085	37.9
Columbia, S. C.	26,319	21,108	24.7
Council Bluffs, Ia.	29,292	25,802	13.5
Covington, Ky.	53,270	42,938	24.1
Dallas, Tex.	92,104	42,638	116.0
Danville, Ill.	27,871	16,354	70.4
Davenport, Ia.	43,028	35,254	22.1
Decatur, Ill.	31,140	20,754	50.0
Des Moines, Ia.	86,368	62,139	39.0
Dubuque, Ia.	38,494	36,297	6.1
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	52,969	48.1
Easton, Pa.	28,523	25,238	13.0
East Orange, N. J.	34,371	21,506	59.8
East St. Louis, Ill.	58,547	29,655	97.4
Elgin, Ill.	25,976	22,433	15.8
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	52,130	40.8
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	35,672	4.2
El Paso, Tex.	39,279	15,906	146.9
Erie, Pa.	66,525	52,733	26.2
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	59,007	18.0
Everett, Mass.	33,484	24,336	37.6
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	31,531	20.0
Flint, Mich.	38,550	13,103	194.2
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	45,115	41.7
Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312	26,688	174.7
Galveston, Tex.	36,981	37,789	a2.1
Green Bay, Wis.	25,236	18,684	35.1
Hamilton, O.	35,279	23,914	47.5
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	50,167	27.9
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	79,850	23.9
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	37,175	18.7
Hazleton, Pa.	25,452	14,230	78.9
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	59,364	18.5
Holyoke, Mass.	57,730	45,712	26.3
Houston, Tex.	78,800	44,633	76.6
Huntington, W. Va.	31,161	11,923	161.4
Jackson, Mich.	31,433	25,180	24.8
Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699	28,429	103.0
Jamestown, N. Y.	31,297	22,892	36.7
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	35,936	54.4
Joliet, Ill.	34,670	29,353	18.1
Joplin, Mo.	32,073	26,023	23.2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	24,404	61.6
Kansas City, Kan.	82,331	51,418	60.1
Kingston, N. Y.	25,908	24,535	5.6
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	32,637	11.4
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	28,895	5.3
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227	41,459	13.9
Lansing, Mich.	31,229	16,485	89.4
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	62,559	37.3
Lewiston, Me.	26,247	23,761	10.5
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	26,369	33.1
Lima, O.	30,508	21,723	40.4
Lincoln, Neb.	43,973	40,169	9.5
Little, Rock, Ark.	45,941	38,307	19.9
Lorain, O.	28,883	16,028	80.2
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	18,891	56.1
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	68,513	30.4
Macon, Ga.	40,665	23,272	74.7
McKeesport, Pa.	42,694	34,227	24.7
Madison, Wis.	25,531	19,164	33 2
Malden, Mass.	44,404	33,664	31.9
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	56,987	22.9
Meriden, Conn.	27,265	24,296	12.2
Mobile, Ala.	51,521	38,469	33.9
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	30,346	25.7
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	30,919	21,228	45.7
Muskogee, Okla.	25,278	4,254	494.2
Nashua, N. H.	26,005	23,898	8.8
Newark, O.	25,404	18,157	39.9
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	62,442	54.8
New Britain, Conn.	43,916	25,998	68.9
Newburg, N. Y.	27,805	24,943	11.5
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280	28,339	28 0
Newport, Ky.	30,309	28,301	7.1
Newport, R. I.	27,149	22,441	21.0
New Rochelle, N. Y.	28,867	14,720	96.1
Newton, Mass.	39,806	33,587	18.5
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	19,457	56.5
Norfolk, Va.	67,452	46,624	44.7
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	22,265	25.2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	10,037	539.7
Orange, N. J.	29,630	24,141	22.7
Oshkosh, Wis.	33,062	28,284	16.9
Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	9,117	232.2
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	27,777	97.2
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	39,231	31.5
Peoria, Ill.	66,950	56,100	19.3
Perth Amboy, N. J.	32,121	17,699	81 5
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	21,766	47.6
Portland, Me.	58,571	50,145	16.8
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	17,427	90.5
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	27,936	24,029	16 3
Pueblo, Col.	44,395	28,157	57.7
Quincy, Ill.	36,587	36,252	0.9
Quincy, Mass.	32,642	23,899	36.6
Racine, Wis.	38,002	29,102	30 6
Reading, Pa.	96,071	78,961	21.7
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	21,495	62.2
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	31,051	46.2
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696	29,282	52.6
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	42,345	19.3
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	102,979	a24.8
Salem, Mass.	43,697	35,956	21.5
Salt Lake City, Utah.	92,777	53,531	73.3
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614	53,321	81.2
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	17,700	123 6
San Jose, Cal.	28,946	21,500	34.6
Savannah, Ga.	65,064	54,244	19.9
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	31,682	129.9
Sheboygan, Wis.	26,398	22,962	15.0
Shenandoah, Pa.	25,774	20,321	26.8
Shreveport, La.	28,015	16,013	75.0
Sioux City, Ia.	47,828	33,111	44.4
Somerville, Mass.	77,236	61,643	25.3
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	35,999	49.1
South Omaha, Neb.	26,259	26,001	1.0
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	34,159	51.3
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	62,059	43.3
Springfield, Mo.	35,201	23,267	51.3
Springfield, O.	46,921	38,253	22.7
Stamford, Conn.	25,138	15,997	57.1
Superior, Wis.	40,384	31,091	29.9
Tacoma, Wash.	83,743	37,714	122.0
Tampa, Fla.	37,782	15,839	138.5
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	31,036	10.4
Terre Haute, Ind.	58,157	36,673	52.6
Topeka, Kan.	43,684	33,608	30.0
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	73,307	32.1
Troy, N. Y.	76,813	60,651	26.6
Utica, N. Y.	74,419	56,383	32 0
Waco, Tex.	26,425	20,686	27.7
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	23,481	18.5

a Decrease.

Cities.	Population. 1910.	Population. 1900.	P. C. Incr'se.
Carwick, R. I.	26,629	21,316	24 9
Waterbury, Conn.	73,141	45,859	59 5
Waterloo, Ia.	26,693	12,580	112 2
Waterlown, N. Y.	26,730	21,696	23.2
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403	23,094	53.3
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	38,878	7.1
Wichita, Kan.	52,450	24,671	112 6
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	51,721	29.7
Williamsport, Pa.	31,860	28,757	10 8
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	76,508	14 3
Wilmington, N. C.	25,748	20,976	22.7
Woonsocket, R. I.	38,125	28,204	38.7
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	47,931	66 5
York, Pa.	44,750	33,708	32 8
Youngstown, O.	79,066	44,885	76.2
Zanesville, O.	28,026	23,538	19 1

HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE ANNOUNCED UP TO NOV. 23, 1910.

Cities.	Population, 1910.	Rate of Increase, 1900-1910.
1. Oklahoma City, Okla.	64,205	539.7
2. Muskogee, Okla.	25,278	494.2
3. Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	245.4
4. Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	232.2
5. Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	211.5
6. Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	206.0
7. Flint, Mich.	38,550	194.2
8. Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312	174.7
9. Huntington, W. Va.	31,161	161.4
0. El Paso, Tex.	39,279	146.9
1. Tampa, Fla.	38,524	143.2
12. Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	129 9
13 San Diego, Cal.	39,578	123 6
14. Tacoma, Wash.	82,972	120.0
15. Dallas, Tex.	92,104	116 0
16. Wichita, Kas.	52,450	112 6
17. Waterloo, Iowa.	26,693	112 2
18. Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699	103.0
19. East St. Louis, Ill.	58,547	97 4
20. Passaic, N. J.	54,773	97 2
21. New Rochelle, N. Y.	28,867	96.1
22. Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	90.5

CITIES OF OVER 100,000 POPULATION.

Cities.	Population. 1910.	Population. 1900.	Per Cent. Increase.
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	94,151	6.5
Allegheny, Pa.	(b)	129,896	....
Atlanta, Ga.	154,836	89,872	72.3
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	508,957	9.7
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	38,415	245.4
Boston, Mass.	670,585	560,892	19.6
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	70,996	43.7
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	352,387	20.2
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	91,886	14.1
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	1,698,575	28.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	325,902	11.8
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	381,768	46.9
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	125,560	44.6
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	85,333	36.6
Denver, Col.	213,381	133,859	59.4
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	285,704	63 0
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	104,863	13.8
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	87,565	28.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	169,164	38.1
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	206,433	29.7
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	163,752	51 7
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	102,479	211 5
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	204,731	9.4
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	94,969	11.9
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	102,320	28.1
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	285,315	31.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	202,718	48.7
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	80,865	36 5
Newark, N. J.	347,469	246,070	41 2
New Haven, Conn.	133,605	108,027	23 7
New Orleans, La.	339,075	287,104	18.1
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	3,437,202	38.7
Oakland, Cal.	150.174	66.960	124.3
Omaha, Neb.	124.096	102,555	21.0
Paterson, N. J.	125,600	105,171	19.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,293,697	19 7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	d 451,512	18 2
Portland, Ore.	207,214	90,426	129 2
Providence, R. I.	224 326	175,597	27 8
Richmond, Va.	127,628	85,050	50.1
Rochester, N. Y.	218,149	162,608	34.2
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	575,238	19 4
St. Paul, Minn.	214.744	163.065	31 7
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	342,782	21 6
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	102,026	27 3
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	80,671	194.0
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	36,848	183.3
Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249	108,374	26 6
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	131,822	27 8
Washington, D. C.	331,069	278 718	18 8
Worcester, Mass.	145 986	118,421	23.3

CITIES OF OVER 500,000 INHABITANTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

CITIES.	POPULATION. 1910	1900.	1890.	RANK. 1910.	1900.	1890.
New York	4,766,883	3,437,202	2,507,414	1	1	1
Chicago	2,185,283	1,698,575	1,099,850	2	2	2
Philadelphia	1,549,008	1,293,697	1,046,964	3	3	3
St. Louis	687,029	575,238	451,770	4	4	4
Boston	670,585	560,892	448,477	5	5	5
Cleveland	560,663	381,768	261,353	6	7	9
Baltimore	558,485	508,957	434,439	7	6	6
Pittsburgh	533,905	321,616	238,617	8	11	12

During the last two decades there has been no change in the rank of our five largest cities.

RANK OF STATES ACCORDING TO POPULATION 1910.

The rank of the States, Territories and districts according to population by the census of 1910 is as follows:

1—New York.
2—Pennsylvania.
3—Illinois.
4—Ohio.
5—Texas.
6—Massachusetts.
7—Missouri.
8—Michigan.
9—Indiana.
10—Georgia.
11—New Jersey.
12—California.
13—Wisconsin.
14—Kentucky.
15—Iowa.
16—North Carolina.
17—Tennessee.
18—Alabama.
19—Minnesota.
20—Virginia.
21—Mississippi.
22—Kansas.
23—Oklahoma.
24—Louisiana.
25—Arkansas.
26—South Carolina.
27—Maryland.
28—West Virginia.
29—Nebraska.
30—Washington.
31—Porto Rico.
32—Connecticut.
33—Colorado.
34—Florida.
35—Maine.
36—Oregon.
37—South Dakota.
38—North Dakota.
39—Rhode Island.
40—New Hampshire.
41—Montana.
42—Utah.
43—Vermont.
44—District of Columbia.
45—New Mexico.
46—Idaho.
47—Arizona.
48—Delaware.
49—Hawaii.
50—Wyoming.
51—Nevada.
52—Alaska.

PLACES OF 7,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE--CENSUS OF 1910.

Akron, O.	69,067	Dunkirk, N. Y.	17,221	McKeesport, Pa.	42,694	Reading, Pa.	96,071
Alameda, Cal.	23,383	Easton, Pa.	28,523	Macon, Ga.	40,665	Rensselaer, N. Y.	10,171
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	E. Orange, N. J.	34,371	Madison, Wis.	25,531	Richmond, Va.	127,628
Allentown, Pa.	51,913	E. St. Louis, Ill.	58,547	Malden, Mass.	44,404	Roanoke, Va.	34,874
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	Elgin, Ill.	25,976	Manchester, N. H.	70,063	Rochester, N. Y.	218,149
Aberdeen, Wash.	13,660	Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	McAlester, Okla.	12,954	Rockford, Ill.	45,401
Amsterdam, N. Y.	31,267	E. Chicago, Ind.	19,098	Marlboro, Mass.	14,579	Rockville, Conn.	7,977
Ansonia, Conn.	15,152	Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	Medford, Ore.	8,840	Rome, Ga.	12,099
Ardmore, Okla.	8,618	El Paso, Tex.	39,279	Medford, Mass.	23,150	Rome, N. Y.	20,497
Atlantic City, N.J.	46,150	Erie, Pa.	66,525	Melrose, Mass.	15,715	Rutland, Vt.	15,546
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	Enid, Okla.	13,799	Memphis, Tenn.	151,105	Sacramento, Cal.	44,696
Augusta, Ga.	41,040	Evansville, Ind.	69,647	Meriden, Ct.	27,265	Saginaw, Mich.	50,510
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	Everett, Mass.	33,484	Middletown, Ct.	11,851	St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403
Austin, Tex.	29,860	Everett, Wash.	24,814	Middlet'n, N. Y.	15,513	Salem, Mass.	43,697
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	Fall River, Mass.	119,295	Middlet'n, Ohio.	13,152	Salt Lake, Utah.	92,777
Barre, Vt.	10,734	Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	San Antonio, Tex.	96,614
Batavia, N. Y.	11,613	Flint, Mich.	38,550	Mobile, Ala.	51,521	San Diego, Cal.	39,578
Battle Creek, Mich.	25,267	Fort Dodge, Iowa.	15,543	Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	San Francisco, Cal.	416,912
Bay City, Mich.	46,166	Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	Montpelier, Vt.	7,856	San Jose, Cal.	28,946
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312	Modesto, Cal (a).	7,258	Saratoga Sps, N.Y.	12,693
Belleville, Ill.	21,122	Freeport, Ill.	17,567	Mt. Vernon, N.Y.	30,919	Shawnee, Okla.	12,474
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	Fulton, N. Y.	10,480	Nashua, N. H.	26,005	Savannah, Ga.	65,064
Belleville, N.J. (a)	9 891	Gadsden, Ala. (c).	10,557	Muskogee, Okla.	25,278	Schenectady, N.Y.	72,826
Bellingham, Wash.	24,298	Galveston, Tex.	36,981	Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	Scranton, Pa.	129,867
Beverly, Mass.	18,650	Geneva, N. Y.	12,446	New Ard'y, Ma. (a)	25,278	Seattle, Wash.	237,194
Binghamton, N.Y.	48,443	Glens Falls, N. Y.	15,243	Newark, N. J.	347,469	Sheboygan, Wis.	26,398
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	Gloucester, Mass.	24,398	Newark, Ohio.	25,404	Shenandoah, Pa.	25,774
Bloomfield, N. J.	15,070	Gloversville, N.Y.	20,642	NewBedford, Mass.	96,652	Shreveport, La.	28,015
Bloomington, Ill.	25,768	G'd Rapids, Mich.	112,571	New Britain, Ct.	43,916	Sioux City, Ia.	47,828
Bloomington, Ind.	8,838	Great Falls, Mont	13,948	N.Brunswick, N.J.	23,388	omerville, Mass.	77,236
Boise, Idaho.	17,358	Green Bay, Wis.	25,236	Newburgh, N. Y.	27,805	South Bend, Ind.	53,684
Boone, Ia.	10,345	Gary, Ind.	16,802	Newburyport, Mass.	14,949	So. Norwalk, Ct.	8,968
Boston, Mass.	670,585	Greenville, Tex.	8,850	Newcastle, Pa.	36,280	South Omaha, Neb.	26,259
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054	Hamilton, Ohio.	35,279	New Haven, Ct.	133,605	Spokane, Wash.	104,402
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	New London, Ct.	19,659	Springfield, Ill.	51,678
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	Harrison, N. J.	14,498	Newport, Ky.	30,309	Springfield, Mass.	88,926
Brownsville, Tex.	10,517	Hartford, Ct.	98,915	Newport, R. I.	27,149	Springfield, Mo.	35,201
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	N. Rochelle, N.Y.	28,867	Springfield, O.	46,921
Burlington, Vt.	20,463	Hazelton, Pa.	25,452	Newton, Mass.	39,866	Stamford, Conn.	25,138
Butte, Mont.	39,165	Herkimer, N. Y.	7,520	NiagaraFalls, N.Y.	30,445	Superior, Wis.	40,384
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	Norfolk, Va.	67,452	Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249
Cambridge, O.	11,327	Holyoke, Mass.	57,730	Norristown, Pa.	27,875	Tacoma, Wash.	83,743
Camden, N. J.	94,538	Honolulu, Hawaii.	52,183	N. Adams, Mass.	22,019	Tampa, Fla.	37,782
Canandaigua, N.Y.	7,217	Hoquiam, Wash.	8,171	N'hampton, Mass.	19,431	Taunton, Mass.	34,259
Canton, Ill.	10,453	Hornellsv'e, N. Y.	13,617	N.Tonawanda, N.Y.	11,955	Terre Haute, Ind.	58,157
Canton, Ohio.	50,217	Hudson, N. Y.	11,417	N. Yakima, Wash.	14,082	Toledo, O.	168,497
CapeGirardeau, Mo.	8,475	Hunt'gt'n, W. Va.	31,161	Oak Park, Ill. (b)	19,444	Topeka, Kan.	43,684
Centralia, Wash.	7,311	Hutchinson, Kan.	16,364	Norwich, Ct.	20,367	Trenton, N. J.	96,815
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	32,811	Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	Norwich, N. Y.	7,422	Troy, N. Y.	76,813
Charleston, S. C.	58,833	Ithaca, N. Y.	14,802	Oakland, Cal.	150,174	Utica, N. Y.	74,419
Charlotte, N. C.	34,014	Jackson, Mich.	31,433	Ogden, Utah.	25,580	Vancouver, Wash.	9,300
Chattanooga, Tenn	44,604	Jacksonville, Fla.	57,699	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	15,933	Waco, Tex.	26,425
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	Jamestown, N. Y.	31,297	Oklahoma City,		WallaWalla, Wash.	19,364
Chester, Pa.	38,537	Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	Okla.	64,205	Waltham, Mass.	27,834
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	Johnstown, N. Y.	10,447	Olean, N. Y.	14,743	Warwick, R. I.	26,629
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	Omaha, Neb.	124,096	Waterbury, Conn.	73,141
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	Joliet, Ill.	34,670	Oneida, N. Y.	8,317	Waterloo, Ia.	26,693
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	Joplin, Mo.	32,073	Oneonta, N. Y.	9,491	Watertown, N. Y.	26,730
Clinton, Iowa.	25,577	Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	Orange, N. J.	29,630	Watervliet, N. Y.	15,074
Coffeyville, Kan.	12,687	Kansas City, Kan.	82,331	Oshkosh, Wis.	33,062	Wellston, O.	6,875
Cohoes, N. Y.	24,709	Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	Ossining, N. Y.	11,480	W. Hoboken, N.J.	35,403
Col. Springs, Col.	29,078	Kingston, N. Y.	25,908	Oswego, N. Y.	23,868	Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641
Columbia, S. C.	26,319	Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	Owosso, Mich.	9,639	White Plains, N.Y.	15,949
Columbus, Ind.	8,813	Lacrosse, Wis.	30,417	Pasadena, Cal.	30,291	Wichita, Kan.	52,450
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	Lack'wa'na, N. Y.	14,549	Passaic, N. J.	54,773	Wichita Falls, Tex.	8,200
Connellsville, Pa.	12,845	Larkseville, Pa.	9,288	Paterson, N. J.	125,600	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105
Corning, N. Y.	13,730	Lancaster, Pa.	47,227	Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	Williamsport, Pa.	31,860
Cortland, N. Y.	11,504	Lansing, Mich.	31,229	Peekskill, N. Y.	15,215	Willimantic, Ct.	11,230
Council Bluffs, Ia.	29,292	Laredo, Tex.	14,855	Pensacola, Fla.	22,982	Wilmington, Del.	87,411
Covington, Ky.	53,270	Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	Peoria, Ill.	66,950	Wilmington, N. C.	25,748
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	Lewiston, Me.	26,247	Perth Amboy, N.J.	32,121	Woburn, Mass.	15,308
Dallas, Texas.	92,104	Lexington, Ky.	35,099	Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	Woonsocket, R. I.	38,125
Danbury, Ct.	20,234	Lima, Ohio.	30,508	Plattsburg, N. Y.	11,138	Worcester, Mass.	145,986
Danville, Ill.	27,871	Lincoln, Neb.	43,973	Port Chester, N.Y.	12,809	Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803
Davenport, Iowa.	43,028	Little Falls, N.Y.	12,273	Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,314	Youngstown, O.	79,066
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	Little Rock, Ark.	45,941	Portland, Me.	58,571	York, Pa.	44,750
Decatur, Ill.	31,140	Lockport, N. Y.	17,970	Portland, Ore.	207,214	anesville, O.	28,026
Denver, Col.	213,381	Lorain, Ohio.	28,883	Portsmouth, Va.	33,190		
Derby, Ct.	8,991	Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	Poughk'psie, N.Y.	27,936		
Des Moines, Ia.	86,368	Louisville, Ky.	223,928	Pueblo, Col.	44,395		
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	Lowell, Mass.	106,294	Quincy, Ill.	36,587		
Dubuque, Ia.	38,494	Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	Quincy, Mass.	32,642		
Duluth, Minn.	78,466	Lynn, Mass.	89,336	Racine, Wis.	38,002		

(a)—Township. (b)—Village. (c)—Town.

Population of Incorporated Places; Census of 1910.

ONE HUNDRED LARGEST CITIES.

Cities.	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	New Haven Ct.	133 605	Houston, Tex.	78,800
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	Birmingham Ala.	132 685	Duluth Minn	78.466
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.549.008	Memphis Tenn.	131.105	St Joseph, Mo	77.403
St Louis, Mo.	687.029	Scranton Pa.	129.867	Somerville, Mass	77.236
Boston Mass.	670.585	Richmond, Va	127.628	Troy, N. Y.	76.813
Cleveland, Ohio	560.663	Paterson, N J.	125 600	Utica N. Y.	74.419
Baltimore, Md	558,485	Omaha, Neb.	124.096	Elizabeth N J.	73.409
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533.905	Fall River, Mass	119.295	Fort Worth Tex.	73 312
Detroit, Mich.	465 766	Dayton, Ohio	116 577	Waterbury, Ct.	73 141
Buffalo, N. Y.	423.715	Grand Rapids, Mich	112.571	Schenectady N. Y.	72.826
San Francisco, Cal.	416.912	Nashville Tenn	110,364	Hoboken, N J.	70.324
Milwaukee, Wis.	373 857	Lowell, Mass	106,294	Manchester, N H	70 063
Cincinnati, Ohio	364.463	Cambridge, Mass.	104 839	Evansville Ind	69,647
Newark, N J.	347.469	Spokane, Wash.	104 402	Akron, Ohio	69,067
New Orleans, La	339 075	Bridgeport Ct	102 054	Norfolk, Va.	67.452
Washington, D C	331,069	Albany N Y	100 253	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	67.105
Los Angeles, Cal.	319.198	Hartford Ct.	98 915	Peoria Ill	66.950
Minneapolis, Minn	301 408	Trenton, N. J.	96 815	Erie, Pa.	66.525
Jersey City, N J.	267.779	New Bedford, Mass.	96.652	Savannah, Ga	65,064
Kansas City, Mo.	248 381	San Antonio, Tex.	96.614	Oklahoma City Okla.	64.205
Seattle Wash.	237 194	Reading, Pa.	96 071	Harrisburg Pa.	64.186
Indianapolis, Ind.	233.650	Camden, N J.	94 538	Fort Wayne, Ind.	63.933
Providence, R. I.	224.326	Salt Lake, Utah	92 777	Charleston, S C.	58.883
Louisville, Ky.	223.928	Dallas, Tex.	92 104	Portland Me.	58.571
Rochester, N. Y.	218.149	Lynn, Mass.	89.336	East St. Louis, Ill.	58,547
St Paul, Minn.	214,744	Springfield Mass.	88 926	Terre Haute Ind	58.157
Denver Col	213,381	Wilmington, Del	87 411	Holyoke Mass.	57 730
Portland Ore.	207 214	Des Moines Ia	86.368	Jacksonville, Fla.	57.699
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	Brockton, Mass.	56.878
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	Tacoma, Wash.	82.972	Bayonne, N J	55.545
Atlanta, Ga.	154 839	Kansas City, Kan.	82 331	Johnstown Pa	55.482
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	Yonkers, N Y	79,803	Passaic, N. J.	54.773
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	Youngstown, Ohio	79,066	South Bend, Ind.	53,684
Syracuse, N. Y.	137 249				

POPULATION OF NEW ENGLAND TOWNS (CENSUS 1910.)

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population	Towns.	Population.
CONNECTICUT.		MASSACHUSETTS.		Fairhaven	5.122	Plymouth	12 141
Branford	6.047	Adams	13.026	Mansfield	5,183	Revere	18.219
East Hartford,	8.138	Amesbury	9 894	Grafton	5 705	North Andover	5.529
Greenwich	12,577	Amherst	5 112	Gardner	14,699	Reading	5.818
Groton	6 495	Andover	7,301	Great Barrington	5,926	Needham	5.026
Huntington	6.545	Arlington	11.187	Greenfield	10 427	Rockland	6 928
Manchester	13.641	Athol	8,536	Hudson	6 743	Saugus	8 047
Southington	6,516	Attleboro	16,215	Hyde Park	15 507	Southbridge	12 592
Orange	11.272	Blackstone	5 648	Leomister	17 580	Spencer	6.740
Stonington	7,071	Braintree	8.066	Marblehead	7,338	Stoneham	7,090
Enfield	9,719	Belmont	5 542	Methuen	11 448	Stoughton	6,316
Bristol	13,502	Chelmsford	5 010	Middleboro	8.214	Wakefield	11,404
Fairfield	6,134	Abington	5 455	Milford	13 055	Ware	8.774
Hamden	5,850	Brookline	27.792	Milton	7.924	Watertown	12.875
Killingly	6,564	Bridgewater	7 688	Ipswich	5,777	Webster	11.509
Naugatuck	12,722	Clinton	13,075	Maynard	6 390	Swampscott	6 204
New Milford	5,010	Concord	6,421	Montague	6.866	Wellesley	5,413
Plainfield	6.719	Danvers	9 407	Natick	9,866	Westboro	5,446
Plymouth	5,021	Dedham	9,284	North Attleboro	9 562	West Springfield	9 224
Stafford	5,233	Easthampton	8.524	Northbridge	8.807	Westfield	16.044
Stratford	5,712	Framingham	12 948	Norwood	8 014	Weymouth	12 895
Torrington	16,840	Franklin	5,641	Orange	5,282	Whitman	7.292
Wallingford	11.155	Easton	5,139	Palmer	8 610	Winchendon	5.678
Winchester	8,679			Peabody	15,721	Winchester	9 309
						Winthrop	10.132

FOREIGN BORN POPULATION.

The foreign born population returned by the census of 1900 was 10,460,085, distributed by countries of origin as follows: Africa, 2,577; Asia (except China, Japan and India), 11,927; Atlantic islands, 10,955; Australia, 7,041; Austria, 276,702; Belgium, 29,848; Bohemia, 156,999; Canada (English), 787,798; Canada (French), 395,427; Central America, 3,911; China, 106,659; Cuba, 11,159; Denmark, 154,616; England, 843,491. Europe (not otherwise specified), 2,272; Finland, 63,440; France, 104,534; Germany, 2,669,164; Greece 8,655; Holland, 105,098; Hungary, 145,815; India, 2,069; Ireland, 1,619,469; Italy, 48 ,703; Japan, 81,590; Luxembung 3,042; Mexico, 103,445; Norway, 338,426; Pacific islands, 2,659; Poland (Austrian), 58,503; Poland (German), 150,232; Poland (Russian) 154,424; Poland (unknown), 20,436; Portugal, 37,144; Roumania, 15,043; Russia, 424,372; Scotland, 234,699; South America, 4,814; Spain, 7,284; Sweden, 574,625; Switzerland, 115,959; Turkey, 9,949, Wales, 93,744; West Indies (except Cuba and Porto Rico), 14,468; other countries, 2,587; born at sea, 8,310. Total foreign born, 10,460,085

The population, according to foreign parentage, was: Having both parents born abroad, 21,074,679; having one parent born abroad and one parent a native, 5,124,260.

Population of the United States in 1910

AS ANNOUNCED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, DECEMBER 10, 1910

States.	1910.	1900.	Increase, 1900 to 1910.	
			Number.	Per cent
Alabama	2,138,093	1,828,697	309,396	16.9
Arizona	204,354	122,931	81,423	66.2
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,311,564	262,885	20.0
California	2,377,549	1,485,053	892,496	60.1
Colorado	799,024	539,700	259,324	48.0
Connecticut	1,114,756	908,420	206,336	22.7
Delaware	202,322	184,735	17,587	9.5
District of Columbia	331,069	278,718	52,351	18.8
Florida	751,139	528,542	222,597	42.1
Georgia	2,609,121	2,216,331	392,799	17.7
Idaho	325,594	161,772	163,822	101.3
Illinois	5,638,591	4,821,550	817,041	16.9
Indiana	2,700,876	2,516,462	184,414	7.3
Iowa	2,224,771	2,231,853	†7,082	†0.3
Kansas	1,690,949	1,470,495	220,454	15.0
Kentucky	2,289,905	2,147,174	142,731	6.6
Louisiana	1,656,388	1,381,625	274,763	19.9
Maine	742,371	694,466	47,905	6.9
Maryland	1,295,346	1,188,044	107,302	9.0
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,805,346	561,070	20.0
Michigan	2,810,173	2,420,982	389,191	16.1
Minnesota	2,075,708	1,751,394	324,314	18.5
Mississippi	1,797,114	1,551,270	245,844	15.8
Missouri	3,293,335	3,106,665	186,670	6.0
Montana	376,053	243,329	132,724	54.5
Nebraska	1,192,214	1,066,300	125,914	11.8
Nevada	81,875	42,335	39,540	93.4
New Hampshire	430,572	411,588	18,984	4.6
New Jersey	2,537,167	1,883,669	653,498	34.7
New Mexico	327,301	195,310	131,991	67.5
New York	9,113,279	7,268,894	1,844,385	25.4
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,893,810	312,477	16.5
North Dakota	577,056	319,146	257,910	80.8
Ohio	4,767,121	4,157,545	609,576	14.7
Oklahoma	1,657,155	†790,391	866,764	109.7
Oregon	672,765	413,536	259,229	62.7
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	6,302,115	1,362,996	21.6
Rhode Island	542,610	428,556	114,054	26.6
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,340,316	175,084	13.1
South Dakota	583,888	401,570	182,318	45.4
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,020,616	164,173	8.1
Texas	3,896,542	3,048,710	847,832	27.8
Utah	373,351	276,749	96,602	34.9
Vermont	355,956	343,641	12,315	3.6
Virginia	2,061,612	1,854,184	207,428	11.2
Washington	1,141,990	518,103	623,887	120.4
West Virginia	1,221,119	958,800	262,319	27.4
Wisconsin	2,333,860	2,069,042	264,818	12.7
Wyoming	145,965	92,531	53,434	57.7
Continental United States	91,972,267	75,994,575	15,977,692	20.7
Alaska	64,356	63,592	764	1.2
Hawaii	191,909	154,001	37,908	24.6
Porto Rico	1,118 012	*953,243	.....	.....
Military and naval services	55,607	91,219	.....	.....
The United States (inclusive of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico)	93,402,151	77,256,630	16,145,521	20.9

* By 1899 census under direction of War Department. †Decrease. ‡Including Indian Territory now merged into Oklahoma.

Population Colonial and Revolutionary Periods.

(From the Bureau of the Census.)

ESTIMATED POPULATION DURING COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL PERIODS: 1610 TO 1780.

State	1610.	1620.	1630.	1640.	1650.	1660.	1670.	1680.	1690.
Maine	.....	.....	400	700	1,000	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
New Hampshire	.....	.....	500	800	1,400	2,300	3,000	4,000	5,000
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	.....	99	1,300	14,000	18,000	*25,000	*30,000	*40.000	*54.000
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	300	800	1.500	2,500	4,000	5,000
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	2,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	13,000	18,000
New York	.....	.....	500	1,000	3,000	6,000	9,000	14,000	20,000
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	6,000	9,000
Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†12,000
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	(†)
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	1,500	4,500	8,000	15,000	20,000	25,000
Virginia	210	2,400	3,000	7.647	17,000	33,000	40 000	49 000	58,000
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	2,500	4,000	3,000
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	4,500
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	210	2,499	5,700	27,947	51,700	84,800	114,500	155,600	213,500

POPULATION COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY PERIODS—*Continued*

STATE.	1700	1710.	1720	1730.	1740	1750.	1760	1770	1780
Maine	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24 000	55 500
New Hampshire	6.000	7 500	9 500	12,000	22,000	31,000	38,000	60,000	84 500
Vermont				(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	(‡)	25,000	40 000
Massachusetts	*70.000	*80,000	*92.000	*125,000	*158,000	*180.000	*235.000	265 000	307 000
Rhode Island	6.000	8.000	11.000	16.950	24.000	35.006	44 000	55.000	52 000
Connecticut	24.000	31.000	40.000	55,000	70 000	100.000	142.000	175.000	203,000
New York	19.000	26.000	36.000	‡49,000	‡63.000	‡80.000	‡113.000	160 000	200 000
New Jersey	14.000	20.000	26 000	37.000	52,000	66 000	91.000	110.000	137.000
Pennsylvania	†20,000	†35,000	†48,000	†65,000	†100,000	†150,000	†220.000	250.000	335 000
Delaware	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	25,000	37 000
Maryland	31 000	43 000	62,000	82,000	105,000	137.000	162,000	200 000	250 000
Virginia	72.000	87.000	116,000	153,000	200.000	275 000	346.000	¶450.000	520 000
North Carolina	5.000	7.000	13,060	30,000	50,000	80.000	115.000	230 000	300,000
South Carolina	8.000	13,000	20,828	30.000	45,000	68,000	95.000	140.000	160,000
Georgia						5 000	9,000	26,000	55,000
Kentucky								(¶)	45 000
Tennessee									
Total	275,000	357,500	474,388	654,950	889,000	1,207,000	1,610,000	2,205,000	2,781,000

* Maine included with Massachusetts. † Delaware included with Pennsylvania. ‡ Vermont included with New York. ¶ Kentucky included with Virginia.

In 1610 the total white population in the original area of the United States was located in the single colony of Virginia; but in 1650 more than half of all the colonists were located in New England, and most of the remainder in Virginia. From that date the proportion in the New England colonies steadily declined and the proportion in the Southern colonies steadily increased. The remarkable increase in the proportion in the middle colonies during the period from 1650 to 1700 was due to the settlement of Pennsylvania and extensive immigration into that colony

POPULATION OF CITIES

Three cities which have continued to the present time to be leaders in population were pre-eminent during the Colonial and Continental periods, not only in the number of their inhabitants, but also in prosperity and influence These cities were New York Philadelphia and Boston From its foundation, in 1630, until the middle of the eighteen century, Boston was the most populous town in the American colonies Philadelphia (including suburbs) then took the lead, which it retained until it in turn was passed by New York, in 1810. Hence, each of these three cities has been the leader in population at some period

The two tables which follow present the population, from the earliest records up to 1790, of the seven cities which had acquired a population of 8.000 inhabitants prior to the Federal Census of 1790 or which reported a population of approximately that figure in that year The first table gives the results of censuses, contemporary estimates, and modern estimates based on contemporary data—as poll lists or counts of dwellings. The second table gives, for each decennial year from 1710 to 1790, the population of all cities which had reached, or practically reached, the minimum of 8 000 inhabitants Figures given in the second table, but not in the first, are estimates based on the most reliable sources of information.

The most significant facts reflected by the following tables are the continual uncertainty concerning increase or decrease of population during the whole of the eighteenth century and the insignificant increase recorded in each of the seven cities during the entire period from 1710 to 1790 The variations in population which are shown during different periods for each of these cities are frequently violent.

POPULATION OF CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES TO AND INCLUDING 1790.

YEAR.	Philadelphia (including suburbs)	New York.	Boston.	Charleston.	Baltimore.	Salem.	Newport.
1656		1,000					
1680			4,500				
1683	*500						
1690			7,000				
1700	*4,400		6,700				
1703		4,436					2,203
1708							
1712		5 840					
1720			11,000				
1722			10,567				4,640
1730			13,000				
1731		8,622					
1740			17,000				
1742			16,382				
1746		11,717					6,508
1748							
1749	*13,000	13,294			200		
1752							6,753
1755							
1756		13,040					
1760	18,756		15,631			4,427	
1765			15,520				
1769	28,042						
1770			15,520	10,863			
1771		21,863					
1773				12,000			9,209
1774					5,934		
1775						5,337	5,299
1776	*34,400						
1777	†25,000						
1783	*37,800						
1786		23,614					
1790	42,444	33,131	18,038	16,359	13,503	7,921	6,716

* Estimated on the assumption that the number of persons to each dwelling, as shown in record was 6 3. † Estimated from Lord Howe s census.

POPULATION OF CITIES HAVING AT LEAST 8,000 INHABITANTS, 1710 TO 1790.

YEAR.	Philadelphia (including suburbs)	New York.	Boston	Charleston.	Baltimore.	Salem.	Newport.
1710	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1720	.....	.....	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1730	8,500	8 500	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1740	10,500	11,000	17,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1750	13,400	13,300	15,731	.....	.....	.....	.....
1760	18,756	14,000	15,631	8,000	.....	.....	.....
1770	28,000	21,000	16 520	10,863	.....	.....	9,000
1780	30,000	18,000	10,000	10,000	8,000	.....	.....
1790	42,444	33,131	18,038	16,359	13,503	7,921	6,716

The First United States Census.

POPULATION OF UNITED STATES AS RETURNED AT FIRST CENSUS, BY STATES: 1790.

DISTRICT.	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Vermont	22 435	22.328	40.505	255	16	85.539
New Hampshire	36 086	34,851	70.160	630	158	141,885
Maine	24,384	24,748	46.870	538	None.	96.540
Massachusetts	95.453	87,289	190,582	5.463	None.	378.787
Rhode Island	16 019	15,799	32,652	3,407	948	68.825
Connecticut	60 523	54,403	117.448	2,808	2,764	237,946
New York	83 700	78 122	152,320	4.654	21,324	340,120
New Jersey	45,251	41,416	83,287	2,762	11.423	184.139
Pennsylvania	110,788	106,948	206,363	6,537	3 737	434,373
Delaware	11,783	12 143	22,384	3,899	8,887	59,094
Maryland	55,915	51,339	101,395	8,043	103,036	319,728
Virginia	110 936	116,135	215,046	12,866	292,627	747,610
Kentucky	15,154	17,057	28,922	114	12,430	73,677
North Carolina	69,988	77,506	140,710	4,975	100,572	393.751
South Carolina	35 576	37 722	66,880	1.801	107 094	249 073
Georgia	13.103	14,044	25,739	398	29,264	82,548
Total number of inhabitants of the United States exclusive of Southwestern and Northern territory	807,094	791,850	1.541,263	59 150	694,280	3,893,635

DISTRICT.	Free white males of 21 years and upward	Free males under 21 years of age.	Free white females.	All other persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Southwestern territory	6 271	10 277	15,365	361	3.417	35,691
Northern territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NEGRO POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1900.

The ten counties in the United States having the largest negro population in 1900 were, in percentages, Issaquena, Miss., 94.0; Tensas, La., 93.5; Madison, La., 92.7; East Carroll, La., 91.6; Beaufort, S. C., 90.5; Tunica, Miss., 90.5; Washington, Miss., 89.7; Coahoma, Miss., 88.2; Leflore, Miss., 88.2; Bolivar, Miss., 88.1.

The negro population of cities having the largest number of negroes in 1900 was: Washington, D. C., 86,702; Baltimore, Md., 79,258; New Orleans, La., 77,714; Philadelphia, Pa., 62,613; New York City, 60,666; Memphis, Tenn., 49,910; Louisville, Ky., 39,139; Atlanta, Ga., 35,727; St. Louis, Mo., 35,516; Richmond, Va., 32,230; Charleston, S. C., 31,522; Chicago, Ill., 30,150; Nashville, Tenn., 30,044; Savannah, Ga., 28,090.

More than three-fourths (77.3 per cent.) of the negroes lived in the country districts.

Illiteracy among negroes was about seven times as common as among whites.

There were 3,992,337 negroes in continental United States engaged in gainful occupations.

The proportion of negro children to negro women 15 to 49 years of age was largest in 1880 and smallest in 1900. There has been uniformly a larger proportion of negro children than of white children. That difference more than doubled between 1860 and 1880, but in 1900 it was less than half what it was in 1880 and less than at any other census except 1860.

Though the negroes had a larger proportion of children than the whites, it was noticed that the whites of the South had a larger proportion than the whites in other sections of the country.

At the two censuses preceding the civil war, the proportion of children for the two races at the South was substantially the same. The immediate effect of the civil war and Reconstruction, if the figures of 1870 may be trusted to that extent, was to reduce the proportion of children among Southern whites by about one-eighth, and among negroes by about one twenty-fifth. The following decade saw an increase in the proportion for each race, but as the decrease among the negroes, 1860 to 1870, has been less, so was the increase, 1870 to 1880, greater. But between 1880 and 1900 there was a decrease of 160 in the number of negro children at the South to 1,000 negro women, and a decrease of only 75 white children to 1,000 white women. As a result, in 1900 there were for the first time more white children than negro children at the South to 1,000 women.

NEGRO SLAVES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1790.

New Hampshire, 158; Vermont, 17; Rhode Island, 952; Connecticut, 2,759; New York, 21,324; New Jersey, 11,423; Pennsylvania, 3,737; Delaware, 8,887; Maryland, 103,036; Virginia, 293,427; North Carolina, 100,572; South Carolina, 107,097; Georgia, 29,264; Tennessee, 3,417; Kentucky, 11,830. Total slaves, 697,897. Total population, 3,929,214.

Statistics of City Governments

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE Bureau of the Census reported in July, 1910, the following statistics of city governments in the United States, the figures being for the calendar year 1908:

The total municipal receipts in 1908 by the 158 largest cities in the United States, each having an estimated population of 30,000 or more in 1908, amounted to $1,288,635,496.

Of the 158 largest cities in 1908, 24 were "no license" or prohibition cities. Of the 151 cities for which complete returns were available for 1905, 1907, and 1908, there were 10 "no license" cities in 1905; 11 in 1907; and 21 in 1908.

The number of places licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors by the drink was 71,366 in 1905, 67,131 in 1907, and 63,874 in 1908. This decrease was not confined to any section of the country, but is apparent in every group of States except in certain of the Rocky Mountain States. The decrease has been most marked in the cities of the South Atlantic States.

The increase in the number of places selling by the drink from 1907 to 1908 was 100 per cent. in Chelsea and Fitchburg, Mass., as these cities changed from "no license" to license. The only other cities showing an increase of as much as 10 per cent. were Yonkers, 27.2 per cent.; Wilmington, 25.7 per cent.; Newcastle 16.7 per cent., and Spokane, 14.6 per cent.

LIQUOR LICENSE RECEIPTS.

Despite a large decrease in the number of licensed places, the receipts from liquor licenses and taxes by the 151 cities mentioned above increased from $30,810,883 in 1905 to $39,234,223 in 1907 and to $41,950,188 in 1908. The reason is a general increase in the amount of license fees.

The largest number of places licensed to sell by the drink in proportion to population is shown for the cities of Texas, Wisconsin and New York; and the smallest number for the cities of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Nebraska. The smallest and largest number of inhabitants to each place selling by the drink in cities of the different groups were as follows:

Three hundred thousand population and over—Milwaukee 142, Philadelphia 758; 100,000 to 300,000—Paterson 231, Fall River 1,042; 50,000 to 100,000—Hoboken 175, Lincoln 2,038; and 30,000 to 50,000—Galveston 138, and Chelsea 1,634.

To meet municipal payments the 158 cities mentioned collected $652,334,580 from taxes, licenses, special assessments, and other revenues, and borrowed $500,905,414. The balance of the municipal receipts, amounting to $135,395,502, was made up of refunds, investments disposed of by city funds, and general transfers. The total municipal receipts, therefore, amounted to $1,288,635,496, and were made up of the following items: 37.2 per cent. from taxes and other general revenues; 4 per cent. from special assessments; 5.4 per cent. from services performed by city departments; 38.9 per cent. from loans; and 14.5 per cent. from refunds, general transfers, and miscellaneous sources.

REVENUES OF THE BIG CITIES.

Taxes and other general revenues, including licenses and permits, fines and forfeits, and subventions, grants, and gifts, were the chief source of revenue for nearly every city. Receipts from the general property tax formed the chief item of general revenue, and for the cities of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Louisiana, Virginia, and Georgia, comprised more than 75 per cent. of the total.

Liquor licenses and taxes formed 13.4 per cent. of the general revenues in the cities of Ohio and 10.2 per cent. in the cities of California. New York City received $7,927,300; Chicago, $7,252,687; and Philadelphia, $1,969,459 from this source. The only other cities deriving more than $1,000,000 from liquor licenses were St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, San Francisco, and Cincinnati.

Business licenses formed 29.9 per cent. of the general revenues in the cities of Alabama, while general property taxes formed only 53.1 per cent., an unusual condition among the cities of the United States. Business licenses also formed a large percentage, 14.5, of the general revenues of the cities of Georgia.

In most cities sewers, pavements, and similar public improvements are paid for in the main from the general property tax, but there is a marked variation from this practice in several cities, especially of the West. Oklahoma City received more money from special assessments than from taxes and other general revenues, and New York City received $10,029,153 and Chicago $4,765,393 from the same source.

The proportion of receipts from special assessments to receipts from taxes and other general revenues for specified cities was as follows: Oklahoma City, 164.1 per cent.; Seattle, Takoma, and Spokane, Wash., 75.8, 68.5, and 38, respectively; Oakland, 43.9 per cent.; Superior, Wis., 41.3 per cent.; Joplin, 36.2 per cent; and Kansas City, Mo., 26.7 per cent. Comparatively low tax rates for most of these cities are accounted for by large receipts from special assessments.

PUBLIC-SERVICE ENTERPRISES.

From revenues of public-service enterprises, such as water supply systems, toll bridges, etc., New York City realized $18,604,055; Chicago, $5,127,401; and Philadelphia, $4,368,213. The only cities of less than 300,000 inhabitants which received more than $1,000,000 from this source were Jersey City, Los Angeles, and Seattle. Chicago derived $2,386,275 from privileges or taxes for the use of the public highways; New York City derived a trifle over one-half as much money from the same source. A majority of the cities receive comparatively small amounts of revenue from public-service corporations for the privilege of using the public highways.

COST OF CITY GOVERNMENTS.

About $405,000,000 were spent in 1908 in maintaining and operating the city departments of the 158 largest cities in the United States having an estimated population of 30,000 or more in 1908.

The maintenance of schools represents 95 per cent. of the total expenses of cities for "education" and cost more than any other municipal function, while the protection of life and property by the police, fire, and associated departments was second in cost. These two functions of education and protection of life and property cost 55 per cent. of about $405,000,000, which was the total expense of maintaining and operating city departments. For the whole group of cities the average per capita expense for schools was $4.70; for police departments, $2.25; and for fire departments, $1.72. These per capita averages vary greatly among the several cities. Salt Lake City expended $8.18 per capita for schools; Newton, Mass., $8; and New York, Boston, Washington, Newark, Denver, Springfield, Mass., and Sacramento each expended over $6 for the same purpose, while Montgomery expended only $1.63; Charleston, $1.81; Norfolk, $2.15; St. Joseph, $2.17; Memphis, $2.19; Knoxville, $2.28; and Manchester and Galveston, each $2.34.

PER CAPITA COST INCREASES.

The increased costs of maintaining the government departments of cities in recent years is illustrated by the fact that in 147 cities of over 30,000 population in 1902 it was $13.36 per capita, while for the same cities in 1908 it was $16.81.

The costs of maintaining the police department during the same interval for the same cities have risen steadily from $1.90 to $2.26 per capita; the fire department, from $1.33 to $1.72; health conservation, from

STATISTICS OF CITY GOVERNMENTS—*Continued.*

$0.22 to $0.30; sanitation, from $0.91 to $1.38; highways, from $1.72 to $1.83; and schools, from $3.69 to $4.70.

The financial transactions of these 158 largest cities involved the receipt and expenditure of more than one and a quarter billions of dollars, the payments amounting to $1,284,000,000 and the receipts to $1,336,000,000. The excess of the receipts over the payments was due to large loans by the cities during the year and is reflected in cash on hand at the close of the year, $198,000,000, as compared with $145,000,000 on hand at the beginning of the year.

Gross payments and receipts are divided into "municipal" payments and receipts and "agency" payments and receipts, the latter forming only 3.7 per cent. of the payments and 3.6 per cent. of the receipts, and consisting of transactions in which the city acts as fiscal agent in collecting revenue for the State or county or as trustee for private parties.

THE DIVISION OF PAYMENTS.

Of $1,236,782,824, which was the total of the municipal payments, 32.7 per cent. was for the expenses of maintaining and operating the ordinary municipal departments and offices; 2.5 per cent. was paid for the expenses of the maintenance and operation of self-supporting public-service enterprises, such as water-supply systems, lighting systems, etc.; 6.7 per cent. was paid in interest on city debt; 22.2 per cent. was paid for outlays for new buildings, equipment, and public improvements; 23.3 per cent. represents payments in liquidation of debt; and 12.5 per cent. represents payments of refunds, purchases of investments by city funds, and general transfers.

The expenses of maintaining and operating the ordinary municipal departments and offices for the entire 158 cities amounted to $404,997,312, more than one-fourth of which was paid by New York City. The expenses of the government of Philadelphia were less than one-fourth of those of New York City.

The city of over 300,000 population with the smallest running expenses was New Orleans, with Milwaukee a close second.

Expressed in per capita averages, the cities of over 300,000 population with the highest expenses were: Boston, $27.58; New York, $24.71; and Washington, $24.63; and those with the lowest were New Orleans, $12.76, and Baltimore, $13.34. The cities of from 100,000 to 300,000 population, with the highest and lowest per capita payments for expenses, were Denver, $24.44, and St. Joseph, $5.65. Of the cities having from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, the highest was Yonkers, $19.35, and the lowest, Savannah, $7.20. Of those having from 30,000 to 50,000 population, the highest was Sacramento, $20.34, and the lowest, Joplin, $5.83.

MUNICIPAL OUTLAYS.

Payments on account of outlays for new properties, or new work, by the 158 largest cities in the United States, each having an estimated population of 30,000 or more in 1908, amounted in the aggregate to $275,003,695 for 1908, compared with $244,117,298 for 1907.

Nearly one-third of the total, or $83,417,149, was paid by New York City; Chicago spent $18,093,986; and Philadelphia, $14,473,184. Cities of less than 300,000 inhabitants with the largest payments for outlays were: Los Angeles, $8,259,800; Seattle, $6,485,676; Portland, Me., $4,536,993; Denver, $2,760,902; and Portland, Ore., $2,644,727. Nearly one-third of all outlays, or $80 260,139, was spent on public-service enterprises, nearly one-half of the outlays by New York City being of this character. Nearly another third was spent for highways, and more than one-seventh went for schools and other educational objects. Most of the outlays reported for Portland, Me., were for the purchase by the water district of its water-supply system, and New York City spent more than $10,000,000 in the extension of its water system.

NET INDEBTEDNESS OF CITIES.

The indebtedness of cities is evidenced by such forms of debt obligations as general bonds, special assessment bonds, outstanding warrants, mortgages on real property, and outstanding judgments. The "net" debt is the same as the gross debt, less the sinking fund assets. For purposes of comparison the net indebtedness is of much more significance than the gross indebtedness.

The total net indebtedness of the 158 cities at the close of 1908 was $1,718,000,000, and of this amount, $684,000,000, or 39.8 per cent., is credited to New York City alone. That city had more than seven times the indebtedness of any other city, and more than one-half of the total of the 29 largest cities of the country. The per capita net debt of New York City was $157.74, and the only other cities having a per capita net indebtedness of over $100 were Cincinnati, $128.61; Boston, $119.48; Galveston, $113.07; Portland, Me., $107.41; Newton, Mass., $106.13; Pueblo, Col., $104.61; and Pawtucket, R. I., $103.78. Of the cities of over 300,000 estimated population, the city having the smallest per capita net debt was Detroit, $26.02. Of the cities having a population of from 100,000 to 300,000, those with the smallest per capita net debt were Indianapolis, $17.43, and Scranton, $19.82. Of the cities having from 30,000 to 100,000 population, those having the smallest per capita net debt were Joplin, $8.89; Erie, $10.88; Johnstown, $11.10; Newcastle, $12.45; Terre Haute, $12.56; Davenport, $14.16; and Peoria, $14.59.

THE INCREASE IN NET DEBT.

The increase in the net debt for the fiscal year 1908 was $185,877,856, as compared with a similar increase for 1907 of $120,930,631, more than three-fourths of which increase is credited to the 16 largest cities, and nearly one-half of which is credited to New York City.

The only cities of less than 300,000 population increasing their net debt by more than $2,000,000 were Los Angeles, $6,395,254, and Portland, Me., $4,210,922. In the latter city most of this debt was incurred by the water district.

During the year 35 cities reduced their net indebtedness, compared with 42 cities for 1907.

The only cities of over 100,000 population reducing their net debt in 1908 were Washington, D. C.; Kansas City, Mo.; Paterson, N. J.; and Cambridge, Mass.

The report states that in any discussion of indebtedness it should be remembered that the value of public improvements, and especially the amounts expended on public-service enterprises, should be taken into consideration. Many cities own their waterworks, some their lighting plants, and a considerable proportion of the indebtedness of such cities may have been incurred in the purchase or construction of such plants. Thus in New York City 36.9 per cent. of the total debt, a much larger percentage than that for most cities, has been issued for the acquisition and extension of such public-service enterprises as the water-supply system, toll bridges, etc., which enterprises are self-supporting.

INTEREST ON CITY DEBTS.

The rates of interest cities are paying on their outstanding debt obligations are steadily rising in the 158 cities in the United States which had each an estimated population of 30,000 and more in 1908.

The rate for all the cities combined was 3.85 per cent. in 1906, 3.89 per cent. in 1907, and 3.92 per cent. in 1908. For cities of 300,000 population and over the rate for 1906 was 3.68 per cent., for 1907 it was 3.75 per cent., and for 1908 it was 3.79 per cent.

The highest average rates of interest for cities of different sizes were: 300,000 population and over, San Francisco, 4.5 per cent.; 100,000 to 300,000, Denver, 5.5 per cent.; 50,000 to 100,000, Tacoma, 5.6 per cent.; 30,000 to 50,000, Birmingham, 5.6 per cent.

The corresponding lowest rates were: 300,000 population and over, Washington, D. C., 3.2 per cent.;

STATISTICS OF CITY GOVERNMENTS—*Continued.*

100 000 to 300 000 Providence. Rochester. and Hartford. 3 6 per cent : 50,000 to 100 000. Springfield, Mass., Harrisburg and Holyoke. 3.8 per cent : and 30,000 to 50 000. Elmira 3 6 per cent.

The preceding rates are paid by the cities on the face value of their outstanding debt obligations and do not in any accurate manner measure the actual rates of interest that cities have to pay on their loans at the present time

NET INTEREST RATES

A new feature of the report is a table showing the net or actual rates of interest that cities had to pay or the use of money on their funded debt or long-term bonds issued during the fiscal year 1908. These ates have been computed from bond tables in a method familiar to all bankers. consideration being taken of the premiums or discounts received or paid by the cities and of the length of time that the bonds have to run. During the year 127 of the 158 cities of over 30 000 population sold to the public $187 083,286 bonds, on which they received $5,325 651 in premiums and paid $484 456 in discounts Only 11 cities are reported as having sold bonds at a discount, most of these being in the Southern States The net rates as determined from the bond tables differ materially for many cities from the average rates borne by the total amount of funded debt outstanding at the close of the year for those cities Thus the average rate borne by the outstanding bonds of Seattle is 4.5 per cent. but during the year 1908 that city sold to the public $1 000 000 bonds to run for twenty years at a net rate of 3.87 per cent. The average rate borne by the outstanding bonds of the city of New York is 3 6 per cent., but during the year New York City sold to the public $66 - 000,000 of bonds on which it will pay until maturity a net rate of 4.19 per cent.

CREDIT RATING OF THE CITIES

As indicated by the net interest rate column, the cities of over 300.000 population with the best credit rating were: Detroit, 3.37 per cent ; Boston 3 64 per cent.; and Philadelphia 3 79 per cent The cities of from 100,000 to 300.000. with a high credit rating were: Indianapolis. 3.49 per cent.; Cambridge. 3 56 per cent.; Worcester, 3 69 per cent.; and Fall River. 3 79 per cent. Cities of less than 100 000 population with a high credit rating were: Somerville 3.59 per cent ; Lawrence 3 61 per cent . Taunton 3 62 per cent ; Salem, 3.67 per cent.; Holyoke, 3.72 per cent.; Binghamton 3 72 per cent ; and Brockton and Newton each 3 73 per cent

Cities of over 300 000 with the highest average net rates were: San Francisco, 4 30 per cent ; and New York City, 4 19 per cent. Cities of from 100,000 to 300.000 population with the highest net rates were Los Angeles, 4 49 per cent.; Memphis, 4 34 per cent ; and Jersey City and Omaha 4 27 per cent. Cities of under 100 000 population which had to pay the highest rates for the use of money were: Little Rock. 5 29 per cent ; Knoxville 5.04 per cent.; Mobile. 5.02 per cent.; San Antonio. Birmingham. and Springfield. Ill . 5 per cent ; Bay City. 4.96 per cent.; and Wichita. 4 71 per cent.

WHY CREDIT TERMS DIFFER.

It is seen that Detroit. Indianapolis. and most of the Massachusetts cities can borrow money on extremely favorable terms while most of the Southern cities. New York City. and others have to pay materially higher rates The length of time that bonds have to run has some effect upon the rates of interest that cities have to pay for the use of money. Among other factors that determine that rate may be mentioned a small net debt Detroit had the smallest per capita net debt of any city of over 300.000 inhabitants, and Indianapolis had the smallest of cities of from 100.000 to 300.000 population Each of these cities sold their bonds on the most favorable terms of any cities of their respective groups

The report shows the net rate of interest that cities pay upon their long-term bonds sold to their sinking and other city funds New York City sold to its funds during the year more than $17.000 000 bonds on which it will pay a net interest rate of 3 01 per cent until maturity this rate comparing with a net rate of 4 19 per cent paid to the public Baltimore also borrowed from its funds at a net interest rate of 3 65 per cent compared with a rate of 3.94 per cent paid to the public These net rates paid city funds in the cities of Ohio and Massachusetts were considerably higher than those paid to the public

The cities with the largest per capita payments of interest on city debt are: Boston. $6 67; New York City. $6.36; Pueblo. $5.31; Montgomery. $4 97; and Cincinnati $4 76.

Cost of Maintaining Armies and Navies.

THE net cost of the British Army and its operations, according to estimates for 1910-11, will amount to $138 800 000. The estimates for the Navy for 1911 are placed at $203,018,500. The United States Army budget for 1909-10 amounted to $100,330,181, not including the expenditure by the several States on their National Guard or the enormous sums paid for pensions to ex-volunteers The Navy estimates for 1911 amount to $114,063,414 The military expenditure of the German Empire entered in the budget for 1910 amounts to $203 382 000 excluding expenditures on Colonial troops. The German Naval estimates for 1910 amount to $110.638 700, an increase of $22,000,000 over 1909. The military budget of France for 1910 shows an estimated expenditure of $174 430,000 for the military establishment. The Navy estimate for 1910 amounted to $75 115 000 Italy during 1910 expects to spend about $31,927 200 on her navy, and about $54 000 000 on her Army. The military budget of Russia. ordinary and extraordinary. amounted in 1908 to $253,750 000 and in 1909 to $210 137.30). The Russian Navy estimates for 1909 amounted to nearly $47,000 000 The Army estimate of Austro-Hungary for 1909 was $46 600 000 and for the Navy $13,295 650 The annual military expenditures of Japan since the augmentation of the Army following the war has been between $35 000.000 and $40,000.000 and this is increasing. The Naval estimates for 1909 10 amounted to $37,450 000.

DISTANCE PROJECTILES HAVE BEEN THROWN FROM WARSHIPS OR COAST-DEFENSE GUNS.

THE following table will show the range of guns on board warships at an elevation of 15 degrees, which is, on board ship, the highest projectile range

Size of Gun.	Distance projectile will be thrown.	Size of Gun.	Distance projectile will be thrown.
3 inch	4 80 miles	7 inch	7 70 miles
4 inch	6 00 miles	8 inch	10 00 miles
5 inch	6 25 miles	10 inch	10 80 miles
6 inch	6.80 miles	12 inch	12 00 miles

All these guns have been fired, and, in a number of instances, the projectile has gone slightly further than indicated above.

The 16-inch gun at Sandy Hook, which is the largest and, in fact, the only gun of this character in the Army, has a muzzle velocity of 2,150 feet per second. Computations indicate that, under the most favorable conditions as to elevation, it would throw a projectile weighing 2.400 pounds a distance of about 21 miles.

The 12-inch rifle of the Army has a muzzle velocity of 2,250 feet per second, and will throw a projectile weighing 1,046 pounds about 8.5 miles at the extreme elevation permitted by the carriage.

Cities.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population Jan. 1, 1911	Net Public Debt.	Assessed Valuation of All Taxable Property.	Per Cent. of Actual Val.*	Tax Rate†	Mayors.	Terms Expire.
Albany, N. Y.	11¼	100,250	$3,136,439	$87,161,045	90	$1 98	James B. McEwan..	Dec. 31,1911
Atlanta, Ga.	25½	160,000	4,291,500	125,765,696	60	1 25	*Courtland S. Winn.*	Jan. —1913
Baltimore, Md.	31½	558,485	36,332,107	698,135,168	100	2 15	*J. Barry Mahool*....	May 21,1911
Binghamton, N. Y.	10	51,000	915,500	25,172,288	100	2 45	*John J. Irving*.....	Dec. 31,1911
Birmingham, Ala.	48.3	150,000	4 756,970	65,815,025	50	1 00	*Culpepper Ewin*....	Oct. 3,1912
Boston, Mass.	27¼	679,325	74,696,024	1,393,765,423	100	1 64	*John F. Fitzgerald*...	Feb. —1914
Bridgeport, Ct.	13. 4	105,000	1,578,691	84,724,478	100	1 74	*Edw. T. Buckingham*	Nov. 7,1911
Brooklyn Boro., N. Y.	77⅜	1,678,776	(a)	1,463,368,345	100	1 81	*Incorp'd in City of New York.*	
Buffalo, N. Y.	42	425,000	22,168,128	312,276,240	100	2 19	*Louis P. Fuhrmann.*	Dec. 31,1913
Cambridge, Mass.	6½	105,000	8,036,549	110,796,735	100	2 01	*William F. Brooks*...	Apr. 3,1911
Camden, N. J.	9	94,528	4,509,450	55,576,516	100	2 00	Chas. H. Ellis.....	Jan. 1,1914
Charleston, S. C.	5½	60,000	4,086,500	18,824,978	45	2 78	*R. G. Rhett*.....	Dec. 11,1911
Chattanooga, Tenn.	5¾	75,000	2,636,000	26,000,000	48	1 65	*T. C. Thompson*.....	Oct. 1,1911
Chicago, Ill.	190½	2,209,618	24,806,797	833,150,897	33	4 61	Fred. A. Busse.....	Apr. 4,1911
Cincinnati, O.	50	400,000	14 732,778	256,253,230	100	2 89	Louis Schwab.....	Dec. 31,1911
Cleveland, O.	45 9-10	570,000	20,000,000	700,000,000	80	3 45	Herman C. Baehr..	Dec. 31,1911
Cohoes, N. Y.	8	25,000	813,068	11,562,830	100	1 65	Merritt D. Hanson..	Jan. 1,1912
Columbus, O.	20¼	185,511	11,493,132	101,588,930	60	3 12	George S. Marshall..	Dec. 31,1911
Council Bluffs, Iowa	20	30 000	197.145	17,429,124	75	2 25	*Thomas Maloney*....	Mar. 30,1912
Covington, Ky.	4¾	53,270	2,092,000	26,465,815	75	1 75	John J. Craig.....	Jan. 1,1912
Dallas, Tex.	16	100,000	3,092,162	74,728,800	54	1 83	*S. J. Hay*.....	Apr. —1911
Davenport, Iowa.	9	46,000	242,000	23,563,400	50	1 80	Alfred C. Mueller..	Apr. 17,1912
Dayton, O.	16½	116,577	4,427,876	61,000,000	45	2 95	*Edward E. Burkhart.*	Dec. 31,1911
Denver, Col.	59¼	213,381	927,000	133,909,000	50	3 50	*Robert W. Speer*.....	June 1,1912
Des Moines, Iowa	54	86,368	1,311,000	20,528,531	25	8.48	James R. Hanna....	Apr. 1,1912
Detroit, Mich.	41½	500,000	7,296,481	377,335,980	100	1 83	*Wm. B. Thompson*..	Jan. 8,1912
District of Columbia.	See below		and at Washington,		D.C.	and	foot-note next page.	
Dubuque, Iowa.	11	40 000	875,629	25,489,970	80	1 25	D. J. Haas.....	Apr. 2,1912
Duluth, Minn.	67½	100,000	2,426,000	41,300,000	33½	3 81	*Marcus B. Cullum*..	Mar. 1,1912
Elizabeth, N. J.	9½	74,000	2,983,078	57,408,430	100	1 60	*Alfred A. Stein*	Dec. 31,1912
Elmira, N. Y.	7½	45,000	1,017,500	21,602,798	80	1 89	*Daniel Sheehan*.....	Dec. 31,1912
Erie, Pa.	7.9	70,000	313,917	25,254,803	50	2 50	*Michael Liebel, Jr.*..	Dec. 4,1911
Fall River, Mass.	41	119,295	3,265,998	92,488,520	100	1 82	*Thos. F. Higgins (f).*	Jan. 2,1913
Fort Wayne, Ind.	9½	63,933	560,800	32,500,000	50	1 08	Jesse Grice	Jan. 1,1914
Galveston, Tex.	7¾	37,000	4,392,000	26,326,384	80	1 87	*Lewis Fisher*.....	May 9,1911
Grand Rapids, Mich.	17½	113,000	3,395,300	85,324,200	100	2 03	George E. Ellis.....	May 6,1912
Harrisburg, Pa.	8½	64,186	1,554,234	46,257,434	70	1 97	Ezra S. Meals	Dec. 4,1911
Hartford, Ct.	17¼	105,000	4,015,650	118,221,525	80	2 15	*Edward L. Smith*..	Apr. 3,1912
Haverhill, Mass.	32	44 115	—	32,929,962	100	1 90	EDWIN H. MOULTON	Dec. 31,1912
Hoboken, N. J.	1½	71,000	2,285,185	67,678,933	100	1 72	George Gonzales....	Jan. 1,1912
Holyoke, Mass.	22¾	57,730	1,328,957	49,862,240	100	1 70	John J. White.....	Jan. 1,1912
Houston, Tex.	16	$ 110,000	4,819,000	63,746,693	40	1.70	*H. B. Rice*.....	Apr. 19,1911
Indianapolis, Ind.	31	235,000	3,182,324	185,714,755	60	.94	Samuel L. Shank..	Jan. 3,1914
Jacksonville, Fla.	9¼	60,000	1,829,204	33,500,000	50	1.50	*William S. Jordan*...	June 18,1911
Jersey City, N. J.	16.5	280,000	15,618,969	241,560,768	100	1 98	*H. Otto Wittpenn*....	Jan. 1,1912
Kalamazoo, Mich.	9	42,000	746,781	21,396,290	50	1 00	Chas. H. Farrell....	Apr. 11,1911
Kansas City, Mo.	57¾	300,000	4,279,000	151,943,727	40	1.25	Darius Brown.....	Apr. 18,1912
Lawrence, Mass. (*q*).	7	85,000	2,000,000	59,000,000	100	—	*J. P. Cahill*.....	Jan. —1912
Little Rock, Ark.	11½	50,000	212,523	23,600,000	50	2 70	*W. R. Daley*.....	Apr. 10,1911
Los Angeles, Cal.	101¼	319,198	35,865,100	332,489,169	50	2.79	George Alexander .	Jan. 1,1912
Louisville, Ky.	24	261,564	11,246,200	165,000,000	80	1 85	*William O. Head*....	Nov. 16,1913
Lowell, Mass.	14	106,294	2,510,665	79,844,448	100	1 96	*John F. Meehan*.....	Jan. 4,1912
Lynn, Mass. (*q*).	11½	85,000	*e* 4,437,200	70,076,492	80	2 00	*Wm. P. Connery*.....	Jan. 2,1912
Manchester, N. H.	33¾	70,000	1,645,000	39,881,852	70	2 01	Edward C. Smith ..	Dec. 31,1912
Memphis, Tenn.	19	151,105	9,165,300	93,445,488	60	1 75	*Edward H. Crump*..	Dec. 31,1911
Milwaukee, Wis.	22¾	378,000	9,308,950	247,573	50	1 92	EMIL SEIDEL	Apr. 9,1912
Minneapolis, Minn.	53½	312,000	10,319,826	179,065,989	50	2.89	*James C. Haynes*.....	Jan. 1,1913
Mobile, Ala.	1½	55,000	3,975,500	30,328,723	25	1.10	*Pat. J. Lyons*.....	Oct. 7,1912
Nashville, Tenn.	17 41	114,234	5,359,000	76,023,612	80	1.50	*H. E. Hemse*	Oct. 8,1911
Newark, N. J.	23	360,000	18,482,411	348,105,216	100	1 93	*Jacob Haussling*....	Dec. 31,1912
New Bedford, Mass.	19½	100,000	1,818,686	83,906,051	100	1 90	CHAS. S. ASHLEY..	Jan. 2,1912
New Brunswick, N. J.	3	25,000	594,968	10,000,000	75	2.16	John J. Morrison....	Jan. 1,1912
New Haven, Ct.	22½	133,605	3,873,430	112,858,242	100	1 75	Frank J. Rice.....	Jan. 1,1912

Cities.	Realty.	Personalty.	Cities.	Realty.	Personalty.
Albany	$81,646,895	$5,514,150	Milwaukee	$189,630,675	$58,942,475
Baltimore	361,650,644	336,484,524	Minneapolis	131,200,202	47,765,787
Boston	1,118,989,100	274,776,323	Newark, N. J	274,326,398	73,778,818
Buffalo	282,170,540	7,364,000	New Haven	109,218,813	3,640,120
Chicago	586,253,655	246,897,242	New Orleans	155,412,900	75,433,037
Cincinnati	198,680,600	57,572,630	New York City, see next page.		
Cleveland	625,000,000	75,000,000	Philadelphia	1,457,108,584	1,743,316
Denver	99,200,000	34,709,000	Pittsburgh	747,551,950	3,685,015
Detroit	259,798,330	117,537,650	Portland, Ore	181,825,410	49,336,190
District of Columbia	285,153,771	38,813,759	Providence	190,136,040	69,009,0 0
Indianapolis	135,966,655	49,748,100	Roche ter	165,411,4 5	8,305,500
Jersey City, N. J.	241,560,768	16,347,580	San Francisco	433,263,243	81,763,921
Los Angeles	276,144,125	56,351,044	St. Louis	423,098,390	141,777,330
Louisville	107,000,000	58,000,000	Seattle	172,482,661	32,779,787

Democrats in *italics*; Republicans in ROMAN; others in SMALL CAPS.

* Percentage of assessment upon actual valuation. † Tax on each $100 of assessed valuation for all purposes. ‡ Special Franchise $21,361,549. § Including suburbs. (*a*) See "New York City," next page. (*b*) City tax. (*c*) Bonded debt. (*e*) Funded debt. (*f*) Recount of vote asked for. (*q*) Report of December 1, 1909.

Cities.	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population Jan. 1, 1911	Net Public Debt.	Assessed Valuation of all Taxable Property.	Per Cent. of Actual Val.*	Tax Rate†	Mayors.	Terms Expire.
New Orleans, La	196	345 000	$32.319,025	$230 845 937	75	$2.30	*Martin Behrman*	Dec. 2,1912
Newport R. I	8	27 149	1,103,000	51,127,000	100	1 20	PATRICK J. BOYLE	Jan. 1,1912
Newton, Mass	18	40 000	3.515,465	73 587.510	90	1 86	Chas. E. Hatfield	Jan. 10 1911
New York City‡	322⅝	4,892,501	See note c	17.416 837,499	100	§	*William J. Gaynor*	Jan. 1,1914
Oklahoma City, Okla.	11⅜	65,968	2 411.000	44.431,351	60	2 37	*Dan V. Lackey*	Apr —,1911
Omaha, Neb	24½	125.000	5,820,000	29,165,065	20	5 87	*James C Dahlman*	May 21 1912
Paterson, N. J	8½	130,000	—	98.065,630	100	1 69	*Andrew F. McBride*	Dec 31 1911
Peoria, Ill	8½	67.850	596,000	20,548,876	33⅓	4 67	E. N. Woodruff	Apr — 1911
Philadelphia, Pa	129½	1,549,008	87 887,786	e1 458 851.880	65	1 50	John E Reyburn	Dec. 1,1911
Pittsburgh, Pa	41	563 000	26.712,663	(e)751.236 966	90	1 38	William A Magee	Dec — 1913
Portland Me. (q)	21⅛	58.571	1.439.411	58.453 415	100	2 08	*Oakley C. Curtis*	Dec 12 1912
Portland Ore	51	225 000	6,926 500	231,161,600	75	1 80	Joseph Simon	July 1 1911
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	3½	28 000	1,576 000	22.073,294	80	2 07	*John K Sague*	Dec 31,1912
Providence, R. I	18¼	225.000	12,736.814	(e)259,145 060	100	1 65	Henry Fletcher	Jan. 1.1912
Quincy, Ill	7½	40 000	613.000	15 862 401	33	4 54	*John A Steinbach*	Ap 30 1911
Reading, Pa	6 1 5	98 000	1 277.428	53,696,875	75	1 70	William Rick	Dec 4.1911
Richmond Va	11	130 000	8.804.263	137.516 468	75	1 75	*D C Richardson*	Sept. 1,1912
Rochester, N. Y	20 3 5	220 000	12 742.267	(e)165.411 485	75	1 93	Hiram H. Edgerton	Dec 31 1911
Sacramento, Cal	5	47.000	1.119 000	36 568,000	50	1 60	*M R Beard*	Jan. 1,1912
Saginaw, Mich	16	61 600	2 459.840	25.797.102	65	2 22	Geo W Stewart	Jan. 1,1913
Salt Lake City, Utah	43	95 000	4 838 000	58 449.826	40	4 06	JNO S. BRANSFORD	Jan. 1,1912
San Antonio, Tex	36	105 000	2 098.000	73 783.518	100	1 42	*Bryan Callaghan*	May 31,1911
San Diego, Cal	73	55 000	1 849,462	43.299 019	50	1 30	GRANT CONARD	May 1 1911
San Francisco, Cal	43	450 000	17,565 000	(e)515.027,164	60	2 00	PAT H McCARTHY	Jan. 8,1912
Santa Fé, N Mex	12	8.000	25.000	640,000	20	1 00	*Arthur Seligman*	Apr 15 1912
Savannah, Ga	6½	75 000	2,500.000	48 689.875	66⅔	1 25	*George W. Tiedeman*	Jan. 23,1911
Schenectady, N. Y	8	80.000	3.581 635	46.458 460	75	2 13	*Chas C. Duryee*	Dec 31.1911
Scranton Pa	15½	130 000	1.088 941	74.354 445	75	1.45	J. Von Bergen	Jan. —,1914
Seattle, Wash	85½	240 000	10 062.050	(e)205,262 448	45	—	Hiram C. Gill	Mar. 8,1912
Sioux City, Iowa	44¾	50 000	1.300.000	36.398 920	25	8 80	A. A. SMITH	Apr 1,1912
Somerville, Mass	4¼	78 000	1.503,000	66,376,338	100	1 85	Charles A. Burns	Jan 1 1912
Spokane, Wash	40	—	3.470,000	85.628,822	60	3.00	*N S Pratt*	May 11 1911
Springfield, Ill	8½	73.120	825,800	15 696.216	33⅓	4 96	John S. Schnepp	May 1 1911
Springfield, Mass	38½	89,000	4,240.161	119,081,778	100	1 58	*Edward H. Lathrop*	Jan. — 1913
Springfield, O	10½	50 000	1,550 904	22 581.030	60	3 28	*C. J. Bowlus*	Jan. 1,1912
St. Joseph, Mo	7½	77,403	1.292.250	37,743 520	60	1 40	*Alvah P. Clayton*	Apr 15 1912
St. Louis, Mo	61½	687,029	27.815,311	(e)564,875,720	66	2.22	Fred H. Kreismann	Apr. 12,1913
St. Paul, Minn	54	220,000	8,379,680	125,017,469	50 60	—	Herbert P. Keller	June 4,1912
Syracuse. N Y	16	140.000	9,349 143	105,498 527	100	1 93	Edward Schoeneck	Dec. 31,1911
Tacoma, Wash	40	100.000	4.298 000	69,939,177	60	1 20	Angelo V. Fawcett	May —,1914
Taunton, Mass	50	34,300	1,431,703	22 780,761	90	1 95	Wm. S. Woods	Jan. 1,1912
Toledo, O	29	187,000	8 404,267	83.002,450	60	3 29	BRAND WHITLOCK	Jan. 1,1912
Topeka, Kan	81 5	50.000	1,917.911	48,000,000	100	1 56	*J. B. Billard*	Apr. —,1911
Trenton, N. J	9	97,000	4,662.143	69,537,013	100	1 96	*Walter Madden*	Jan. 1 1912
Troy. N. Y	9½	76,800	4 047.795	56 949,531	100	1 91	Elias P. Mann	Dec. 31,1911
Utica, N. Y	9	74,419	1.621 926	43.024,019	100	2 22	*Frederick Gillmore*	Dec. 31,1911
Washington, D. C	69¼	331 069	(f)9 492.100	(e)323,969 530	66⅔	1.50	See foot of page.	
Williamsport, Pa	7.3	32,000	462,438	14,303 421	60	2 40	Chas D Wolfe	Dec 4 1911
Wilmington, Del	10 2	95 000	3.518,300	54 000,000	70	1 50	*J Harver Spruance*	June 30.1911
Worcester, Mass	38½	146 000	5,403,004	140.751,250	100	1 64	James Logan	Jan 1,1912
Yonkers, N. Y	21	85 000	5,946,181	68,061.743	80	2.60	*James Lennon*	Dec. 31,1911

Democrats in *italics:* Republicans in Roman; others in SMALL CAPS.

* This is the percentage of assessment upon actual valuation. † Tax on each $100 of assessed valuation for all purposes. ‡ Population of New York City as follows: Manhattan, 2,365,161: Bronx, 460,879; Brooklyn, 1,678,776; Queens, 299,278; Richmond, 88,064. Area in square miles—Manhattan, 21 93; Bronx, 40.65; Brooklyn, 77 62; Queens 129 50; Richmond, 57.19. Taxable valuations—all boroughs —Realty, $7,044 192,674; personalty, $372,644 825 Manhattan—Realty, $4,743,916,785; personalty, $298,030 483 Bronx—Realty, $493,757,919; personalty, $7,716,550. Brooklyn—Realty, $1,404 036,521; personalty, $59 331,825. Queens—Realty, $334,563,960. personalty, $5,358,480. Richmond—Realty, $67,917,489; personalty, $2,207,487. § Tax rate, Manhattan and Bronx $1 75; Brooklyn, $1 81; Queens, $1.81; Richmond, $1 87 (c) Funded debt of New York City, $698,949,328. (e) For division of realty and personalty see preceding page. (f) Funded debt; floating debt $3 274,278. (q) Report of December 1, 1909.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The municipal government of the District of Columbia is vested by act of Congress approved June 11 1878 in three Commissioners, two of whom are appointed by the President from citizens of the District having had three years residence therein immediately preceding that appointment, and confirmed by the Senate. The other Commissioner is detailed by the President of the United States from the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army and must have lineal rank senior to Captain, or be a Captain who has served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the Army. The Commissioners appoint the subordinate official service of said government, except the Board of Education, which is appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Commissioners Cuno H. Rudolph (Republican) and John A. Johnson (Democrat), whose terms expire December 31, 1913. Major W. V. Judson (non partisan), Corps of Engineers, United States Army, detailed during the pleasure of the President of the United States; Secretary, William Tindall. Offices of Commissioners, District Building Washington, D. C.

Examinations for the Consular Service.

In pursuance of the Executive order of June 27, 1906, whereby the President promulgated regulations governing appointments and promotions in the consular service, the following rules have been adopted by the Board of Examiners, who, under that order, have been designated to formulate rules for and hold examinations of applicants for admission to the consular service whom the President shall have designated for examination to determine their eligibility for appointment therein:

1 The examinations will be the same for all grades and will be to determine a candidate's eligibility for appointment in the consular service, irrespective of the grade for which he may have been designated for examination and without regard to any particular office for which he may be selected.

2 The examinations will consist of an oral and a written one, the two counting equally. The object of the oral examination will be to determine the candidate's business ability, alertness, general contemporary information, and natural fitness for the service including moral, mental and physical qualifications, character, address and general education and good command of English. In this part of the examination the applications previously filed will be given due weight by the Board of Examiners, especially as evidence of the applicant's business experience and ability. The written examination will include those subjects mentioned in the Executive order, to wit: French, German, or Spanish, or at least one modern language other than English; the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to possibilities of increasing and extending the foreign trade of the United States; political economy, and the elements of international, commercial and maritime law. It will likewise include American history, government, and institutions; political and commercial geography; arithmetic (as used in commercial statistics, tariff calculations, exchange, accounts, etc.); the modern history, since 1850 of Europe, Latin America, and the Far East, with particular attention to political, commercial and economic tendencies. In the written examination, composition, grammar, punctuation, spelling and writing will be given attention.

3 To become eligible for appointment, except as student interpreter, in a country where the United States exercises extra territorial jurisdiction, the applicant must pass the examination outlined above, but supplemented by questions to determine his knowledge of the fundamental principles of common law, the rules of evidence, and the trial of civil and criminal cases.

4. The examinations to be given candidates for appointment as student interpreters will follow the same course as in the case of other consular officers, provided, however, that no one will be examined for admission to the consular service as a student interpreter who is not between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six, inclusive, and unmarried; and, provided further, that upon appointment each student interpreter shall sign an agreement to continue in the service so long as his services may be required, within a period of five years.

5. Upon the conclusion of the examinations the names of the candidates who shall have attained upon the whole examination an average mark of at least eighty, as required by the Executive order, will be certified by the Board to the Secretary of State as eligible for appointment in the consular service, and the successful candidates will be informed that this has been done.

6 The names of candidates will remain on the eligible list for two years, except in the case of such candidates as shall within that period be appointed or shall withdraw their names. Names which have been on the eligible list for two years will be dropped therefrom, and the candidates concerned will not again be eligible for appointment unless upon fresh application, designation anew for examination, and the successful passing of such second examination.

DUTIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Consular officers are expected to endeavor to maintain and promote all the rightful interests of American citizens, and to protect them in all privileges provided for by treaty or conceded by usage; to visa and, when so authorized, to issue passports; when permitted by treaty, law or usage, to take charge of and settle the personal estates of Americans who may die abroad without legal or other representatives, and remit the proceeds to the Treasury in case they are not called for by a legal representative within one year; to ship, discharge and, under certain conditions, maintain and send American seamen to the United States; to settle disputes between masters and seamen of American vessels; to investigate charges of mutiny or insubordination on the high seas and send mutineers to the United States for trial; to render assistance in the case of wrecked or stranded American vessels, and, in the absence of the master or other qualified person, take charge of the wrecks and cargoes if permitted to do so by the laws of the country; to receive the papers of American vessels arriving at foreign ports and deliver them after the discharge of the obligations of the vessels toward the members of their crews, and upon the production of clearances from the proper foreign port officials; to certify to the correctness of the valuation of merchandise exported to the United States where the shipment amounts to more than $100; to act as official witnesses to marriages of American citizens abroad; to aid in the enforcement of the immigration laws, and to certify to the correctness of the certificates issued by Chinese and other officials to Chinese persons coming to the United States; to protect the health of our seaports by reporting weekly the sanitary and health conditions of the ports at which they reside, and by issuing to vessels clearing for the United States bills of health describing the condition of the ports, the vessels, crews, passengers, and cargoes; and to take depositions and perform other acts which notaries public in the United States are authorized or required to perform. A duty of prime importance is the promotion of American commerce by reporting available opportunities for the introduction of our products, aiding in the establishment of relations between American and foreign commercial houses, and lending assistance wherever practicable to the marketing of American merchandise abroad.

In addition to the foregoing duties consular officers in China, Turkey, Siam, Korea, Maskat, Morocco, and a few other so-called un-Christian countries are invested with judicial powers over American citizens in those countries. These powers are usually defined by treaty, but generally include the trial of civil cases to which Americans are parties, and in some instances extend to the trial of criminal cases.

The Cuban Government.

President..(Salary, $25,000).....JOSÉ MIGUEL GOMEZ.

CABINET.

Secretary of State—Manuel Sanguily.
Secretary of the Interior—Col. F. Lopez Leiva.
Secretary of the Treasury—F. de P. Machado.
Secretary of Public Works—J. Chalons.
Secretary of Agriculture, Industry and Labor—Martinez Ortiz.
Secretary of Public Instruction and Arts—Mario Garcia Kohly.
Secretary of Sanitation—Dr. M. Varona Suarez.

The States and the Union.

THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.

	States	Ratified the Constitution.		States	Ratified the Constitution.
1	Delaware	1787 December 7.	8	South Carolina	1788. May 23.
2	Pennsylvania	1787. December 12.	9	New Hampshire	1788. June 21.
3	New Jersey	1787. December 18.	10	Virginia	1788. June 26
4	Georgia	1788. January 2.	11	New York	1788. July 26.
5	Connecticut	1788. January 9	12	North Carolina	1789 November 21.
6	Massachusetts	1788. February 6.	13	Rhode Island	1790 May 29
7	Maryland	1788. April 28.			

STATES ADMITTED TO THE UNION.

	States.	Admitted *		States.	Admitted *
1	Vermont	1791. March 4.	18	California	1850 September 9.
2	Kentucky	1792 June 1.	19	Minnesota	1858 May 11
3	Tennessee	1796. June 1.	20	Oregon	1859 February 14.
4	Ohio	1803 February 19.	21	Kansas	1861 January 29.
5	Louisiana	1812. April 30	22	West Virginia	1863. June 19.
6	Indiana	1816. December 11.	23	Nevada	1864. October 31.
7	Mississippi	1817. December 10.	24	Nebraska	1867. March 1.
8	Illinois	1818. December 3	25	Colorado	1876 August 1
9	Alabama	1819. December 14.	26	North Dakota	1889. November 2
10	Maine.	1820. March 15.	27	South Dakota	1889. November 2.
11	Missouri	1821 August 10.	28	Montana	1889. November 8.
12	Arkansas	1836. June 15.	29	Washington	1889 November 11.
13	Michigan	1837. January 26.	30	Idaho	1890 July 3
14	Florida	1845, March 3.	31	Wyoming	1890 July 11.
15	Texas	1845, December 29	32	Utah	1896. January 4
16	Iowa	1846. December 28.	33	Oklahoma	1907 November 16.
17	Wisconsin	1848, May 29.			

The Territories.

Territories	Organized	Territories.	Organized
New Mexico†	September 9. 1850.	District of Alaska	July 27, 1868
Arizona†	February 24, 1863	Hawaii	June 14, 1900.
District of Columbia	July 16. 1790—Mar 3, '91		

* Date when admission took effect is given from U S Census reports. In many instances the act of admission by Congress was passed on a previous date. † After the people of New Mexico and Arizona have adopted State constitutions, which are approved by Congress the respective territories will be admitted as States into the Union.

New Possessions.—A government for Porto Rico was established by the Fifty-sixth Congress The Philippines are under a provisional civil government, Guam and Tutuila under Governors, and the Isthmian Canal Zone under a Commission, all appointed by the President

State and Territorial Statistics.

States and Territories.	Gross Area in Square Miles *	Extreme Breadth, Miles,†	Extreme Length, Miles.	Capitals.	States and Territories.	Gross Area in Square Miles *	Extreme Breadth Miles,‡	Extreme Length. Miles	Capitals.
Alabama	52,250	200	330	Montgomery	Nebraska	77,510	415	205	Lincoln
Alaska Ter.	590 884	800	1 100	Juneau.	Nevada	110.700	315	485	Carson City.
Arizona	113,020	335	390	Phœnix.	New Hamp	9 305	90	185	Concord
Arkansas	53 850	275	240	Little Rock	New Jersey	7 815	70	160	Trenton.
California	158,360	375	770	Sacramento.	N Mexico	122.580	350	390	Santa Fé
Colorado	103,925	390	270	Denver	New York	49,170	320	310	Albany
Connecticut	4,990	90	75	Hartford.	N Carolina	52,250	520	200	Raleigh
Delaware	2,050	35	110	Dover	N Dakota	70 795	360	210	Bismarck
Dist of Col.	70	9	10	Washington.	Ohio	41.060	230	205	Columbus.
Florida	58,680	400	460	Tallahassee.	Oklahoma	70.057	585	210	Guthrie, §
Georgia	59,475	250	315	Atlanta	Oregon	96.030	375	290	Salem.
Idaho	84,800	305	490	Boisé.	Pennsylvania	45.215	300	180	Harrisburg.
Illinois	56,650	205	380	Springfield.	Rhode Island.	1.250	35	50	Providence.
Indiana	36,350	160	265	Indianapolis.	S. Carolina	30 570	235	215	Columbia.
Iowa	56,025	300	210	Des Moines.	South Dakota	77.650	380	245	Pierre
Kansas	82,080	400	200	Topeka.	Tennessee	42,050	430	120	Nashville.
Kentucky	40,400	350	175	Frankfort.	Texas	265.780	760	620	Austin
Louisiana	48,720	280	275	Baton Rouge	Utah	84.970	275	345	Salt Lake C'y
Maine	33,040	205	235	Augusta.	Vermont	9,565	90	155	Montpelier.
Maryland	12,210	200	120	Annapolis.	Virginia	42,450	425	205	Richmond
Massachus'tts	8,315	190	110	Boston.	Washington	69.180	340	230	Olympia.
Michigan	58 915	310	400	Lansing.	W. Virginia.	24 780	200	225	Charleston
Minnesota	83,365	350	400	St. Paul.	Wisconsin	56.040	290	300	Madison
Mississippi	46,810	180	340	Jackson.	Wyoming	97.890	365	275	Cheyenne.
Missouri	69 415	300	280	Jefferson C'y	Total U. S.	3,616,484	‡2,726	‡1,600	
Montana	146,080	580	315	Helena.					

Areas of the new possessions Philippines, 115,026 square miles; Porto Rico, 3 435; Hawaii, 6 449; Tutuila and islets, 77, Guam, 210; Panama Canal strip, 474. *Gross area includes water as well as land surface These areas are those published by the United States Census Office in 1900 † Breadth is from east to west Length is from north to south. ‡ Breadth from Quoddy Head, in Maine, to Cape Flattery, in Washington; length from the 49th parallel to Brownsville on the Rio Grande. This is exclusive of Alaska § At time of Almanac going to press the Attorney General of Oklahoma advised that both Guthrie and Oklahoma City be regarded as State capitals pending decision of Court.

States and Territories.	Governors. Names.	Salaries	L'gth Term, Years.	Terms Expire.	Legislatures. Next Regular Session Begins.	Ann. or Bien.	Limit of Session.	Time of Next State or Territorial Election.
Alabama	*Emmett O'Neal*	$5,000	4	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 10,1911	Quad	50 dys	Nov. 5,1912
Alaska	Walter E. Clark*†	5,000	4	Oct. 1,1913				
Arizona	Richard E. Sloan*†	3,000	4	Feb. 27,1913	†Jan. —,1913	Bien.	60 dys	†Nov. 5,1912
Arkansas	*George W. Donaghey*	4,000	2	Jan. —,1913	Jan. 9,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Sept. 9,1912
California	Hiram W. Johnson	10,000	4	Jan. 2,1915	Jan. 2,1911	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1912
Colorado	*John F. Shafroth.*	5,000	2	Jan. —,1913	Jan 4,1911	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1912
Connecticut	*Simeon E. Baldwin*	4,000	2	Jan. —,1913	Jan 4,1911	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1912
Delaware	Simeon S. Pennewill	4,000	4	Jan 21,1913	Jan. 3,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1912
Florida	*Albert W Gilchrist*	5,000	4	Jan —,1913	Apr 2,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1912
Georgia	*Hoke Smith.*	5,000	2	July 1,1913	June 28,1911	Ann.	50 dys	Oct. —,1912
Hawaii	Walter F. Frear*	7,000	4	Aug. 15,1911	Feb. 15,1911	Bien.	90 dys	
Idaho	*James H. Hawley*	5,000	2	Jan. 7,1913	Jan. 2,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1912
Illinois	Charles S. Deneen	12,000	4	Jan. —,1913	Jan. 4,1911	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1912
Indiana	*Thomas R. Marshall.*	8,000	4	Jan. —,1913	Jan. 5,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1912
Iowa	Beryl F. Carroll	6,400	2	Jan. —,1913	Jan. 9,1911	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1912
Kansas	Walter R. Stubbs	5,000	2	Jan 10,1913	Jan. 10,1911	Bien.	50 dys	Nov. 5,1912
Kentucky	Augustus E. Willson.	6,500	4	Dec. 31,1911	Jan. 1,1912	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7,1911
Louisiana	*Jared Y Sanders*	5,000	4	May —,1912	May —,1912	Bien.	60 dys	Apr. 16,1912
Maine	*Frederick W. Plaisted*	3,000	2	Jan. —,1913	Jan. 4,1911	Bien.	None.	Sept. 9,1912
Maryland	*Austin L Crothers*	4,500	4	Jan 13,1912	Jan. 3,1912	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 7,1911
Massachusetts	*Eugene N Foss*	8,000	1	Jan. —,1912	Jan. 4,1911	Ann.	None.	Nov. 7,1911
Michigan	Chase S Osborn.	5,000	2	Jan. 1 1913	Jan. 4,1911	Bien.	None.	Apr. 3,1911
Minnesota	Adolph O Eberhart	7,500	2	Jan. 1,1913	Jan. 3,1911	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 5,1912
Mississippi	*Edmond F Noel*	4,500	4	Jan. 18,1912	Jan. 6,1912	Bien.	None.	Nov. 7,1911
Missouri	Herbert S. Hadley.	5,000	4	Jan. —,1913	Jan. 4,1911	Bien.	70 dys	Nov. 5,1912
Montana	*Edwin L Norris*	5 000	4	Jan. —,1913	Jan. 2,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1912
Nebraska	Chester H. Aldrich	2,500	2	Jan —,1913	Jan. 5,1911	Bien.	90 dys	Nov. 5,1912
Nevada	Tasker L. Oddie	4,000	4	Dec 31,1914	Jan. 16,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov 5,1912
N. Hampshire	Robert P. Bass	3,000	2	Jan —,1913	Jan. 4,1911	Bien.	None	Nov. 5,1912
New Jersey	*Woodrow Wilson*	10,000	3	Jan. 1,1914	Jan. 10,1911	Ann.	None	Nov. 7,1911
New Mexico	William J Mills*†	3,000	4	Jan 22,1914	†.....	Bien	60 dys	†Nov.
New York	*John A Dix*	10,000	2	Dec 31,1912	Jan. 4,1911	Ann.	None.	Nov. 5,1912
N. Carolina	*W W. Kitchin*	4,000	4	Jan. —,1913	Jan. 4,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov 5,1912
North Dakota	*John Burke*	5,000	2	Jan. 5,1913	Jan. 3,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1912
Ohio	*Judson Harmon*	10,000	2	Jan. 1,1913	Jan. 2,1911	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1912
Oklahoma	*Lee Cruce*	4,500	4	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 3,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1912
Oregon	*Oswald West*	5,000	4	Jan. 11,1915	Jan. 9,1911	Bien.	40 dys	Nov. 5,1912
Pennsylvania	John K. Tener	10,000	4	Jan 17,1915	Jan. 3,1911	Bien	None	Nov. 5,1912
Porto Rico	George R Colton*	8,000	4	Dec. 16,1913	Jan. 9,1911	Ann.	60 dys	
Rhode Island	Aram J. Pothier	3,000	1	Jan. —,1912	Jan. 3,1911	Ann.	None.	Nov. 7,1911
S. Carolina	*Cole L. Blease*	3,500	2	Jan. —,1913	Jan. 11,1911	Ann.	40 dys	Nov. 5,1912
South Dakota	Robert S. Vessey	3,000	2	Jan. —,1913	Jan 3,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1912
Tennessee	Ben W. Hooper.	7,500	2	Jan. —,1913	Jan 2,1911	Bien.	75 dys	Nov. 5,1912
Texas	*O B Colquitt*	4,000	2	Jan. —,1913	Jan. 10,1911	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1912
Utah	William Spry	4,000	4	Jan. —,1913	Jan. 9,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1912
Vermont	John A. Mead	2,500	2	Oct —,1912	Oct 5,1912	Bien.	None.	Sept. 2,1912
Virginia	*William Hodges Mann*	5,000	4	Feb. 1,1914	Jan. 10,1912	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 7,1911
Washington	M. E. Hay	6,000	4	Jan —,1913	Jan. 10,1911	Bien.	60 dys	Nov. 5,1912
West Virginia	Wm. E. Glasscock	5,000	4	Mar. 4,1913	Jan. 11,1911	Bien.	45 dys	Nov. 5,1912
Wisconsin	*F. C. McGovern*	5 000	2	Jan. —,1913	Jan 11,1911	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1912
Wyoming	*J. M. Carey.*	4,000	4	Jan. —,1915	Jan. 10,1911	Bien.	40 dys	Nov. 5,1912

Democrats in Italics Republicans in Roman *Territorial Governors are appointed by the President. †Incumbency of office of Governor and session of Legislature may be affected by adoption of State Constitution.

PAY AND TERMS OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years. Senators.	Representatives.	States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years. Senators.	Representatives.	States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years. Senators.	Representatives.
Alabama	$4 per diem	4	4	Maine	$300 ann.	2	2	Oklah'ma	$6 per diem	4	2
Arizona	$4 " †	2	2	Maryland	$5 per diem	4	2	Oregon	$3 "	2	1
Arkansas	$6 "	4	2	Mass.	$750 ann.	1	1	Penna	$1,500 ses'n	4	2
California	$1,900 term.	4	2	Michigan	$800 ann.	2	2	Porto Rico	$5 per diem	4	2
Colorado	$1,000 term.	4	2	Minn	$500 ann.	4	2	R. Island	$5 "	1	1
Connec't	$300 ann	2	3	Miss'sippi.	$400 ses'n	4	4	S Carol a	$200 ann.	2	2
Delaware	$5 per diem	4	2	Missouri	$5 per diem	4	2	S Dakota	$5 per diem	2	2
Florida	$6 "	4	2	Montana	$10 "	4	2	Tenn.	$5 "	2	2
Georgia	$4 "	2	2	Nebraska	$5 "	2	2	Texas	$5 "	4	2
Hawaii	$400 ann.	4	2	Nevada	$8 "	4	2	Utah	$4 "	4	2
Idaho	$5 per diem	2	2	N Hamp	$200 ann.	2	2	Vermont	$4 "	2	2
Illinois	$1,000 ann	4	2	N. Jersey	$500 "	3	1	Virginia	$500 ses'n	4	2
Indiana	$6 per diem	4	2	N Mexico	$4 per diem	2	2	Wash'ton	$5 per diem	4	2
Iowa	$550 ses'n	4	2	N. York	$1,500 ann	2	1	W Va.	$4 "	4	2
Kansas	$3 per diem	4	2	N Caro'la	$4 per diem	2	2	Wisc'nsin	$500 ann.	4	2
Kent'cky	$5 "	4	2	N Dak	$5 "	4	2	Wyoming	$7 per diem	4	2
Louisiana	$5 "	4	4	Ohio	$1,000 ann.	2	2				

All of the States and Territories pay mileage also, except Minnesota and New Jersey, but free transportation is accorded in the latter by all railroads to members by law.

The Federal Government.

President.....WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, of Ohio* .....Salary, $75,000.
Vice-President.....JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN, of New York " 12,000.

THE CABINET.

Arranged in the order of succession for the Presidency declared by Chapter 4, Acts of 49th Congress, 1st Session, and Subsequent acts.

Secretary of State—Philander C. Knox, of Penna.
Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois.
Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tenn.
Attorney-General—George W. Wickersham, of New York.
Postmaster-General—Frank H. Hitchcock, of Mass.
Secretary of the Navy—George von Lengerke Meyer, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of Interior—Richard A. Ballinger, of Washington.
Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.
Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Charles Nagel, of Missouri.

The salaries of the Cabinet officers are $12,000 each, except the Secretary of State, whose salary is $8,000.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—Huntington Wilson, Ill..$5,000
Second Ass't Secretary—A. A. Adee, D. C..... 4,500
Third Ass't Sec't'y—Chandler Hale, Me..... 4,500
Dir. Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr, N. Y.. 4,500
Chief Clerk—William McNeir, Mich..... 3,000
Solicitor—Joshua R. Clark, Jr., Utah..... 5,000
Ass't Solicitors—Frederick Van Dyne, N. Y. 3,000; Preston D. Richards, Utah.. 3,000; Edward H. Hart, N. Y..... 3,000
Res. Dip. Office—H. P. Dodge, Mass..... 7,500
Ch. Div. Far Eastern Affairs—Ransford S. Miller, N. Y..... 4,500
Ch. Div. Near Eastern Affairs—Evan E. Young, S. Dak..... $3,000
Ch. Diplomatic Bureau—S. Y. Smith, D. C... 2,250
Ch. Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler, O. 2,250
Ch. Indexes & Archives—John R. Buck, Me... 2,100
Ch. Bureau Accounts—Thos. Morrison, N. Y. 2,300
Ch. Bureau Rolls & Lib'y— 2,100
Ch. Bureau Appointments—M. M. Shand, N. J.. 2,100
Ch. Bureau Trade Relations—J. B. Osborne, Pa. 2,100
Ch. Bureau of Citizenship—Richard W. Flournoy, Jr., Md..... 2,100
Ch. Div. of Information—Philip H. Patchin, Iowa..... 3,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—Charles D. Hilles, N. Y...$5,000
Assistant Secretary—James F. Curtis..... 5,000
Assistant Secretary—A. P. Andrew, Mass..... 5,000
Chief Clerk—Jas. L. Wilmeth, Ark..... 3,000
Chief Appointment Div.—Chas. Lyman, Ct..... 3,000
Ch. Bookkeeping Div.—Chas. H. Miller, Mass. 3,500
Chief Public Moneys Div.—E. B. Daskam, Ct.. 3,000
Chief Customs Div.—C. P. Montgomery, N. Y. 4,000
Ch. Loans & Cur. Div.—A. T. Huntington, Mass. 3,000
Ch. Stationery & Pr'g Div.—Fred. F. Weston, Ia..... 2,500
Chief Mails and Files Div.—S. M. Gaines, Ky.. 2,500
Ch. Revenue Cutter Service—Worth G. Ross..... ...
Director of Mint—Geo. E. Roberts, Ia..... 4,500
Government Actuary—Joseph S. McCoy, N. J. 2,250
Supvg. Surgeon-Gen.—Walter Wyman, Mo... 5,000
Ch. Bur. Eng. & Printing—Jos. E. Ralph, Ill... 5,000
Supervising Architect—James K. Taylor, Pa.. 6,000
Compt. of Treasury—Robt. J. Tracewell, Ind. 5,500
Gen. Supt. Life Saving Ser.—S. I. Kimball, Me.$4,500
Auditor for Treasury—Wm. E. Andrews, Neb. 4,000
Auditor for War Dept.—Benj. F. Harper, Ind. 4,000
Auditor for Int. Dept.—Howard C. Shober, S. Dak..... 4,000
Auditor for Navy Dept.—Ralph W. Tyler..... 4,000
Auditor for State, etc.—Caleb R. Layton, Del. 4,000
Auditor for P. O. Dept.—M. O. Chance, Ill..... 4,000
Treasurer of U. S.—Lee McClung, Tenn..... 8,000
Assistant Treasurer—G. C. Bantz, Md..... 3,600
Register Treasury—Wm. T. Vernon, Kan.... 4,000
Deputy Register—Cyrus F. Adams, Ill..... 2,500
Comp'r of Currency—L. O. Murray, N. Y..... 5,000
Commis. Internal Rev.—Royall E. Cabell, Va.. 6,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—R. Williams, Jr., La. 4,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—J. C. Wheeler, Mich. 3,600
Solicitor Internal Rev.—Flet. Maddox, Mont.. 4,500
Solicitor of Treasury—Wm. T. Thompson, Neb. 4,500
Chief Secret Service—Jno. E. Wilkie, Ill..... 4,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Robert Shaw Oliver, N. Y.. $5,000
Ass't and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield, Ga... 4,000
Chief of Staff—Major-Gen. Leonard Wood.... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Nathaniel Hershler, Ill..... 2,000
Adjt.-Gen.—Maj.-Gen. F. C. Ainsworth..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Jacob Frech, D. C..... 2,000
Insp.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington 6,000
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker, Va..... 1,800
Judge-Adv.-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. B. Davis.. 6,000
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—L. W. Call, Kan.... 2,250
Quartermaster-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Jas. B. Aleshire. 6,000
Chief Clerk—Henry D. Saxton, Mass..... 2,000
Commissary-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. H. G. Sharpe. 6,000
Chief Clerk—Emmet Hamilton, Minn..... 2,000
Surgeon-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. H. Torney... 6,000
Chief Clerk—John Wilson, N. J..... $2,000
Paymaster-Gen.—Brig.-Gen. C. H. Whipple... 6,000
Chief Clerk—R. O. Kloeber, Va..... 2,000
Ch. of Engineers—Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Bixby... 6 000
Chief Clerk—Phineas J. Dempsey, Va 2,000
Chief of Ordnance—Brig.-Gen. Wm. Crozier... 6,000
Chief Clerk—John J. Cook, D. C..... 2 000
Chief Signal Officer—Brig.-Gen. James Allen. 6 000
Chief Clerk—Herbert S. Flynn, D. C..... 2 000
Ch. Bu. In. Aff.—Brig.-Gen. C. R. Edwards 6,000
Chief Clerk—A. D. Wilcox, Pa. 2,000
Officer Charge Pub. Bldgs.—Col Spencer Cosby. 4,000
Chief Clerk—E. F. Concklin, N. Y.. 2,400
Landscape Gardener—George E. Burnap..... 2,400

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Beekman Winthrop..... $4,500
Chief Clerk—Frank S. Curtis..... 3,000
Pres. General Board—Admiral George Dewey. 13,500
Chief Yards and Docks—Civil Engineer Richard C. Hollyday† 6,000
Chief Ordnance—R.-Adm. N. E. Mason..... 8,000
Chief Supplies and Accounts—Paymaster-Gen. T. J. Cowie† 8,000
Chief Medicine and Surgery—Chas. F. Stokes† 6,000
Chief Construction—Ch. Constructor Richard M. Watt† 6,000
Chief Navigation—R.-Adm. R. F. Nicholson.. 6,000
Engineer-in-Chief—Hutch I. Cone†..... $6 000
Judge-Adv.-Gen.—Capt. Robert L. Russell.... 5,000
Pres. Naval Exam. Board—R.-Adm. Conway H. Arnold..... 8,000
Pres. Naval Retiring Board—R.-Adm. Conway H. Arnold..... 5,000
Ch. Intellig. Office—Capt. Templin M. Potts . 5,000
Supt. Naval Obs.—Com. T. Eyck De W. Veeder 6,000
Director Nautical Alm.—Prof. M. Updegraff.. 4 500
Hydrographer—Capt. John J. Knapp..... 5,000
Comdt. Marine Corps—Maj.-Gen. G. F. Elliott... 8,000

* Secretary to the President, Charles D. Norton of Illinois.
† Rank of Rear-Admiral while holding said office.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk—Theodore L. Weed, Conn.....$3,000
Ass't Chief Clerk—Arthur L. Davis, Ill..... 2,000
First Ass't P. M. G.—Chas. P. Grandfield, Mo. 5,000
Second Ass't P. M. G.—Joseph Stewart, Mo.... 5,000
Third Ass't P. M. G.—A. L. Lawshe, Ind..... 5,000
Fourth Ass't P. M. G.—P. V. DeGraw, Pa..... 5,000
Assistant Attorney-Gen.—Russell P. Goodwin. 5,000
Purchasing Agent—John A. Holmes, D. C.... 4,000
Appointment Clerk—George S. Paull, Ohio....$2,000
Supt. Div. of Foreign Mails—Basil Miles, Pa.... 3,000
Supt. Div. of Money-Orders—E. F. Kimball, Mass 3,500
Gen. Supt. Div. of Ry. M. S.—Alex. Grant, Mich 4,000
Supt. Div. of Dead Letters—James R. Young, Pa 2,750
Chief Inspector—Robert S. Sharp, Tenn..... 4,000
Disbursing Clerk—W. M. Mooney, Ohio..... 2,250

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Ass't Secretary—Frank Pierce, Utah.....$5,000
Assistant Secretary—Jesse E. Wilson, Ind..... 4,500
Chief Clerk—Clement S. Ucker, Ohio..... 3,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Oscar Lawler, Cal..... 5,000
Commis. Land Office—Fred Dennett, N. D.... 5,000
Ass't Commis.—Samuel V. Proudfit, Ia..... 3,500
Commis. Pensions—James L. Davenport, D. C. 5,000
First Deputy Com. of Pensions—Leander Stillwell, Kan..... 3,600
Sec. Dep. Com. of Pen.—Leverett M. Kelley, Ill. 3,600
Commis. Education—Elmer E. Brown, Cal.. 5,000
Chief Clerk—Lewis A. Kalbach, Pa.....$2,000
Com. Ind. Affairs—Robert G. Valentine, Mass 5,000
Ass't Commis.—Fred. H. Abbott, Neb..... 3,000
Commis. Patents—Edward B. Moore, Mich... 5,000
First Ass't Commis.—Cornelius C. Billings, Vt. 4,500
Ass't Commis.—Frederick A. Tennant, N. Y.. 3,500
Direc. Geol. Surv.—George Otis Smith, Me... 6,000
Chief Clerk Geol. Survey—Henry C. Rizer, Kan. 2,500
Direc. Reclamation Service—F. H. Newell, Pa. 7,500
Direc. Bureau of Mines—Jos. A. Holmes, N. C. 6,000
Chief Clerk—Van H. Manning, Miss..... 2,500

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor-Gen.—Frederick W. Lehmann, Mo.$7,500
Ass't to Atty.-Gen.—Wm. S. Kenyon, Ia..... 7,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—John G. Thompson, Ill..... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—John Q. Thompson, Kan... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Winfred T. Denison, N. Y. 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—James A. Fowler, Tenn ... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—————————..... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Oscar Lawler, Cal..... 5,000
Ass't Atty.-Gen.—Wm. R. Harr, D. C..... 5,000
Solicitor State Dept.—J. Reuben Clark, Jr., Utah.....$4,500
Solicitor Dept. Com., & Labor—Chas. Earl, Md. 5,000
Solicitor of the Treasury—Wm. T. Thompson, Neb..... 5,000
Chief Clerk—O. J. Field, Kan..... 3,000
Appointment Clerk—Chas. B. Sornborger, Md. 2,000
Atty. for Pardons—James A. Finch, N. Y.... 2,750
Disbursing Clerk—Jas. H. Mackey, Col.... 2,750

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Ass't Secretary—Willett H. Hays, Minn.....$5,000
Chief Clerk—————————..... 3,000
Solicitor—George P. McCabe, Utah..... 4,500
Appointment Clerk—Joseph B. Bennett, Wis. 2,000
Chief Weather Bureau—Willis L. Moore, Ill. 6,000
Chief Bur. Animal Indust.—Dr. A. D. Melvin, Ill. 5,000
Director Experiment Stations—A. C. True, Ct.... 4,500
Chief Div. Publications—Jos. A. Arnold, Ind.. 3,000
Chief Div. Accounts—A. Zapmone, D. C..... 3,250
Chief Bureau Soils—Milton Whitney, Md... 3,500
Chief Forest Service—Henry S. Graves, Conn.. 5,000
Statistician—V. H. Olmstead, N. C. $3,500
Entomologist—L. O. Howard, N. Y..... 4,000
Chemist—H. W. Wiley, Ind..... 5,000
Chief Bureau Biological Survey—Henry W. Henshaw, Mass..... 3,000
Direct. Public Roads—Prof. L. W. Page, Mass... 3,000
Statistical Scientist—G. K. Holmes, D. C.... 3,000
Chief Bureau of Plant Industry—B. T. Galloway, Mo..... 5,000
Librarian—Miss C. R. Barnett, Ohio..... 2,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Assistant Sec'y.—Benjamin S. Cable, Ill.....$5,000
Chief Clerk—Robert M. Pindell, Jr., Md..... 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—Wm. L. Soleau, Md..... 3,000
Commis. Corporations—H. K. Smith, Ct..... 5,000
Chief Bureau Manufacturers—A. H. Baldwin, Ct..... 4,000
Commissioner of Labor—C. P. Neill, D. C..... 5,000
Comm. Lt.-H. Bureau—G. R. Putnam, Ia..... 8,000
Director Census—E. Dana Durand, Cal..... 7,000
Sup. Coast & Geod. Survey—O. H. Tittmann, Mo. 6,000
Ch. Bureau Statistics—Oscar P. Austin, D. C. 4,000
Sup. Insp.-Gen. Stbl. Serv.—Geo. Uhler, Pa..$4,000
Commissioner Fisheries—G. M. Bowers, W. Va. 6,000
Commis. Navigation—E. T. Chamberlain, N. Y. 4,000
Commis.-Gen. Immigration—Daniel J. Keefe, Mich..... 5,000
Director Bur. Standards—S. W. Stratton, Ill.. 5,000
Ch. Div. Appointments—G. W. Leadley, N. Y. 2,500
Ch. Div. Naturalization—R. K. Campbell, Va. 3,500
Ch. Div. Inform.—T. V. Powderly, Pa..... 3,500
Ch. Div. Supplies—W. W. Fowler, Mass..... 2,100
Ch. Div. Publications—G. C. Havenner, D. C... 2,100

Civil Service Commis.—John C. Black, Ill.... $4,500
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*Salaries of Pension Agents, $4,000.

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Crisfield, Md., Lincoln A. Dryden.
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Cape Charles, Va., Marion H. Stevenson.
Norfolk, Va., Floyd Hughes.
Petersburg, Va., H. Claiborne Willson.
Tappahannock, Va., John Rosier.
Newport News, Va., Fred Read.
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Newbern, N. C., Daniel W. Patrick.
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Pensacola, Fla., William H. Northup.
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Brashear, La., John A. Thornton.
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Corpus Christi, Tex., James J. Haynes.
Eagle Pass, Tex., Robert W. Dowe.
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Galveston, Tex., Francis L. Lee.
Port Arthur, Tex., Russell H. Dunn.
Cleveland, O., Charles F. Leach.
Sandusky, O., Charles A. Judson.
Toledo, O., George W. Huntley.
Detroit, Mich., John B. Whelan.
Grand Haven, Mich., Walter I. Lillie.
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Los Angeles, Cal., Cornelius W. Pendleton.
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Astoria, Ore., William F. McGregor.
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Portland, Ore., Philip S Malcolm.
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Port Townsend, Wash., Fred. C. Harper.
Juneau, Alaska, John R. Willis.
Nogales, Ariz., Cornelius O'Keefe.
Pembina, N. D., Judson La Moure.
Honolulu, H. I., E. R. Stackable.
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Boston, Mass., Jeremiah J. McCarthy.
Springfield, Mass., Henry L. Hines.
Albany, N. Y., William Barnes, Jr.
Greenport, N. Y., John A. Bassarear.
New York, N. Y., Nelson H. Henry.
Patchogue, N. Y., Sidney O. Weeks.
Port Jefferson, N. Y., Vacant.
Syracuse, N. Y., Ernest I. Edgecomb.
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New York, Edward M. Morgan, 1907.
Chicago, Ill., Daniel A. Campbell, 1907.
Brooklyn, N.Y., Edmund W.Voorhies, 1910.
St. Louis, Mo., Thomas J. Akins, 1909.
Boston, Mass., E. C. Mansfield, 1907.
Baltimore, Md., Wm. Hall Harris, 1909.
San Francisco, Cal., Arthur G. Fisk, 1908.
Cincinnati, O., Elias R. Monfort, 1907.
Cleveland, O., Charles C Dewstoe, 1905.
Buffalo, N. Y., Fred. Greiner, 1905.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Wm. H. Davis, 1906.
Washington, D. C., N. A. Merritt.
Detroit, Mich., Homer Warren, 1906.
Milwaukee, Wis., David C. Owen, 1906.
Newark, N. J., James L. Hays, 1908.
Minneapolis, Minn., William D. Hale, 1906.
Jersey City, N. J., Peter F. Wanser, 1906.
Louisville, Ky., Robert E. Woods, 1906.
Omaha, Neb., Benj. F. Thomas, 1908.
Rochester, N. Y., Wm. S. Whittlesey, 1907.
St. Paul, Minn., Edward Yanish, 1907.
Providence, R. I., Walter A. Kilton, 1909.
Denver, Col., Paul J. Sours, 1908.
Indianapolis., Ind., Robt H. Bryson, 1908.
Allegheny, Pa., Wm. J. Kopp, 1907.
Albany, N. Y., Jas. B. McEwan, 1908.
Columbus, Ohio, Harry W. Krumm, 1906.
Syracuse, N. Y., William Cowie, 1908.
Worcester, Mass., James W. Hunt, 1907.
Toledo, O., William H. Tucker, 1907.
Richmond, Va., Edgar Allan, Jr., 1909.
New Haven, Ct., Jas. A. Howarth, 1906.
Lowell, Mass., Albert G. Thompson, 1906.
Nashville, Tenn., Andrew W Wills, 1906.
Scranton, Pa., Vacant.
Fall River, Mass., Geo. T. Durfee, 1907.
Memphis, Tenn., L. W. Dutro, 1908
Dayton, O., Frederick G Wilhoft, 1908.
Troy, N. Y., Albert E. Bonesteel, 1906.
Grand Rapids, Mich., L. K. Bishop, 1906.
Reading, Pa., Augustus M. High, 1907.
Camden, N. J., Robert L. Barber, 1907.
Trenton, N. J., Alexander C. Yard, 1906.
Lynn, Mass., Wm. F. Craig, 1905.
Atlanta, Ga., Edwin F. Blodgett, 1906.
Wilmington, Del., M. H. Jester, 1909.
New Orleans, La., W. J. Behan, 1909.
Kansas City, Mo., Joseph H. Harris, 1906.
Philadelphia, Pa., Rich'd L. Ashhurst, 1906.
Charleston, S. C., Wilmot L. Harris, 1908.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Chief Justice of the United States—Edward D. White, of Louisiana born 1845, appointed 1910.

	Born.	App.
Asso. Justice—John M. Harlan, Ky	1833	1877
" " Joseph McKenna, Cal	1843	1898
" " Oliver W. Holmes, Mass	1841	1902
" " William R. Day, Ohio	1849	1903
Asso. Justice—Horace H. Lurton, Tenn	1844	1909
" " Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	1862	1910
" " W. Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859	1910
" " Joseph R. Lamar, Ga	1857	1910

Reporter—Charles H. Butler, N. Y. *Clerk*—J. H. McKenney, D. C. *Marshal*—John M. Wright, Ky.

The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $13,000. Associate Justices, $12,500 each.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cir.	Judges	App.
1.	Le Baron B. Colt, R. I	1884
	William L. Putnam, Me	1892
	Francis C. Lowell, Mass	1905
2.	E. Henry Lacombe, N. Y	1887
	Alfred C. Coxe, N. Y	1902
	Henry G. Ward, N. Y	1907
	Walter C. Noyes, Ct	1907
3.	George Gray, Del	1899
	Joseph Buffington, Pa	1906
	William M. Lanning, N. J	1909
4.	Nathan Goff, W. Va	1892
	Jeter C. Pritchard, N. C	1904
5.	Don A. Pardee, Ga	1881
	A. P. McCormick, Tex	1892
	David D. Shelby, Ala	1899
6	Henry F. Severens, Mich	1900
	John W. Warrington, Ohio	1909
	Loyall E. Knappen	1910
7.	Peter S. Grosscup, Ill	1899
	Francis E. Baker, Ind	1902
	William H. Seaman, Wis	1905
	Christian C. Kohlsaat, Ill	1905
8.	Walter H. Sanborn, Minn	1892
	Vacant	
	William C. Hook, Kan	1903
	Elmer B. Adams, Mo	1905
9.	William B. Gilbert, Ore	1892
	Erskine M. Ross, Cal	1895
	William W. Morrow, Cal	1897

Salaries, $7,000 each. The Judges of each circuit and the Justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals. The First Circuit consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island. Second—Connecticut, New York, Vermont. Third—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Fourth—Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. Fifth—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas. Sixth—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee. Seventh—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. Eighth—Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. Ninth—Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

Chief Justice—Stanton J. Peelle, Ind. *Associate Judges*—Charles B. Howry, Miss.; Fenton W. Booth, Ill.; Geo. W. Atkinson, W. Va.; Samuel S. Barney, Wis. Salaries, Chief Justice, $6,500; Justices, $6,000.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Districts.	*Judges.*	*Addresses.*	*App.*
Ala.: N. & M.	Thomas G. Jones	Montgomery	1901
" N.	William I. Grubb	Birmingham	1909
" S. D.	H. T. Toulmin	Mobile	1887
Alaska	Thomas R. Lyons	Juneau	1909
" "	C. D. Murane	Nome	1910
" "	Edw. E. Cushman	Valdez	1909
" "	P. D. Overfield	Fairbanks	1909
Ark.: E. D.	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	1901
" W. D.	John H. Rogers	Fort Smith	1896
Cal.: N. D.	John J. De Haven	San Francisco	1897
"	Wm. C. Van Fleet	San Francisco	1907
" S. D.	Olin Wellborn	Los Angeles	1895
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis	Denver	1906
Connecticut	James P. Platt	Hartford	1902
Delaware	Ed. G. Bradford	Wilmington	1897
Fla.: N. D.	W. B. Sheppard	Pensacola	1908
" S. D.	James W. Locke	Jacksonville	1872
Ga.: N. D.	Wm. T. Newman	Atlanta	1886
" S. D.	Emory Speer	Macon	1885
Hawaii	Sanford B. Dole	Honolulu	1909
"	A. G. M. Robertson	Honolulu	1910
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boisé	1907
Ill.: N. D.	Ken. M. Landis	Chicago	1905
"	G. A. Carpenter	Chicago	1910
" S. D.	J. O. Humphrey	Springfield	1901
" E.	F. M. Wright	Urbana	1905
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	1902
Iowa: N. D.	Henry T. Reed	Cresco	1904
" S. D.	S. McPherson	Red Oak	1900
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Topeka	1903
Ky.: W. D.	Walter Evans	Louisville	1899
" E. D.	A. M. J. Cochran	Maysville	1901
La.: E. D.	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	1909
" W. D.	Aleck Boarman	Shreveport	1881
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	1902
Maryland	Thomas J. Morris	Baltimore	1879
"	John C. Rose	Baltimore	1910
Mass.	Frederic Dodge	Boston	1905
Mich.: E. D.	Henry H. Swan	Detroit	1891
" W. D.	A. C. Denison	Grand Rapids	1910
Minnesota	Chas. A. Willard	Minneapolis	1909
"	Page Morris	Duluth	1903
Miss.: N. & S.	Henry C. Niles	Kosciusko	1892
Montana	Carl Rasch	Helena	1910
Mo.: E. D.	David P. Dyer	St. Louis	1907
" W. D.	A. S. Van Valkenburgh	Kansas City	1910
Nebraska	Wm. H. Munger	Omaha	1907
Nebraska	Thos. C. Munger	Lincoln	1907
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson City	1907
N. Hamp.	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	1891
New Jersey	John Rellstab	Trenton	1909
"	Joseph Cross	Elizabeth	1905
N. Y.: N. D.	George W. Ray	Norwich	1902
" W. D.	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	1900
" S. D.	Geo. B. Adams	N. Y. City	1901
" S. D.	George C. Holt	N. Y. City	1903
" S. D.	Chas. M. Hough	N. Y. City	1906
" S. D.	Learned Hand	N. Y. City	1909
" E. D.	T. I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	1907
N. C.: E. D.	H. G. Conner	Wilson	1909
" W. D.	James E. Boyd	Greensboro	1901
N. Dakota	Chas. F. Amidon	Fargo	1897
Ohio: N. D.	John M. Killits	Toledo	1910
" S. D.	H. C. Hollister	Cincinnati	1910
" S. D.	John E. Sater	Columbus	1909
Okla.: E. D.	R. E. Campbell	Muskogee	1908
" W. D.	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	1908
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	1906
"	Robert S. Bean	Portland	1909
Pa.: E. D.	J. B. McPherson	Philadelphia	1899
" "	Jas. B. Holland	Philadelphia	1904
" M. D.	R. W. Archbald	Scranton	1901
" W. D.	Jas. S. Young	Pittsburgh	1908
" W. D.	Chas. P. Orr	Pittsburgh	1909
R. Island	A. L. Brown	Providence	1896
S. Carolina	W. H. Brawley	Charleston	1894
S. Dakota	John E. Carland	Sioux Falls	1896
Tenn.: E. & M.	Ed. T. Sanford	Knoxville	1908
" W. D.	John E. McCall	Memphis	1905
Tex.: E. D.	Gordon Russell	Sherman	1910
" W. D.	Thos. S. Maxey	Austin	1888
" N. D.	Edw. R. Meek	Dallas	1899
" S. D.	W. T. Burns	Houston	1902
Utah	J. A. Marshall	Salt Lake C.	1896
Vermont	James L. Martin	Brattleboro	1906
Va.: E. D.	E. Waddill, Jr.	Richmond	1898
" W. D.	H. C. McDowell	Lynchburg	1901
Wash.: W. D.	C. H. Hanford	Seattle	1890
" W. D.	G. Donworth	Seattle	1909
" E. D.			
W. Va.: N. D.	A. G. Dayton	Philippi	1905
" S. D.	B. F. Keller	Charleston	1901
Wis.: E. D.	Jos. V. Quarles	Milwaukee	1905
" W. D.	A. L. Sanborn	Madison	1905
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	1890

Salaries of District Judges, $6,000 each.

United States District-Attorneys and Marshals.

Districts.	District-Attorneys. Names.	Official Address.	Dates Appointed.	Marshals. Names.	Official Address	Dates Appointed
Alabama, N....	Oliver D. Street......	Birmingham.....	Jan. 14, 1908	Pope M Long	Birmingham.....	Jan. 14, 1910
" M ...	Warren S Reese ...	Montgomery	Apr. 25, 1910	Benjamin E Walker .	Montgomery	Jan. 31, 1910
" S.....	Wm H Armbrecht...	Mobile	Feb. 2, 1908	Gilbert B. Deans.....	Mobile	Jan. 14, 1908
Alaska, 1st Div.	John Rustgard	Juneau..........	June 20, 1910	Herbert L. Faulkner..	Juneau..........	June 28, 1910
" 2d Div	Bernard S Rodey....	Nome............	Dec. 13, 1910	Thomas C. Powell....	Nome	June 16, 1909
" 3d Div	George R Walker....	Valdez	July 5, 1910	Harvey P Sullivan...	Valdez	July 1, 1909
" 4th Div	James J. Crossley ...	Fairbanks.......	May 18, 1908	Henry K. Love	Fairbanks.......	Jan. 13, 1909
Arizona	Joseph E Morrison..	Tucson	Jan. 11, 1910	Charles A. Overlock..	Tucson	Jan. 11, 1910
Arkansas, E ...	Wm G Whipple ...	Little Rock......	May 18, 1909	Harmon L. Remmel..	Little Rock	May 25, 1910
" W ...	J I. Worthington....	Fort Smith......	May 26, 1909	John F. Mayes.	Fort Smith	May 4, 1910
California, N...	Robt T Devlin	San Francisco....	Apr. 25, 1910	Charles T Elliott....	San Francisco...	June 22, 1910
" S...	A I. McCormick.	Los Angeles	Apr. 19, 1909	L. V. Youngworth ...	Los Angeles.....	June 22, 1910
Colorado	Thomas Ward, Jr....	Denver	Feb. 17, 1908	Dewey C. Bailey	Denver	Feb. 26, 1907
Connecticut,....	John T Robinson.....	Hartford	Apr. 2, 1908	Edson S. Bishop.....	Hartford	Dec. 18, 1906
Delaware ..	John P. Nields ...	Wilmington	Dec. 10, 1907	....	... .	....
Dist of Columbia	Clarence R. Wilson..	Washington	Apr. 6, 1910	Aulick Palmer	Washington.....	Jan. 9, 1910
Florida, N	Fred C Cubberly....	Pensacola	Jan. 12, 1909	Thos F. McGourin ...	Pensacola	Feb 27, 1907
" S	John M Cheney.....	Jacksonville	Jan. 25, 1910	John F. Horr.	Jacksonville	Feb. 18, 1910
Georgia, N.....	Farish C Tate........	Atlanta	Apr. 6, 1910	Walter H. Johnson...	Atlanta	Jan. 11, 1910
" S ...	Marion Erwin	Macon.	Jan. 11, 1910	George F. White.....	Macon	Jan. 20, 1909
Hawaii(trm 6 y)	Robt. W Breckons ..	Honolulu	Feb. 10, 1908	Eugene R. Hendry....	Honolulu........	Feb 10, 1908
Idaho	Cuig H Lingenfelter.	Boise.	Dec. 16, 1908	Shadrach L Hodgin..	Boise	Dec. 16, 1908
Illinois, N.	Edwin W Sims	Chicago	Sept. 1, 1906	Luman T. Hoy	Chicago	June 28, 1906
" E......	Wm. E Trautmann..	Danville	Feb 22, 1910	Charles P. Hitch.....	Danville...	Feb. 22, 1910
" S.....	Wm A. Northcott ...	Springfield	May 6, 1910	Wm. H Behrens.....	Springfield	May 6, 1910
Indiana	Charles W. Miller ...	Indianapolis	Apr. 1, 1909	H. C. Pettit.	Indianapolis	Dec. 12, 1905
Iowa, N........	Frederick F. Faville..	StormLake(P.O.)	Dec. 10, 1907	Edward Knott	Dubuque	Dec. 10, 1907
" S........	Marcellus L Temple.	Osceola (P.O.)...	Dec. 17, 1907	Frank B. Clark.......	Des Moines......	Dec. 10, 1907
Kansas	Harry J. Bone	Topeka	Dec. 18, 1905	Wm. H. Mackey, Jr. .	Topeka	Jan. 8 1907
Kentucky, E...	James N Sharp	Covington	Aug. 15, 1910	Asbury B. Patrick ...	Covington	Jan. 25, 1910
" W..	George Du Relle	Louisville	June 22, 1906	George W. Long	Louisville	June 7, 1910
Louisiana, E....	Charlton R Beattie..	New Orleans	Feb. 18, 1909	Victor Loisel.........	New Orleans	May 19, 1908
" W...	E. H. Randolph......	Shreveport	Jan. 1, 1911	Ben Ingouf.	Shreveport	Dec. 13, 1910
Maine	Robt T. Whitehouse.	Portland	Jan. 16, 1910	Henry W. Mayo......	Portland	Dec. 10, 1907
Maryland	John P. Hill	Baltimore	Apr. 4, 1910	George W. Padgett...	Baltimore	July 17 1910
Massachusetts..	Asa P French	Boston	Jan. 11, 1910	Guy Murchie.........	Boston	Apr. 28, 1908
Michigan, E ...	Frank H Watson....	Detroit..........	May 2, 1906	Milo D. Campbell....	Detroit	May 2, 1910
" W...	Fred C Wetmore	Grand Rapids ..	Dec. 13, 1910	Frank W. Wait.. ...	Grand Rapids ...	Jan. 19, 1907
Minnesota	Charles C Houpt ...	St Paul	June 7, 1910	Wm. H. Grimshaw...	St. Paul.........	Dec. 19 1907
Mississippi, N..	William D Frazee...	Oxford	Jan. 31, 1910	Aaron M. Storer......	Oxford	Apr 28, 1908
" S..	Robert C Lee	Jackson.........	Jan. 20, 1906	Frederick W. Collins.	Jackson	Feb. 6, 1910
Missouri, E.....	Charles A Houts....	St. Louis	Jan. 27, 1910	Ed. F. Regenhardt ...	St. Louis	June 21, 1910
" W....	Leslie J Lyons	Kansas City	June 24, 1910	Albert J. Martin.....	Kansas City.....	Dec. 13, 1910
Montana	James W. Freeman..	Helena	June 1, 1908	Arthur W Merrifield.	Helena	Dec. 18, 1906
Nebraska	Francis S Howell....	Omaha..........	Feb. 1, 1910	William P. Warner..	Omaha	Jan. 25, 1910
Nevada	Samuel Platt	Carson City.....	Jan. 19, 1910	H. J. Humphreys....	Carson City......	May 18, 1909
New Hampshire.	Charles W. Hoitt	Nashua (P.O.)...	Feb. 12, 1907	Eugene P. Nute	Concord	Dec. 19, 1907
New Jersey ...	John B. Vreeland.....	Morristown......	Dec. 10, 1907	Thomas J. Alcott	Trenton	May 17, 1910
New Mexico ...	David J Leahy	Las Vegas.......	Dec. 16, 1907	Creighton M. Foraker.	Albuquerque	Jan. 11, 1910
New York, N...	George B Curtiss....	Binghamton.....	Apr. 1, 1909	Van RensselearWeaver	Utica	Jan. 17 1910
" S....	Henry A Wise	New York City..	Apr. 1, 1909	William Henkel......	New York City..	Jan. 17, 1910
" E...	Wm J Youngs	Brooklyn........	Dec. 20, 1906	Chas. J. Haubert.....	Brooklyn........	Apr. 22, 1910
" W..	John Lord O'Brian...	Buffalo	Mar. 4, 1909	Wm R. Compton	Elmira	Jan. 26, 1909
N Carolina, E..	Herbert F Seawell...	Raleigh	Feb. 28, 1910	Claudius Dockery....	Raleigh	Mar. 8, 1910
" W..	Alfred E Holton	Winston-Salem..	Mar. 20, 1906	Wm E Logan.......	Greensboro	Mar. 8, 1910
North Dakota...	Patrick H. Rourke...	Fargo	Dec. 11, 1906	James F. Shea.......	Fargo	Feb. 18, 1910
Ohio, N	William L Day	Cleveland	Feb. 28, 1908	Hyman D. Davis.....	Cleveland	July 2, 1910
" S	S T McPherson.	Cincinnati	Dec. 10, 1907	Eugene L. Lewis.....	Cincinnati.......	Dec. 13, 1906
Oklahoma, E....	Wm. J Gregg........	Muskogee	Jan. 13, 1908	Samuel G. Victor.....	Muskogee	Mar. 31, 1908
" W....	John Embry	Guthrie	Feb. 19, 1908	....	Guthrie	.. ..
Oregon	John McCourt........	Portland	Mar. 17, 1908	Elmer B. Colwell.....	Portland	July 14, 1910
P'nsylvania, E.	J Whitaker Thompson	Philadelphia	Apr. 29, 1908	John B. Robinson	Philadelphia	Jan. 10, 1905
" M.	Chas B Witmer.....	Sunbury	Dec. 10, 1907	James M Yeager.....	Scranton.........	Dec. 21, 1907
" W.	John H Jordan	Pittsburgh	Apr. 15, 1909	Enos Hadsell Porter..	Pittsburgh	Jan. 24, 1910
Porto Rico.....	Jose R. F Savage....	San Juan	Dec. 19, 1906	Harry S. Hubbard ...	San Juan........	Jan. 25, 1910
Rhode Island ..	Charles A Wilson....	Providence	Jan. 21, 1910	Daniel R. Ballou.....	Providence	Feb. 20, 1910
South Carolina.	Ernest F. Cochran ...	Charleston	Feb. 1, 1910	J. Duncan Adams....	Charleston.......	Mar 1, 1907
South Dakota...	Edward E Wagner...	Sioux Falls......	Apr. 1, 1909	Seth Bullock.........	Sioux Falls......	Feb. 8, 1910
Tennessee, E...	James B Cox	Knoxville	May 11, 1910	James G. Crumbliss..	Knoxville	Apr. [25, 1910
" M...	Abram M Tillman ..	Nashville	Feb. 1, 1910	John W. Overall	Nashville........	Mar. 9, 1910
" W..	Casey Todd...	Memphis	June 8, 1910	J Sam Johnson	Memphis	Apr. 25, 1910
Texas, N.	Wm H Atwell......	Dallas	June 19 1910	George H. Green	Dallas	Mar. 2, 1907
" S	Lock McDaniel	Houston.........	Jan. 16, 1907	Calvin G. Brewster ..	Galveston	June 27, 1906
" E......	James W Ownby ...	Beaumont	July 1, 1910	Dupont B. Lyon......	Sherman.........	June 6, 1910
" W.....	Charles A Boynton..	Waco	June 19, 1910	Eugene Nolte	San Antonio	Mar. 4, 1910
Utah.	Hiram E Booth... ..	Salt Lake City...	June 27, 1910	James H Anderson...	Salt Lake City...	July 23, 1909
Vermont	Alexander Dunnett..	St. Johnsbury....	Dec. 13, 1910	Horace W. Bailey ...	Rutland	Dec 10, 1907
Virginia, E.....	Lunsford L. Lewis...	Richmond.......	Jan. 25, 1910	Clarence G Smithers.	Norfolk	Jan. 25, 1910
" W....	Barnes Gillespie.....	Tazewell (P.O.)..	Mar. 9, 1910	Robert A Fulwiler ..	Staunton........	Mar. 20, 1910
Washington E	Oscar Cain...........	Spokane.........	Dec. 13, 1910	Geo. H. Baker	Spokane.........	Dec. 12, 1905
" W.	Elmer Ely Todd......	Seattle	Dec. 10, 1907	Chas. B Hopkins	Tacoma	Mar. 7, 1906
W. Virginia, N.	H. Roy Waugh	Parkersburg.....	Jan. 6, 1910	James E. Doyle	Parkersburg	Jan. 6, 1910
" S	Harold A. Ritz.......	Huntington......	Apr 26, 1909	Frank H. Tyree......	Huntington......	Jan. 6, 1910
Wisconsin, E...	E. J. Henning	Milwaukee......	Oct. 1, 1910	Harry A. Weil........	Milwaukee	Feb. 11, 1907
" W..	George H Gordon....	La Crosse........	Apr. 26, 1909	Rockwell J. Flint....	Madison.........	Feb. 10, 1908
Wyoming	Timothy F. Burke....	Cheyenne	Dec 10, 1907	Louis G. Davis.......	Cheyenne........	Feb. 28, 1907

N., Northern, S., Southern; E., Eastern; W., Western, M., Middle, C., Central.

United States Military Academy at West Point.

EACH Senator, Congressional District, and Territory—also the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii—is entitled to have one cadet at the Academy. There are also forty appointments at large specially conferred by the President of the United States. The law, however, provides that for six years, from July 1, 1910, whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course at the Academy his successor may be admitted. The number of students is thus limited to 533.

Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission, by the Secretary of War, upon the nomination of the Senator or Representative. These nominations may either be made after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative may nominate two legally qualified second candidates, to be designated alternates. The alternates will receive from the War Department a letter of appointment and will be examined with the regular appointee, and the best qualified will be admitted to the Academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass a careful examination in English grammar, English composition, English literature, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outlines of general history. The Secretary of War is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos, to be designated, one for each class, by the Philippine Commission to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point; Provided, That the Filipinos undergoing instruction, shall receive the same pay, allowances, and emoluments as are authorized by law for cadets at the Military Academy appointed from the United States, to be paid out of the same appropriations; And provided further, That said Filipinos undergoing instruction on graduation shall be eligible only to commissions in the Philippine Scouts. Serve for 8 years, unless sooner discharged.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, English, French, drawing, drill regulations of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history, international, constitutional, and military law, Spanish, civil and military engineering, art and science of war, and ordnance and gunnery. About one-fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examinations, and but little over one-half the remainder are finally graduated. The discipline is very strict—even more so than in the army—and the enforcement of penalties for offences is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties begin September 1 and continue until June 4. Examinations are held in each December and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them, while those cadets deficient in either conduct or studies are discharged.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $709 50 per year, and with proper economy, is sufficient for his support. The number of students at the Academy is usually about four hundred and fifty.

Upon graduating cadets are commissioned as second lieutenants in the United States Army. The whole number of graduates from 1802 to 1910, inclusive, has been 4,935. It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his Senator or Member of Congress. The appointments by the President are usually restricted to sons of officers of the army and navy who by reason of their shifting residence, due to the necessities of the service, find it next to impossible to obtain an appointment otherwise. The Superintendent is Major General Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., and the military and academic staff consists of 113 persons.

United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

THE students of the Naval Academy are called Midshipmen. Two Midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia and five each year from the United States at large. The appointments from the District of Columbia and five each year at large are made by the President. One Midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the President, on the recommendation of the Governor of Porto Rico. The Congressional appointments are equitably distributed, so that as soon as practicable each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress may appoint one Midshipman during each Congress. The course for Midshipmen is six years—four years at the Academy when the succeeding appointment is made, and two years at sea, at the expiration of which time the examination for graduation takes place. Midshipmen who pass the examination for final graduation are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of the Line of the Navy, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy. The act of June 29, 1906, prescribes that the Secretary of the Navy shall as soon as possible after June 1 of each year preceding the graduation of Midshipmen in the succeeding year, notify in writing each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy that will exist at the Naval Academy because of such graduation, and which he shall be entitled to fill by nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates therefor. The nomination of a candidate and alternate or alternates to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative, or Delegate, if such recommendation is made by March 4 of the year following that in which said notice in writing is given, but if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the State, Congressional District, or Territory, as the case may be, in which the vacancy will exist, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Congressional District, or Territory in which the vacancy will exist, and of the legal qualification under the law as now provided. Candidates allowed for Congressional Districts, for Territories, and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents. Candidates at the time of their examination must be physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. Attention will also be paid to the stature of the candidate, and no one *manifestly* under size for his age will be received at the Academy. The height of candidates for admission shall not be less than 5 feet 2 inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than 5 feet 4 inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years; and the minimum weight at 16 years of age shall be 100 pounds, with an increase of not less than 5 pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the relative height and weight to the age of a candidate will add materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried, and any Midshipman who shall marry, or who shall be found to be married, before his graduation, shall be dismissed from the service, and no Midshipman may marry between the date of his graduation from the Naval Academy and his final graduation after two years' service at sea, except by permission of the Secretary of the Navy. All candidates must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of 16 and 20 years. The pay of a Midshipman is $600 beginning at the date of admission. The regulations regarding places and times of examinations and subjects of examinations may be obtained by addressing the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

The Army.

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Major-General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff.
Major-General William H Carter. Brigadier-General Arthur Murray.

COLONELS.

Stephen C. Mills, Inspector-General.
Joseph W Duncan, 6th Infantry.
Walter S Schuyler, 5th Cavalry.
E. M. Weaver, Coast Artillery.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Lea Febiger, 6th Infantry.
Edwin St. J. Greble, 3d Field Artillery.
Daniel A. Frederick, 19th Infantry.
William D. Beach, 11th Cavalry.
Hunter Liggett, 15th Infantry.
George T. Bartlett, Coast Artillery.

MAJORS.

Daniel H. Boughton, 5th Cavalry.
Robert L. Hirst, 29th Infantry.
John F. Morrison, 20th Infantry.
Paul F. Straub, Medical Corps.
Edwin A Root, 19th Infantry.
Henry C Cabell, 14th Infantry.
Wm. P. Burnham, 7th Infantry.
Guy Carleton, 4th Cavalry.
Samuel D. Sturgis, 1st Field Artillery.
Henry T. Allen, 8th Cavalry.

MAJORS.—*Continued.*

H. D. Todd, Jr., Coast Artillery
W. C. Davis, Coast Artillery.

CAPTAINS.

Edmund Wittenmyer, 5th Infantry.
Peter C. Harris, 24th Infantry.
W S Graves, 20th Infantry
Joseph D. Leitch, 25th Infantry.
Fred W. Sladen, 14th Infantry.
H G. Learnard, 14th Infantry.
Jesse McI. Carter, 14th Cavalry.
P. D. Lochridge, 13th Cavalry.
Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cavalry.
Frank S. Cocheu, 12th Infantry.
Benjamin T. Simmons, 4th Infantry.
Joseph P. Tracy, Coast Artillery.
Johnson Hagood, Coast Artillery.
Samuel C. Vestal, Coast Artillery.
Thomas E. Merrill, 1st Field Artillery.
Fox Conner, 1st Field Artillery
Monroe C. Kerth. 23d Infantry.
Matthew E Hanna, 2d Cavalry.
Sherwood A Cheney, Corps of Engineers.
Malin Craig, 1st Cavalry.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

Major-General	Leonard Wood	Chief of Staff	Washington, D C.
"	Frederick D. Grant	Department of the East	Governor's Island, N. Y.
"	J. Franklin Bell	Philippines Division	Manila, P. I
"	Thomas H. Barry	Superintendent Military Acad'y.	West Point. N Y.
"	William H. Carter	Assistant to the Chief of Staff	Washington, D. C
Brigadier-General	Frederick Funston	Army Service School.	Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
"	Tasker H. Bliss	Department of California	San Francisco, Cal.
"	Albert L. Mills	Department of the Gulf	Atlanta, Ga.
"	John J. Pershing	Department of Mindanao	Zamboanga P I.
"	Arthur Murray	Chief of Coast Artillery	Washington D C.
"	Charles L Hodges	Department of the Lakes	Chicago, Ill.
"	W. Wotherspoon	President Army War College	Washington D. C.
"	Ramsay D. Potts		Washington, D. C.
"	Daniel H. Brush	Department of the Visayas	Iloilo, P. I.
"	Fredk. A. Smith	Department of the Missouri	Omaha, Neb.
"	Marion P. Maus	Department of the Columbia	Vancouver Bks. Wash'n.
"	Walter Howe	Department of Dakota	St. Paul, Minn.
"	Frederick K Ward	Fort Riley	Kansas
"	Ralph W. Hoyt	Department of Texas	San Antonio, Texas.
"	Montg'ry M. Macomb		Washington D. C.

CHIEFS OF STAFF CORPS AND BUREAUS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Major-General	Fred. C. Ainsworth	The Adjutant-General	Washington. D. C.
Brigadier-General	William P. Hall	Adjutant-General	Washington. D C.
"	Ernest A. Garlington	Inspector-General	Washington, D C.
"	George B. Davis.	Judge-Advocate-General	Washington. D C.
"	James B. Aleshire	Quartermaster-General	Washington, D. C.
"	Henry G. Sharpe	Commissary-General	Washington. D C
"	George H Torney.	Surgeon-General	Washington D. C.
"	Charles H Whipple	Paymaster-General	Washington, D C.
"	William H. Bixby	Chief of Engineers	Washington, D. C.
"	William Crozier	Chief of Ordnance	Washington, D. C.
"	James Allen	Chief Signal Officer	Washington, D. C.
"	Clarence R. Edwards	Chief Bureau Insular Affairs	Washington, D. C.

RETIREMENTS OF GENERALS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

The following are the dates of the future retirements of Generals on the active list:

Judge-Advocate-General George B. Davis, February 14, 1911; Brigadier-General Charles L. Hodges, March 13, 1911; Brigadier-General Daniel H. Brush, May 9, 1912, Brigadier-General William P. Hall, June 11, 1912; Chief Signal Officer James Allen, February 13 1913, Brigadier-General Frederick A Smith, May 15, 1913; Paymaster-General, Charles H. Whipple, June 12 1913; Major-General Frederick D. Grant, May 30, 1914; Surgeon-General George H. Torney, June 1, 1914; Brigadier-General Marion P. Maus, August 25, 1914, Brigadier-General Ramsay D. Potts September 1, 1914; Brigadier-General William W Wotherspoon, November 16, 1914; Chief of Coast Artillery Arthur Murray, April 29, 1915; Major-General William H Carter, November 19, 1915; Adjutant-General, Fred. C. Ainsworth, September 11, 1916; Brigadier-General, Montgomery M. Macomb, October 12, 1916; Inspector-General Ernest A Garlington, February 20. 1917: Brigadier-

RETIREMENTS OF GENERALS ON THE ACTIVE LIST—*Continued.*

General Tasker H. Bliss, December 31, 1917; Brigadier-General Albert L. Mills, May 7, 1918; Chief of Ordnance William Crozier, February 19, 1919; Major-General Thomas H Barry, October 13, 1919; Major General J. Franklin Bell, January 9, 1920; Quartermaster General James B. Aleshire, October 31, 1920; Commissary-General Henry G. Sharpe, April 30, 1922; Brigadier-General C. R. Edwards, January 1, 1923; Brigadier-General John J. Pershing, September 13, 1924; Major General Leonard Wood, October 9, 1924; Brigadier General Frederick Funston, November 9, 1929.

GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST AND YEAR OF RETIREMENT.

Abbot, Henry L.	1895	B.G.	Cambridge, Mass.
Alexander, Chas. T.	1897	"	Washington, D. C.
Alexander, W. L.	1905	"	Pasadena, Cal.
Allen, Charles J.	1904	"	Asheville, N. C.
Anderson, Harry B.	1907	"	Washington, D. C.
Anderson, Thos. M.	1899	"	Portland, Ore.
Andrews, Geo. L.	1892	"	Washington, D. C.
Anman, William	1902	"	Buffalo, N. Y.
Bailey, Clarence M.	1899	"	Chicago, Ill.
Baldwin, Frank D.	1906	"	Denver, Col.
Baldwin, Theo. A.	1903	"	Catoosa Sp'gs, Ga.
Barlow, John W.	1901	"	New London, Ct.
Barr, Thomas F.	1901	"	Boston, Mass
Bates, John C.	1906	L.G.	Washington, D. C.
Beck, William H.	1905	B.G.	Mineral Sp'gs, Col.
Bell, James M.	1901	"	New London. Ct.
Bingham, Theo. A	1904	"	New York City.
Bird, Charles	1902	"	Wilmington, Del.
Birkhimer, Wm. E.	1906	"	Washington, D. C.
Bisbee, William H.	1902	"	Boston, Mass.
Borden, George P.	1907	"	New York City.
Bowman, A. H.	1903	"	Washington, D. C
Breck, Samuel	1897	"	Brookline, Mass.
Breckinridge, J. C.	1908	M.G.	Chevy Chase, D. C.
Brooke, John R.	1902	"	Paris, France.
Brown, Justus M.	1903	B.G.	Hackensack, N. J.
Bubb, John W.	1907	"	Galesburg, Ill.
Buchanan, Jas. A.	1906	"	Washington, D. C.
Buffington, A. R.	1901	"	Madison, N. J.
Bullis, John L.	1905	"	San Antonio, Tex.
Burbank, James B.	1902	"	New York City.
Burke, Daniel W.	1899	"	Portland, Ore.
Burt, Andrew S.	1902	"	Washington, D. C.
Burton, George H.	1906	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Butler, John G.	1904	"	Trenton, N. J.
Byrne, Charles C.	1901	"	Baltimore, Md.
Califf, Joseph M.	1906	"	Towanda, Pa.
Carey, Asa B.	1899	"	V'y'd H'v'n, Mass.
Carlton, Caleb H.	1897	"	Rye, N. Y.
Carpenter, L. H.	1899	"	Philadelphia, Pa.
Carr, Camillo C. C.	1906	"	Chicago, Ill.
Carr, Eugene A.	1893	"	Washington, D.C.
Carrington, H. B.	1870	"	Hyde Park, Mass.
Catlin, Isaac S.	1870	"	Appalachin, N. Y.
Caziarc, Louis V.	1906	"	Berlin, Germany.
Chaffee, Adna R.	1906	L.G.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Chance, Jesse C.	1903	B.G.	St. Petersburg, Fla.
Chandler, John G.	1894	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Chittenden, H. M.	1910	"	Seattle, Wash.
Cleary, Peter J. A.	1903	"	Chattan'ga, Tenn.
Closson, H. W.	1896	"	Washington, D. C.
Coates, Edwin M.	1900	"	Washington, D.C
Cook, Henry C.	1898	"	Fall River, Mass.
Cooke, Lorenzo W.	1906	"	Lemon Grove, Cal.
Coolidge, Chas. A.	1903	"	Detroit, Mich.
Cooney, Michael	1899	"	Washington, D. C.
Cooper, Charles L.	1903	"	Philadelphia, Pa.
Coxe, Frank M.	1904	"	San Francisco, Cal.
Craigie, David J.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
Crawford, M.	1908	"	Washington, D. C.
Daggett, Aaron S.	1901	"	Berkeley, Cal.
Davis, Chas. E. L. B.	1908	"	San Francisco, Cal.
Davis, Charles L.	1903	"	Schenectady, N. Y.
Davis, Edward	1905	"	Honolulu, H. I.
Davis, George W.	1903	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Davis, John M. K.	1908	B.G.	Washington, D. C.
Davis, Wirt,	1901	"	Washington, D. C.
De Russy, I. D.	1902	"	New York City.
Dimmick, Eug. D.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
Dougherty, Wm. E.	1904	"	Fruitvale, Cal.
Dudley, Edgar S.	1909	"	Johnstown, N. Y.
Duggan, Walter T.	1907	"	Milwaukee, Wis.
Dunwoody, H. H. C.	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
Eagan, Charles P.	1900	"	New York City.
Edgerly, Winfield S.	1909	"	Cooperstown, N. Y.
Ennis, William	1905	"	Newport, R. I.
Ernst, Oswald H.	1906	"	Washington, D.C.
Ewers, Ezra P.	1901	B.G	Owenton Ky.
Farley, Joseph P.	1903	"	Fort Dade, Fla.
Forbes, Theodore F.	1903	"	London, England.
Forwood, Wm. H.	1902	"	Washington, D.C.
Fountain, S. W.	1905	"	Devon, Pa.
Freeman, Henry B.	1901	"	La Boute, Wyo.
Furey, John V.	1903	"	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gibson, Horatio G.	1891	"	Washington, D. C.
Gillespie, George L.	1905	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Gilmore, John C.	1901	B.G.	Washington, D. C.
Girard, Alfred C	1905	"	Bale, Switzerland.
Godfrey, Edward S.	1907	"	Cookstown, N. J.
Godwin, Edward A.	1908	"	Washington, D. C.
Goodale, G. A.	1903	"	Wakefield, Mass.
Gordon, David S.	1896	"	San Francisco, Cal.
Graham, W. M.	1898	"	Washington, D. C.
Greely, A. W.	1908	M.G.	Washington, D.C.
Greenleaf, Chas. R.	1902	B.G.	Redlands, Cal.
Greenough, Geo. G.	1908	"	Charleston, S. C.
Grierson, B. H.	1890	"	Jacksonville, Ill.
Grimes, George S.	1907	"	Lockport, N. Y.
Guenther, F. L.	1902	"	New York City.
Hains, Peter C.	1904	"	Washington, D. C.
Hall, Charles B.	1908	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Hall, Robert H.	1901	B.G.	Chicago H'g'ts, Ill.
Harbach, Abram A.	1902	"	Rochester, N. Y.
Hardin, M. D.	1870	"	Chicago, Ill.
Hasbrouck, H. C.	1903	"	Newburgh, N. Y.
Haskin, William L.	1903	"	New London, Ct.
Hathaway, F. H.	1904	"	Portland, Ore.
Hawkins, John P.	1894	"	Indianapolis, Ind.
Hayes, Edward M.	1903	"	Dover, Del.
Hennisee, A. G.	1903	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Hickey, James B.	1909	"	New York City.
Hobbs, Charles W.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
Hodges, Henry C.	1895	"	Buffalo, N. Y.
Hood, Charles C.	1902	"	Philadelphia, Pa.
Hooton, Mott.	1902	"	Portland, Me.
Hoskins, John D. C.	1908	"	New York City.
Hoxie, Richard L.	1908	"	Washington, D. C.
Hubbell, Henry W.	1905	"	Warrenton, Va.
Huggins, Eli L.	1903	"	San Diego, Cal.
Humphrey, Chas. F.	1907	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Hyde, John McE.	1904	B.G.	Brookline, Mass.
Irwin, B. J. D.	1894	"	Chicago, Ill.
Jocelyn, Stephen P.	1907	"	Burlington, Vt.
Jones, Wm. A.	1905	"	Atlantic City, N. J.
Kellogg, Edgar R.	1899	"	Toledo, Ohio.
Kent, Jacob F.	1898	"	Watervliet, N. Y.
Kerr, John B.	1909	"	New York City.
Knight, J. G. D.	1910	"	Summit, N. J.
Kobbe, William A.	1904	M.G.	Pasadena, Cal.
Kress, John A.	1903	B.G.	St. Louis, Mo.
Lazelle, Henry M.	1894	"	Winchester, Mass.
Leary, Peter, Jr.	1904	"	Baltimore, Md.
Lee, James G. C.	1900	"	Ft. S. Houston, Tex.
Lee, Jesse M.	1907	M.G.	Ft. S. Houston, Tex.
Lieber, G. Norman	1901	B.G.	Washington, D. C.
Lincoln, Sumner H.	1902	"	Fern Bank, Ohio.
Lockwood, Benj. C.	1907	"	Detroit, Mich.
Lodor, Richard	1896	"	New York City.
Long, Oscar F.	1904	"	Piedmont, Cal.
Ludington, M. I.	1903	M.G.	Skaneateles, N. Y.
Lydecker, Garrett J.	1907	B.G.	Detroit, Mich.
MacArthur, Arthur	1909	L.G.	Milwaukee, Wis.
McCaskey, Wm. S.	1907	M.G.	San Diego, Cal.
McClellan, John	1906	B.G	San Francisco, Cal.
McCrea, Tully	1903	"	Washington, D. C.
McGinness, John R.	1904	"	Norfolk, Va.
McGregor, Thomas	1901	"	Benicia, Cal.
Mackenzie, Alex.	1908	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
McKibbin, Cham.	1903	B.G.	Washington, D. C.
Macklin, Jas. E.	1906	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Mansfield, S. M.	1903	"	Boston, Mass.
Markley, Alfred C.	1907	"	Radnor, Pa.
Marshall, W. L.	1910	"	Washington, D. C.
Matile, Leon A.	1903	"	Washington, D. C.

GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST AND YEAR OF RETIREMENT—*Continued.*

Merriam, Henry C.	1903	M.G.	Portland, Me.
Merrill, Abner H.	1906	B.G.	Montclair, N. J.
Merritt, Wesley	1900.	M.G.	Natural Bridge, Va.
Miles, Nelson A.	1903	L.G.	Washington, D. C.
Miller, Crosby P.	1906	B.G.	Washington, D. C.
Miller, James	1903..	"	Temple, N. H.
Mills, Anson	1897..	"	Washington, D. C.
Miner, Charles W.	1903..	"	Columbus, Ohio.
Mizner, Henry R.	1891..	"	Detroit, Mich.
Moale, Edward	1902..	"	San Francisco, Cal.
Moore, Francis	1905..	"	New York City.
Mordecai, Alfred	1904..	"	Washington, D.C.
Morgan, M. R.	1897..	"	St. Paul, Minn.
Morris, Charles	1908..	"	Portland, Me.
Morton, C.	1910..	"	Seattle, Wash.
Moseley, Edward B.	1907..	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Muhlenberg, J. C.	1908..	"	Washington, D. C.
Murray, Robert	1886...	"	Elk Ridge, Md.
Noble, Charles H.	1906..	"	Indianapolis, Ind.
Noyes, Henry E.	1901...	"	Berkeley, Cal.
O'Connell, John J.	1904..	"	Washington, D. C.
O'Reilly, Robert M.	1909..	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Osterhaus, Peter J.	1905..	B.G.	Duisburg, Ger.
Ovenshine, S.	1899..	"	Washington, D. C.
Page, John H.	1903..	"	Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Parker, Dalngerfi'd	1896..	"	Chevy Chase, Md.
Patterson, J. H.	1899..	"	Albany, N. Y.
Penney, Chas. G.	1903..	"	Nordhoff, Cal.
Pennington, A. C. M.	1899..	"	New York City.
Pennypacker, Gal.	1883..	"	Philadelphia, Pa.
Perry, Alex. J.	1892..	"	Washington, D. C.
Phipps, Frank H.	1907..	"	Springfield, Mass.
Pitman, John	1906...	"	Orange, N. J.
Pratt, Edward B.	1909..	"	Omaha, Neb.
Pratt, Richard H.	1903..	"	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pratt, Sedgwick	1906..	"	Piedmont, Cal.
Price, Butler D.	1906..	"	Washington, D. C.
Quinton, William	1902..	"	Paris, France.
Randall, George M.	1905..	M.G.	Denver, Col.
Randolph, Wal. F.	1904...	"	Washington, D. C.
Rawles, Jacob B.	1903..	B.G.	New York City.
Ray, P. Henry	1906..	"	Youngstown, N. Y.
Raymond, Chas. W.	1904..	"	Highlands, N. J.
Reade, Philip	1908..	"	Lowell, Mass.
Reed, Henry A.	1906..	"	Barcelona, Spain.
Robert, Henry M.	1901..	"	Owego, N. Y.
Roberts, Benj. K.	1905..	"	Washington, D. C.
Roberts, Cyrus S.	1903..	"	Manila, P. I.
Robinson, Frank U.	1905...	"	Chicago, Ill.
Robinson, W. W.	1910..	"	Seattle, Wash.
Rodenbough, T. F.	1870..	"	New York City.
Rodgers, John I.	1902..	"	Portland, Ore.
Rodney, George B.	1903..	"	Hollywood, Cal.
Rogers, William P.	1903...	"	Washington, D. C.
Sanger, Joseph P.	1904..	M.G.	Washington, D. C.
Sawtelle, C. G.	1897...	B.G.	Washington, D. C.
Sawyer, J. E.	1910..	"	New York City.
Schwan, Theodore	1901..	"	Washington, D. C.
Scully, James W.	1900.	"	Atlanta, Ga.
Sears, Clinton B.	1908..	"	Newton Ctr., Mass.
Shaler, Charles	1905..	"	Indianapolis, Ind.
Sheridan, M. V.	1902..	"	Washington, D. C.
Sickles, Daniel E.	1869..	M.G.	New York City.
Simpson, John	1902..	B.G.	Oswego, N. Y.
Smith, Allen	1905..	"	Spokane, Wash.
Smith, Charles S.	1907..	B.G.	Washington, D. C.
Smith, Frank G.	1903...	"	Washington, D. C.
Smith, Jacob H.	1902..	"	Portsmouth, Ohio.
Smith, Jared A.	1903..	"	Cleveland, Ohio.
Smith, Joseph R.	1895.	"	Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, Rodney	1893..	"	St. Paul, Minn.
Smith, William	1895...	"	P'l'h'm M'n'r, N.Y.
Sniffen, Culver C.	1908..	"	Washington, D. C.
Snyder, Simon	1902..	"	Reading, Pa.
Stanton, William	1906..	"	London, Eng.
Sternberg, Geo. M.	1902...	"	Washington, D. C.
Stickney, Amos	1907..	"	New York City.
Story, John P.	1905..	M.G.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Sumner, E. V.	1899...	B.G.	West Point, N. Y.
Sumner, Samuel S.	1906..	M.G.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Suter, Chas R.	1905...	B.G.	Brookline, Mass.
Sweet, Owen J.	1909...	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Taylor, Asher C.	1903..	"	Burns, Oregon.
Taylor, Frank	1905..	"	Seattle, Wash.
Thompson, J. M.	1903...	"	Salt L. City, Utah.
Thorp, Frank	1906..	"	Washington, D. C.
Tilford, Joseph G.	1891..	"	Washington, D. C.
Tompkins, Chas. H.	1894..	"	Washington, D. C.
True, Theo. E.	1904..	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Van Horne, W. M.	1901..	"	Austin, Ill.
Van Voast, James.	1883..	"	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Viele, Charles D.	1900..	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Vogdes, Anthony W.	1904..	"	San Diego, Cal.
Vroom, Peter D.	1903..	"	New York City.
Wade, James F.	1907..	M.G.	Jefferson, Ohio.
Wallace, Wm. M.	1906..	B.G.	Chevy Chase, Md.
Ward, H. C.	1906..	"	Amherst, Mass.
Ward, Thomas	1902...	"	Rochester, N. Y.
Wells, Almond B.	1903.	"	Geneva, N. Y.
Wessells, H. W., Jr.	1901..	"	Washington, D. C.
Weston, John F.	1909..	M.G.	New York City.
Wheaton, Loyd.	1902...	"	Chicago, Ill.
Wheelan, James N.	1901..	B.G.	Paris, France.
Wheeler, Dan'l D.	1903..	"	Fredericksb'g, Va.
Wherry, Wm. M.	1899..	"	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Whitall, S. R.	1906..	"	Grosse Isle, Mich.
Whittemore, J. M.	1900..	"	New Haven, Ct.
Wilcox, Timothy E.	1904..	"	Washington, D. C.
Williams, Constant.	1907..	"	Schenectady, N. Y.
Williston, Edw. B.	1900..	"	San Francisco, Cal.
Wilson, Chas.	1901..	"	New York City.
Wilson, James H.	1901..	"	Wilmington, Del.
Wilson, John M.	1901...	"	Washington, D. C.
Wood, E. E.	1910..	"	West Chester, Pa.
Wood, Henry C.	1896..	"	Farmington, Me.
Wood, Oliver E.	1906..	"	Baltimore, Md.
Wood, Palmer G.	1906..	"	Los Angeles, Cal.
Woodhull, A. A.	1901..	"	Princeton, N. J.
Woodruff, Carle A.	1903..	"	Raleigh, N. C.
Woodruff, Chas. A.	1903..	"	Vet'ns Home, Cal.
Woodward, G. A.	1879..	"	Washington, D. C.
Woodward, S. L.	1904..	"	St. Louis, Mo.
Yeatman, Rich'd T.	1909...	"	Glendale, Ohio
Young, S. B. M.	1904..	L.G.	Washington, D. C.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.*

The army in active service as now organized under the acts of Congress of February 2, 1901, January 25, 1907, and April 23, 1908, comprises 15 regiments of cavalry, 765 officers and 12,775 enlisted men; 6 regiments of field artillery, 236 officers and 5,220 enlisted men; a coast artillery corps, 170 companies, 672 officers and 19,321 enlisted men; 30 regiments of infantry, 1,530 officers and 25,231 enlisted men; 3 battalions of engineers, 2,002 enlisted men, commanded by officers detailed from the corps of engineers; the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 32 officers and 576 enlisted men; staff corps, Service School detachments, Military Academy, Indian scouts, recruits, etc., 11,777 enlisted men, and a provisional force of 52 companies of native scouts in the Philippines, 180 officers and 5,732 enlisted men. The total number of commissioned officers, staff and line, on the active list, is 4,453, (including 193 first lieutenants Medical Reserve Corps on active duty), and the total enlisted strength, staff and line, is 76,911, exclusive of the provisional force and the hospital corps. The law provides that the total enlisted strength of the army shall not exceed at any one time 100,000.

* For Military Divisions and Departments, see Index.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

No.	Name, Rank and Date of Commission, December 1, 1910.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
	MAJOR-GENERALS	
1	Wood, Leonard ....Aug. 8 1903	general officer
2	Ainsworth, Fred. C.Apr. 23, 1894	the adjt. gen.
3	Grant, Fred. D .....Feb. 6, 1906	general officer
4	Bell, J. Franklin...Jan. 3, 1907	general officer
5	Barry, Thomas H..Apr. 29, 1908	general officer
6	Carter, Wm. H.....Nov. 13, 1909	general officer
	BRIGADIER-GENERALS.	
1	Funston, Frederick Apr. 1, 1901	general officer
2	Davis, George B....May 24, 1901	j. a. g. dept.
3	Crozier, William ..Nov. 22, 1901	ord. dept.
4	Bliss, Tasker H.....July 21, 1902	general officer
5	Hall, William P....Apr. 23, 1904	a. g. dept.
6	Mills, Albert L.....May 7, 1904	general officer
7	Sharpe, Henry G. Oct. 12, 1905	sub. dept.
8	Allen, James.....Feb. 10, 1906	sig. corps.
9	Edwards, C. R. ...June 30, 1906	chf. ns. ins. af
10	Pershing, John J.. Sept. 20, 1906	general officer
11	Murray, Arthur... Oct. 1, 1906	ch coast art
12	Garlington, E. A. Oct. 1, 1906	ins. gen. dept.
13	Hodges, Charles L..Apr. 30 1907	general officer
(*)	Bandholtz, H H June 30 1907	ch. Phil. const†
14	Aleshire, James B..July 1, 1907	qm dept.
15	Wotherspoou, W.W Oct. 3, 1907	general officer
16	Whipple, Chas. H..Jan. 1, 1908	pay dept.
17	Potts, Ramsay D .Jan. 31, 1908	general officer
18	Brush, Daniel H...Feb. 17, 1908	general officer
19	Smith, Fred'k A ..Oct. 24, 1908	general officer
20	Torney, George H...Jan. 14 1909	med. dept.
21	Maus, Marion P....June 10 1909	general officer
22	Howe, Walter.....Jan. 11 1910	general officer
23	Ward, Fred'k K...Feb. 11, 1910	general officer
24	Hoyt, Ralph W ...Mar. 18 1910	general officer
25	Bixby, Wm. H.....June 12 1910	corps of eng.
26	Macomb, M. M....Nov. 15, 1910	general officer
	COLONELS.	
1	Larned, Charles W. Aug. 14. 1885	prof. m. a.
2	Tillman, Samuel E..Dec. 31, 1890	prof. m. a.
3	Heistand, H. O. S. July 22, 1902	a. g. dept.
4	Hatfield, C. A. P ...Mar. 2, 1903	13 cavalry.
5	Gorgas, William C..Mar. 9, 1903	med. corps.
6	Mills, Stephen C... .Apr. 12, 1903	ins. gen. dept.
7	Dorst, Joseph H ...Apr 15, 1903	3 cavalry.
8	Crowder, Enoch H..Apr 16, 1903	j. a. g. dept.
9	Anderson, Geo. S...Apr. 18, 1903	9 cavalry.
10	Andrews, George. Aug. 7, 1903	a. g. dept.
11	Cornman, Daniel. .Aug. 8, 1903	7 infantry.
12	Duncan, Joseph W .Aug. 9, 1903	6 infantry.
13	Mansfield, F. W. ...Aug. 12, 1903	2 infantry.
14	Van Orsdale, John T. Aug. 14, 1903	17 infantry.
15	Clem, John L.....Aug. 15. 1903	qm. dept.
16	Steever, Edgar Z ..Aug. 17, 1903	4 cavalry.
(*)	Harbord, James G..Aug. 17, 1903	Philip. const.†
17	Simpson, Wm. A. .Aug 18, 1903	a. g. dept.
18	Williams, Chas. A. Jan. 23 1904	21 infantry.
19	Woodbury, Thos. C. Mar. 29, 1904	3 infantry.
20	McCain, Henry P..Apr. 23, 1904	a. g. dept.
21	Chamberlain, J. L..Nov. 21 1904	ins. gen. dept.
22	Hoff, John Van R...Jan. 19. 1905	med. corps.
23	Cowles, Calvin D ..April 11 1905	5 infantry.
24	Kerr, James T. ...June 17, 1905	a. g. dept.
25	Taylor, Sydney W. June 20, 1905	2 field art.
26	Dravo, Edward E...Oct. 6 1905	sub. dept.
27	Smith, Abiel L. ....Oct. 13. 1905	sub. dept.
28	Scott, Walter S. ...Oct. 30. 1905	15 infantry.
29	Gardener Cornelius. Dec. 26, 1905	16 infantry.
30	Thompson, Rich. E. Feb. 10, 1906	sig. corps.
31	Reynolds, Alfred. Feb. 17. 1906	22 infantry.
32	Rodgers, Alex.....Mar. 7, 1906	6 cavalry.
33	Patterson, Robt. H Apr. 1. 1906	coast artillery
34	Fiebeger, Gustav J. May 26, 1906	prof. m. a
35	Pitcher, Wm L. ...June 15 1906	27 infantry.
36	Blunt Stanhope E. June 25 1906	ord. dept.
37	McGunnegle, G. K. July 3, 1906	1 infantry.
38	Schuyler, Walter S. Aug. 20, 1906	5 cavalry.
39	Kingsbury, H. P. Aug. 31, 1906	8 cavalry.
40	Comegys, Wm. H. Sept. 13 1906	pay dept.
41	West, Frank ..... Oct. 1 1906	2 cavalry.
42	Chase, Geo. F.....Oct. 2, 1906	ins. gen. dept.

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission December 1, 1910	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
	COLONELS—*Continued.*	
43	Lundeen, John A Oct. 2, 1906	coast artillery
44	Greene, Henry A. Oct. 20. 1906	10 infantry
(*)	Rivers Wm. C.....Oct. 26. 1906	Philip. const †
(*)	Hersey, Mark L... Oct. 27. 1906	Philip. const.†
45	Bolton, Edwin B. ...Dec. 2. 1906	4 infantry
46	Whistler, G. N.....Jan 25, 1907	coast artillery
47	Dyer, Alexander B .Jan. 25. 1907	4 field art
48	Andrews, Henry M..Jan. 25 1907	1 field art.
49	Loughbo'h, R.H.R.Mar 7, 1907	13 infantry.
50	Davis, Thomas F....Apr. 11 1907	18 infantry.
51	Parker, James.....Apr. 18 1907	11 cavalry.
52	Garrard, Joseph....Apr. 20, 1907	15 cavalry.
53	Maus, Mervin L.....May 10, 1907	med. corps.
54	Wisser, John P.....May 27, 1907	coast artillery
(*)	Hall, Herman.....July 3. 1907	Philip. const.†
55	Niles, Lotus.....Aug. 12 1907	3 field art.
56	Booth, Charles A. .Oct. 1, 1907	26 infantry.
57	Birnie, Rogers.....Oct. 10, 1907	ord. dept.
58	Allison, James N...Oct 13, 1907	sub. dept.
59	Crane, Charles J....Oct 25 1907	9 infantry.
60	Bailey, Hobart K Dec. 23, 1907	29 infantry.
61	Ruhlen, George.....Feb. 25, 1908	qm. dept.
62	Brown, Edward T..Feb. 25 1908	5 field art.
63	Rossell, William T..Feb. 28 1908	corps of eng.
64	Paulding, William .Mar. 8, 1908	24 infantry.
65	Baker, Frank.....Mar 17, 1908	ord. dept.
66	Taylor, Blair D....Mar. 31. 1908	med. corps.
67	Smith, George R....Apr. 7, 1908	pay dept.
68	Dodd, George A ...Apr. 14 1908	12 cavalry.
69	Crampton, Louis W Apr. 23 1908	med. corps.
70	Sharpe, Alfred C ..May 9. 1908	23 infantry.
71	Bowen, Wm. H. C..July 1 1908	12 infantry.
72	Kingman, Dan. C. July 6, 1908	corps of eng.
73	Black, William M..July 28, 1908	corps of eng.
74	Fisk, Walter L.....Aug 7, 1908	corps of eng.
75	Coffin, William H .Sept. 1 1908	coast artillery
76	Todd, Albert.....Oct. 10, 1908	coast artillery
77	Mason, Charles W.. Oct. 28, 1908	8 infantry.
78	McClernand, Edw. J Nov. 20, 1908	1 cavalry
79	Slaker, Adam.....Dec. 8, 1908	coast artillery
80	Appel, Daniel M ...Dec. 12, 1908	med. corps
81	Ludlow, Henry H. Dec. 27, 1908	coast artillery
82	Perley, Harry O. ...Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps
83	Davis, Wm. B.....Jan. 1 1909	med. corps
84	Hamilton, Wm. R. Jan. 14, 1909	coast artillery
85	Gray, Wm. W..... Jan. 15, 1909	med. corps
86	Mitcham, Orin B. .Jan 21, 1909	ord dept
87	Brechemin, Louis. .Feb. 26, 1909	med corps.
88	Rogers, Harry L....Mar. 4, 1909	pay dept
89	Deems, Clarence...Mar. 10, 1909	coast artillery
(*)	Cosby, Spencer.....Mar. 15. 1909	chge pub. bld.
90	White, John V.....Mar. 31. 1909	coast artillery
91	Roessler, Solomon W Apr 11 1909	corps of eng.
92	Murray, Cunliffe H..Apr 18, 1909	14 cavalry.
93	Williams, Arthur... June 5. 1909	11 infantry.
94	Bruff, Lawrence L June 13, 1909	ord dept.
95	Carbaugh, Harvey C. June 14, 1909	j. a. gen. dept.
96	Abbott, Frederick V. June 24, 1909	corps of eng.
97	Irons, James A.... June 26, 1909	20 infantry.
98	Jones, Thaddeus W. Aug. 7, 1909	10 cavalry.
99	Casey, Thomas L. Sept. 21, 1909	corps of eng.
100	Townsend, C. McD. Oct. 16, 1909	corps of eng.
101	Miller, William H...Oct. 31 1909	qm. dept.
102	Evans, Robert K...Nov. 29, 1909	28 infantry.
103	Goethals, Geo. W...Dec 3 1909	corps of eng.
104	Weaver, Erasmus M. Dec. 4, 1909	coast artillery
105	La Garde, Louis A. Jan 1 1910	med corps.
106	Banister, John M...Jan 1, 1910	med. corps.
107	Marsh, Frederick.. Jan. 24 1910	coast artillery
108	Appel, Aaron H. . Jan. 28 1610	med corps.
109	Richard, Charles....Feb. 18, 1910	med. corps.
110	Hunter, George K Feb 26, 1910	7 cavalry
111	Chubb, Chas. St. J..Feb. 28 1910	30 infantry.
112	Wood, William T ..Mar 12 1910	19 infantry.
113	McIntyre, Frank.. Mar 24 1910	bu'nes aff.
114	Evans, William P .Mar. 31, 1910	25 infantry.
115	Von Schrader, Fred Apr 13. 1910	qm dept.
116	Wilson, Richard H June 12 1910	14 infantry.
117	Millis, John . ... June 13, 1910	corps of eng
118	Woodward, Chas G July 1, 1910	coast artillery

(*) Holds rank specified, temporarily, under special assignment † Philippines Constabulary.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission. December 1, 1910.	Corps or Regiment and Corps
	COLONELS—*Continued*	
119	Hodgson, Fred'k G July 4,1910	qm. dept.
120	Bellinger, John B..Aug. 1,1910	qm. dept.
121	Clark, Charles H....Oct. 23,1910	ord. dept.
122	Foster, Charles W..Nov 15,1910	6 field art'y.
	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.	
1	Gordon Wm B. ....Mar. 27,1901	prof. m. a.
2	Hull, John A..... Apr. 16,1903	j. a. g. dept.
3	Dunn, George M....Nov. 22,1903	j. a. g. dept.
4	Echols, Charles P...June 29,1904	prof. m. a.
5	Scriven, George P..July 6,1904	sig. corps.
6	Brodie, Alexander O.June 10,1905	a. g dept.
7	Alvord, Benjamin ...June 17,1905	a. g dept.
8	Brainard, David L ..Aug. 8,1905	sub. dept.
9	Davis, George B ....Oct. 6 1905	sub. dept.
10	Glassford Wm. A. Feb. 10,1906	sig. corps.
11	Kniskern, Albert D. Apr. 24,1906	sub. dept.
12	Febiger, Lea.....May 5,1906	6 infantry.
13	French, F. H.....June 25,1906	ins. gen. dept
14	McClure, Charles...July 3,1906	a. g. dept.
15	O'Connor, Chas. M. Aug. 20,1906	8 cavalry.
16	Wilder, Wilber E...Sept. 13,1906	ins. gen. dept.
17	Guilfoyle, John F.....Oct. 1,1906	7 cavalry.
18	Watts, Charles H ...Oct. 1,1906	9 cavalry.
19	Edwards, Frank A....Oct. 2,1906	12 cavalry.
20	Buttler, Wm. C....Oct.. 6,1906	22 infantry.
21	Rogers, James S ....Oct. 20,1906	1 infantry.
22	Young, George S ...Oct. 30,1906	21 infantry.
23	Bullard, Robert L...Oct. 31,1906	8 infantry.
24	Glenn, Edwin F.....Jan. 1,1907	23 infantry.
25	Day, Matthias W....Jan. 19,1907	6 cavalry.
26	Hoyle, Eli D.....Jan. 25,1907	6 field art'y.
27	Adams, Granger.....Jan. 25,1907	5 field art'y.
28	Cecil, George R.....Jan. 31,1907	10 infantry.
29	Ladd, Eugene F.....Mar. 2,1907	a. g. dept.
30	Mann, Wm. A .....Mar. 7,1907	3 infantry.
31	Waltz, Millard F....Mar. 26,1907	27 infantry.
32	Hobbs, Frank E.....Mar. 26,1907	ord. dept.
33	Allen, Samuel E.....Apr. 11,1907	coast artillery
34	Finley, Walter L....Apr. 18,1907	13 cavalry.
35	Strong, Frederick S. May 27,1907	a. g. dept.
36	Biddle, John.....June 9,1907	corps of eng.
37	Gresham, John C ...July 24,1907	14 cavalry.
38	Benét, J. Walker....Aug. 9,1907	ord. dept.
39	Greble, Edwin St. J. Aug. 12,1907	3 field art'y.
40	Hodges, Harry F...Aug. 27,1907	corps of eng.
41	Vinson, Webster.... Sept. 4,1907	pay dept.
42	Gibson, Wm. W.....Sept. 19,1907	ord. dept.
43	Getty, Robert N.....Oct. 1,1907	7 infantry.
44	Jones, Frank B....Oct. 4,1907	a. g. dept.
45	Babbitt, Edwin B ..Oct. 10,1907	ord. dept.
46	Eastman, Frank F..Oct. 13,1907	sub. dept.
47	Gale, George H. G..Oct. 31,1907	10 cavalry.
48	Warren, James G...Nov. 15,1907	corps of eng.
49	Wallace, H. S.....Jan. 1,1908	pay dept
50	Rafferty, Wm. C...Jan. 20,1908	coast artillery
51	Burr, Edward .....Feb. 14,1908	corps of eng.
52	Rumbough, David J. Feb. 25,1908	1 field art'y.
53	Beach, Lansing H. .Feb. 28,1908	corps of eng.
54	Nichols, William A Mar. 8,1908	13 infantry.
55	Terrett, Colville P..Mar. 14,1908	17 infantry.
56	Dunn, Beverly W..Mar. 17,1908	ord. dept.
57	Littell, Isaac W....Mar. 19 1908	qm. dept.
58	Payson, Francis L.Apr. 7,1908	pay dept.
59	Ebert, Rudolph G..Apr. 23,1908	med. corps
60	Arthur, William H.Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
61	Bushnell, George E.Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
62	Birmingham, H. P.Apr. 23,1908	med. corps.
63	Stephenson, Wm... May 1,1908	med. corps.
64	Newcomb, W. P....May 1,1908	coast artillery
65	Taylor, Charles W..May 6,1908	a. g. dept.
66	Zinn, George A.....May 8,1908	corps of eng.
67	Phister, Nat. P.....May 9,1908	30 infantry.
68	Langfitt, Wm. C....June 2,1908	corps of eng.
69	Paxton, Alexis R...June 25,1908	24 infantry.
70	Sanford, James C..July 6,1908	corps of eng.
71	Phillips, Charles L..July 10,1908	coast artillery
72	Jackson, James B. July 18,1908	26 infantry.
73	Fitch, Graham D...Aug. 7,1908	corps of eng.

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission. December 1, 1910.	Corps or Regiment and Corps
	LIEUT.-COLONELS—*Continued.*	
(*)	Ruggles, C. L. H ..Aug 21,1908	prof. m. a.
74	Bailey, Charles J...Sept. 1,1908	coast artillery
75	Townsley, Chas P. Oct. 10,1908	coast artillery
76	Turner, Reuben B Oct. 28,1908	29 infantry.
77	Frederick, Daniel A Oct. 28,1908	19 infantry.
78	Beach, William D .Nov. 15,1908	11 cavalry.
79	Shunk, William A .Nov. 20 1908	1 cavalry.
80	Tillson, John C. F..Dec 7 1908	18 infantry.
81	Phillips, John L. ..Dec. 12,1908	med. corps.
82	Harmon, Millard F. Dec 27,1908	ins. gen. dept.
83	Edie, Guy L..... Jan. 1 1909	med. corps.
84	Crosby, William D. Jan. 1,1909	med corps.
85	Gandy, Charles M. Jan 1,1909	med corps.
86	McCaw, Walter D..Jan. 1,1909	med. corps.
87	Kean, Jefferson R..Jan. 1,1909	med corps.
88	Cronkhite, Adelbert Jan. 14 1909	coast artillery
89	Raymond, Henry I. Jan. 15,1909	med corps.
90	Thompson, John T. Jan. 21,1909	ord. dept.
(*)	Sibley, Frederick W Feb. 1,1909	com. of cadets
(*)	Howze, Robert L. .Feb. 1,1909	Porto Rico Inf.
91	Bingham, G. S. ..Feb. 6.1909	qm. dept.
92	Harris, Henry S. T. Feb. 26,1909	med. corps.
93	Bishop, Hoel S .... .Feb. 26,1909	15 cavalry.
94	Downey, George F Mar. 4,1909	pay dept.
95	Hunter, Charles H. Mar 8 1909	coast artillery
96	Foote, Stephen M..Mar. 10,1909	coast artillery
97	Andrus, Edwin P Mar 23,1909	2 cavalry.
98	Brooks, John C.W. Mar. 31,1909	coast artillery
99	Ducat, Arthur C.... Apr. 5,1909	20 infantry.
100	Gaillard, D. Du B...Apr 11 1909	corps of eng.
101	Sibley, Frederick W. Apr 18,1909	4 cavalry.
102	Liggett, Hunter... June 5 1909	15 infantry.
103	Ames, Robert F.....May 6,1907	12 infantry.
104	Wheeler, Charles B. June 13,1909	ord. dept.
105	Dodds, Frank L... June 14,1909	j. a. gen. dept.
106	Taylor, Harry .....June 24 1909	corps of eng.
107	Kennon, L. W. V. .June 26 1909	14 infantry
(*)	Bethel, Walter A . Aug 22,1909	prof. mil acad.
108	Lassiter, William Sept. 4,1909	4 infantry.
109	Sibert, William L..Sept. 21,1909	corps of eng.
110	Kuhn, Joseph E. ..Oct. 16,1909	corps of eng.
111	Devol, Carroll A... Oct 31,1909	qm. dept.
112	Morton, Charles G..Nov. 29,1909	ins. gen. dept.
113	Craighill, Wm. E.....	corps of eng.
114	Bartlett, George T.. Dec. 4 1909	coast artillery
115	Bennett, Charles A Dec. 7 1909	coast artillery
116	Kendall, Wm. P....Jan. 1,1910	med. corps.
117	Banister, Wm. B ..Jan. 1,1910	med corps.
118	Woodruff, Chas. E. Jan. 1,1910	med corps
119	Mason, Charles F...Jan. 1,1910	med. corps.
120	Glennan, James D. Jan. 1,1910	med. corps.
121	Treat, Charles G....Jan. 14,1910	4 field art'y.
122	Davis, Henry C.... Jan 24,1910	coast artillery
123	Bradley, Alfred E. Jan. 28,1910	med. corps.
124	Newcomer, H. C... Feb. 9,1910	corps of eng.
125	Peirce, William S...Feb. 12,1910	ord. dept.
126	Cruse, Thomas.....Feb. 17,1910	qm. dept.
127	Frick, Euclid B.....Feb. 18,1910	med. corps.
128	Pickering, Abner...Feb. 23,1910	9 infantry.
129	Wheeler, H. W.....Feb. 26,1910	5 cavalry.
130	Maney, James A ...Feb. 28,1910	2 infantry.
131	Mallory, John S. ...Mar. 31,1910	11 infantry.
132	Miller, Samuel W...Apr. 2,1910	25 infantry.
133	McCarthy, Dan'l E.Apr. 13,1910	qm. dept.
134	Keefer, Frank R...Apr. 14,1910	med. corps.
135	Knight, John T.... Apr. 21,1910	qm. dept.
136	Carson, John M.....June 7,1910	qm. dept.
137	Holt, Lucius H .. .June 11,1910	prof. m. a.
138	Van Vliet, Rob't C..June 12,1910	16 infantry.
139	Patrick, Mason M...June 13,1910	corps of eng.
140	Ridgway, Thomas..July 1,1910	coast artillery
141	Baxter, John E.....July 4,1910	qm. dept.
142	Zalinski, Moses G..Aug. 1,1910	qm. dept.
143	Buck, William L...Aug. 28,1910	5 infantry
144	Willcox, C. DeN....Sept. 18 1910	prof. m. a.
145	Read, Robert D.....Oct. 1,1910	3 cavalry
146	Plummer, Edw. H...Oct. 23,1910	28 infantry
147	Burr, George W. ...Oct. 20,1910	ord. dept.
148	Van Deusen, G. W ..Nov. 15 1910	2 field art.

* Temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission. December 1, 1910.	Corps or Regiment and Corps
	MAJORS.	
1	Krauthoff, Chas. R. Apr. 8 1901	sub. dept.
2	Goodman, Thos. C. . May 3,1901	pay dept
3	Houston, James B. . May 3 1901	pay dept.
4	Porter, John B. . . . . May 27. 1901	j. a. g. dept.
5	Goodier, Lewis E. . June 18, 1901	j. a g dept.
6	Ray, Beecher B . Nov. 12, 1901	pay dept.
7	Lord, Herbert M. . . Feb. 20, 1902	pay dept.
8	Willcox, Charles. . . . Apr. 7. 1902	med. corps.
9	Rochester, W. B. . . . July 24, 1902	pay dept.
10	Raymond, Thos. U. . Aug. 12. 1902	med corps.
11	Snyder, Henry D. . . Sept. 7. 1902	med. corps.
12	Wales, Philip G. . . . Oct. 27 1902	med corps.
13	Smith, Allen M. . . . Nov. 23. 1902	med corps.
14	Swift, Eben. . . . . Jan. 24, 1903	9 cavalry
15	Morrow, Henry M. Jan. 27, 1903	j. a. g dept.
16	Lockett, James. . . . . Jan. 30, 1903	4 cavalry
17	Kirby, Henry. . . . . Feb. 4, 1903	18 infantry
18	Howe, Edgar W. . . . Feb. 10, 1903	27 infantry.
19	Clarke, Joseph T. . Feb. 13, 1903	med corps
20	Blocksom, Aug. P. Feb. 17, 1903	10 cavalry.
21	Smith, Robert S. . . . Feb. 19 1903	pay dept
22	Gaston, Joseph A . Feb 22, 1903	1 cavalry.
23	Scott, Hugh L. . . Feb. 25. 1903	14 cavalry.
24	Greene, Frank. . . . . Mar 2. 1903	sig corps.
25	Reber, Samuel . . Mar. 2, 1903	sig. corps.
26	Squier, George O . Mar. 2 1903	sig. corps.
27	Dunning, Sam'l W. Mar. 19, 1903	20 infantry.
28	McCormick, Loyd S Apr. 15, 1903	ins. gen dept.
29	Ripley, Henry L. . Apr. 15, 1903	8 cavalry.
30	Partello, Jos. M. T. Apr. 17. 1903	25 infantry.
31	Galbraith, Jacob G. Apr. 18, 1903	4 cavalry.
32	Erwin, James B . . Apr 22, 1903	9 cavalry.
33	Morgan, George H Apr. 27, 1903	a. g. dept.
34	Boughton, Dan'l H. May 25 1903	5 cavalry.
35	Truitt, Charles M . . June 23, 1903	a. g. dept.
36	Bethel, Walter A. . July 15, 1903	j. a. g dept.
37	Sickel, Horatio G. . July 16, 1903	12 cavalry.
38	Bell, George, Jr. . . . . July 26, 1903	ins. gen. dept
39	Hart, William H. . . July 27, 1903	sub. dept.
40	Parke, John S. . . . . July 31, 1903	14 infantry.
41	Ireland, Marritte W. Aug. 3, 1903	med. corps
42	McCoy, Frank B. . . . Aug. 8, 1903	17 infantry.
43	Fisher, Henry C. . . . Aug. 9, 1903	med corps.
44	Noyes, Charles R. . . Aug. 12, 1903	6 infantry.
45	Blatchford, R. M. . Aug. 13, 1903	11 infantry.
46	Beacom, John H. . . Aug. 14, 1903	6 infantry
47	May, Willis T. . . . . Aug. 14, 1903	15 infantry.
48	Hearn, Lawrence J. Aug. 15, 1903	3 infantry.
49	Johnson, F. O. . . . . Aug. 16, 1903	pay dept.
50	Slocum, Herbert J. Aug. 26, 1903	7 cavalry.
51	Wright, Walter K. Aug. 26, 1903	8 infantry.
52	Pendleton, Edw. P. Aug. 26, 1903	29 infantry.
53	Shaw, Henry A. . . Sept. 22, 1903	med. corps.
54	Penrose, Chas. W. . Oct. 15, 1903	25 infantry.
55	Howell, Daniel L. . Nov. 24, 1903	18 infantry.
56	Holloway, Geo. T. . Nov. 30, 1903	pay dept.
57	Winship, Blanton. . Jan. 4, 1904	j. a. g. dept.
58	Kernan, Francis J. . Jan. 20, 1904	25 infantry.
59	Wood, Winthrop S. Jan. 20, 1904	qm. dept.
60	Baker, Chauncey B. Jan. 22, 1904	qm. dept.
61	Gambrill, Wm. G. . Jan. 23, 1904	pay dept.
62	Kennedy, Chase W. Jan. 24, 1904	16 infantry.
63	Keleher, T. D. . . . Jan. 25, 1904	pay dept.
64	Davis, Alex. M. . . . Mar. 17, 1904	sub. dept.
65	Griffith, Thos. W. . Mar. 29, 1904	28 infantry.
66	McIver, George W. Mar. 29, 1904	9 infantry.
67	Richardson, W. P Apr. 7, 1904	13 infantry.
68	Barth, Charles H. . Apr. 7, 1904	12 infantry.
69	Nicholson, Wm. J. . May 13, 1904	7 cavalry.
70	Riché, Charles S. . June 11, 1904	corps of eng.
71	Swift, Henry. . . . . June 14, 1904	chaplain.
72	Williamson G. McK. June 25, 1904	qm. dept.
73	Russel, Edgar. . . . . July 6, 1904	sig. corps.
74	Foster, Fred. W. . July 8, 1904	5 cavalry.
75	Slavens, Thos. H. . July 9, 1904	qm. dept.
76	Stanley, David S. . July 10, 1904	qm. dept.
77	Rees, Thomas H July 11, 1904	corps of eng.
78	Bundy, Omar. . . . . July 12, 1904	ins. gen. dept
79	Brown, William C. July 28 1904	3 cavalry.
80	Winter, Francis A. . Aug. 3, 1904	med. corps.
81	Purviance, Wm. E. Aug. 14, 1904	med. corps.

No.	Name. Rank. and Date of Commission December 1, 1910	Corps or Regiment and Corps
	MAJORS—*Continued*	
82	Pickett, George E Sept. 6.1904	pay dept.
83	Potter Charles L Sept 14 1904	corps of eng.
84	Brewer, Edwin P Sept 15 1904	7 cavalry.
85	Hatch, Everard E . Oct 20 1904	26 infantry.
86	Shanks David C. . . Nov 5 1904	4 infantry.
87	Allaire. Wm. H . . Nov. 5 1904	23 infantry.
88	Deshon. George D. Dec. 5, 1904	med corps.
89	Stamper, Willson Y. Dec 16, 1904	21 infantry.
90	McCulloch, C C., Jr Jan. 19 1905	med. corps.
91	Gallagher, Hugh J. Jan. 19 1905	sub dept
92	Shunk, Francis R . Feb. 16 1905	corps of eng.
93	Brett. Lloyd M. . . . . Mar. 30. 1905	1 cavalry.
94	Reynolds, Fred'k P. Mar 31 1905	med corps.
95	Goldman, Henry J. . Apr. 8 1905	12 cavalry.
96	Blauvelt, Wm. F. . Apr. 9 1905	pay dept.
97	Macomb, Aug. C. . . Apr 10 1905	9 cavalry.
98	Lewis, Thos J. . . . . Apr. 22 1905	13 cavalry.
99	Hodges. H. C , Jr. . . July 15. 1905	22 infantry.
100	Hirst, Robert L. . . July 20 1905	9 infantry.
101	Roberts. Harris L. July 28 1905	26 infantry.
102	Grierson, Charles H Aug 2, 1905	10 cavalry.
103	Chatfield, Walter H. Aug. 15 1905	27 infantry.
104	Ruthers, George W. Aug. 28 1905	sub dept.
105	Canby, James. . . . . Oct. 4. 1905	pay dept.
106	Morrison, John F. . Oct. 6 1905	26 infantry.
107	Wilkins. Harry E. Oct. 6. 1905	sub. dept.
108	Jervey, Henry . . . . . Oct. 15 1905	corps of eng.
109	Benson, Harry C. . . Oct. 20 1905	5 cavalry.
110	Sands. George H . . Oct. 20 1905	10 cavalry.
111	Schofield, R. McA . Dec. 15 1905	qm dept.
112	McKinstry, Chas. H Jan. 1 1906	corps of eng.
113	Saltzman, C. McK . Feb. 10 1906	sig corps
114	Trippe, Percy E . . Feb. 21 1906	3 cavalry.
115	Judson, Wm. V. . . . Mar. 2 1906	corps of eng
116	Dickman, Jos. T. . . Mar. 7 1906	ins gen. dept
117	Straub, Paul F. . . . . Mar 17 1906	med corps
118	Sage, William H. . Mar. 23 1906	a. g dept
119	Stark, Alex N . . . . . Mar 29 1906	med corps.
120	Yates, Arthur W. . Mar 31 1906	qm dept
121	Lynch, Charles. . . . . Apr 2 1906	med corps
122	Winslow, E. Evel'h. Apr. 2 1906	corps of eng.
123	Goodin, James A. . . Apr. 5 1906	7 infantry.
124	Millar, Edward A. Apr. 14 1906	5 field art'y.
125	Stivers Charles P. . Apr. 24 1906	sub dept.
126	Flagler, Clem't A. F. May 5 1906	corps of eng.
127	Root, Edwin A. . . . . May 25. 1906	19 infantry.
128	Hale. Harry C. . . . . June 15 1906	a g dept
129	Taggart, Elmore F. . June 25 1906	24 infantry.
130	Ruggles. C. L' H. . . . June 25 1906	ord dept.
131	Horney Odus C . . . June 25 1906	ord. dept.
132	Montgomery. Geo. . June 25, 1906	ord dept.
133	Dickson, Tracy G. . . June 25. 1906	ord dept.
134	Joyes, John W. . . . June 25. 1906	ord dept.
135	Hoffer, Jay E. . . . . June 25 1906	ord dept
136	Harding, Chester. . June 27 1906	corps of eng.
137	Landis, J F R . . . . . June 30 1906	13 cavalry.
138	Faison. Samsou L . June 30 1906	24 infantry.
139	Ruckman, John W June 30 1906	coast artillery
140	Hasbrouck, Alfred. July 2, 1906	14 infantry
141	Kreps, Jacob F. . . . July 3. 1906	22 infantry.
142	Munson, Edward L. July 11. 1906	med corps.
143	Cabell, Henry C. . . July 13, 1906	14 infantry.
144	Perkins. Frederick. Aug 7 1906	a. g dept.
145	Burnham, Wm P . Aug. 20, 1906	7 infantry.
146	Harts. Wm. W. . . . . Sept. 9 1906	corps of eng
147	Arrasmith, Jas. M. . Sept 11. 1906	15 infantry.
148	Foltz, Fred k S. . . Sept 13. 1906	15 cavalry.
149	Gardner, John H . Sept. 13 1906	1 cavalry
150	Lynch, John R. . . . . Sept 13 1906	pay dept.
151	Jadwin. Edgar . . . Sept. 26 1906	corps of eng
152	Haynes, Ira A . . . . . Oct. 1 1906	coast artillery
153	Walke, Willoughby. . Oct. 1. 1906	coast artillery
154	Carleton, Guy . . . . . Oct. 2. 1906	4 cavalry.
155	Conklin, John . . . . . Oct. 3. 1906	2 field art'y
156	Johnston, Wm H. . . Oct. 6 1906	a g dept.
157	Atkinson, Benj W. . Oct. 20. 1906	4 infantry.
158	Dugan. Thomas B. . Oct. 28 1906	12 cavalry
159	Beall, Fielder M. M. Oct. 31 1906	28 infantry
160	Morton. Kenneth . . Nov. 12 1906	ord. dept.
161	Nichols. Maury. . . . Dec 2 1906	3 infantry.
(*)	Munro. James N. . . . Dec 5. 1906	Philip scouts

* Rank of Major temporarily.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission December 1, 1910.	Corps or Regiment and Corps
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
162	Keller, Charles.....Jan. 11, 1907	corps of eng.
163	McDonald, John B.Jan. 19, 1907	15 cavalry.
164	Lewis, Isaac N.....Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
165	Sturgis, Samuel D..Jan. 25, 1907	1 field art'y
166	Hawthorne, H. L..Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
167	Barrette, John D ..Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
168	Hubbard, Elmer W.Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
169	Berry, Lucien G.....Jan. 25, 1907	3 field art'y
170	McMahon, John E..Jan. 25, 1907	6 field art'y
171	Menoher, Charles T Jan. 25, 1907	1 field art'y
172	Mott, T. Bentley.....Jan. 25, 1907	4 field art'y
173	Stevens, G. W. S.....Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
174	Davis, Richmond P..Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
175	Hinds, Ernest.....Jan. 25, 1907	a. g. dept.
176	Robinson, Wirt.....Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
177	Landers, George F..Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
178	Gatchell, George W..Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
179	Straub, Oscar I.....Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
180	Schumm, H. C. ....Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
181	Hunter, Alfred M....Jan. 25 1907	coast artillery
182	Hayden, John L....Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
183	March, Peyton C....Jan. 25, 1907	6 field art'y
184	Wilson, Eugene T..Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
185	Blake, Edmund M..Jan 25, 1907	coast artillery
186	Ellis, Wilmot E.....Jan. 25, 1907	coast artillery
187	O'Neil, John P.....Jan. 31, 1907	30 infantry.
188	Deakyne, Herbert..Mar. 2, 1907	corps of eng.
189	Simpson, Wendell L.Mar. 7, 1907	19 infantry.
190	Dentler, C. E.....Mar. 12, 1907	23 infantry.
191	Kennedy, James M.Mar. 20, 1907	med. corps.
192	Williams, C. C.....Mar. 26, 1907	ord. dept.
193	Kenly, William L...Apr. 5, 1907	5 field art'y
194	Haan, William G...Apr. 9, 1907	coast artillery
195	Jordan, Sidney S...Apr 11, 1907	a. g. dept.
196	Barroll, Morris K...Apr. 13, 1907	pay dept.
197	Stanton, Charles E..Apr. 15, 1907	pay dept.
198	Rivers, Tyree R....Apr. 18, 1907	ins gen. dept.
199	Allen, Henry T. ....Apr. 20, 1907	8 cavalry.
200	Howard, Deane C..Apr 24, 1907	med. corps.
201	Styer, Henry D.....May 6, 1907	29 infantry.
202	Wilson, William H..May 10, 1907	med. corps.
203	Skerrett, Delamere..May 27, 1907	coast artillery
204	Bromwell, Chas. S..June 7, 1907	corps of eng.
205	Cosby, Spencer.....June 9, 1907	corps of eng.
206	Kimball, Amos W..July 3, 1907	qm. dept.
207	Stevens, Pierre C....July 23, 1907	pay dept.
208	Hof, Samuel .....Aug. 9, 1907	ord. dept.
209	McGlachlin, E. F...Aug. 12, 1907	4 field art'y
210	Tschappat, Wm. H..Sept. 19, 1907	ord. dept.
211	Ayer, Waldo E.....Oct. 1, 1907	9 infantry.
212	Noble, Robert H....Oct. 4, 1907	1 infantry.
213	Rice, John H.....Oct. 10, 1907	ord. dept.
214	Cole, Henry G.....Oct. 13, 1907	sub. dept.
215	Morse, Benj. C.....Oct. 20, 1907	27 infantry.
216	Finley, John P.....Oct. 23, 1907	28 infantry.
217	Day, Frederick R....Oct. 25, 1907	30 infantry.
218	Campbell, A.....Oct. 29, 1907	coast artillery
219	Heard, John W.....Oct. 31, 1907	6 cavalry.
220	Reichmann, Carl....Nov. 8, 1907	24 infantry.
221	McIndoe, James F..Nov. 15, 1907	corps of eng.
222	Edwards, Arthur M. Dec. 6, 1907	sub. dept.
223	Roudiez, Leon S....Dec. 23, 1907	30 infantry.
224	Hains, John P.....Dec. 27, 1907	pay dept.
225	Bateman, Cephas C. Jan. 17, 1908	chaplain.
226	Todd, Henry D., Jr. Jan. 20, 1908	coast artillery
227	Winston, Thos. W. Jan. 21, 1908	coast artillery
228	Buffington, Abr. P. Jan. 27, 1908	21 infantry.
229	Morrow, Jay J.....Jan. 31, 1908	corps of eng.
230	Beckurts, Chas. L..Feb. 13, 1908	5 infantry.
231	Cavanaugh, J. B....Feb. 14, 1908	corps of eng.
232	Horton, William E. Feb. 25, 1908	qm. dept.
233	Lassiter, William..Feb. 25, 1908	ins. gen. dept.
234	Jervey, James P...Feb. 28, 1908	corps of eng.
235	King, David M.....Feb. 29, 1908	ord. dept.
236	Moore, Tredwell W. Mar. 8, 1908	1 infantry.
237	Wright, Wm. M...Mar. 14, 1908	8 infantry.
238	Brewster, André W. Mar. 15, 1908	ins. gen. dept.
239	Cheatham, B. F....Mar. 17, 1908	qm. dept.
240	Ames, Thales L....Mar. 17, 1908	ord. dept.
241	Bailey, George G...Mar. 19, 1908	qm. dept.

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission December 1, 1910.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
242	Muir, Charles H. ..Mar. 24 1908	23 infantry.
243	Groves, Leslie R...Mar. 25, 1908	chaplain.
244	Lewis, William F..Apr. 10, 1908	med. corps.
245	Slocum, S. L'H. ..Apr. 14 1908	2 cavalry.
246	Bratton, Thomas S Apr. 15 1908	med. corps.
247	Kirkpatrick, T. J. Apr. 22 1908	med corps.
248	Stone, John H.....Apr. 25 1908	med corps.
249	Raud, Irving W. .Apr 23, 1908	med. corps.
250	Fauntleroy, P. C. Apr 23 1908	med. corps.
251	Wilson, James S.. Apr 23, 1908	med. corps.
252	Dutcher, Basil H.. Apr. 23, 1908	med corps.
253	Fuller, Leigh A ...Apr. 23 1908	med. corps.
254	Skinner, George A Apr. 23, 1908	med corps.
255	Darnall, Carl R... Apr. 23, 1908	med corps.
256	Pace, Henry.....Apr. 23 1908	med corps.
257	Ashford, Bailey K. Apr. 23 1908	med corps.
258	Webber, Henry A. Apr. 23, 1908	med corps.
259	Clayton, Jere B... Apr. 23, 1908	med. corps.
260	Chamberlain, W. P Apr. 23, 1908	med. corps.
261	Schreiner, E. R. ..Apr. 23 1908	med. corps.
262	Hartsock, F. M ...Apr. 23, 1908	med. corps.
263	Duval, Douglas F..Apr. 23, 1908	med. corps.
264	Manly, Clarence J..Apr. 23, 1908	med. corps.
265	Baker, David..... Apr. 23, 1908	med. corps.
266	Parmerter, A. L. ..Apr. 24, 1908	21 infantry.
267	Davidson, Joseph T. Apr. 25, 1908	qm dept.
268	Truby, Albert E .. May 1, 1908	med corps.
269	Church, James R.. May 1, 1908	med. corps.
270	Hearn, Clint C.....May 1, 1908	coast artillery
271	Forsyth, William W. May 6, 1908	6 cavalry.
272	Howell, George P May 8 1908	corps of eng.
273	Smiley, Samuel E..May 9, 1908	2 infantry.
274	Devore, Daniel B. May 15, 1908	11 infantry.
275	Ford, Joseph H.....May 20 1908	med corps.
276	Kutz, Charles W....June 2, 1908	corps of eng.
277	Ashburn, Percy M. June 24 1908	med. corps.
278	Buck, Beaumont B. June 25 1908	a. g dept.
279	Martin, William F June 30, 1908	5 infantry.
280	Johnson, E. M. Jr. July 3, 1908	6 infantry.
281	Walker, M. L.....July 6, 1908	corps of eng.
282	Davis, William C.. July 10, 1908	coast artillery
283	Baker, David J., Jr July 18, 1908	11 infantry.
284	Shelton, George H. July 24, 1908	bu. ins. af.
285	Raymond, Robert R. July 28, 1908	corps of eng.
286	Ladue, William B .Aug. 7, 1908	corps of eng.
287	Mauldin, Frank G..Sept. 1, 1908	ins gen. dept.
288	Ketcham, Daniel W. Oct. 10, 1908	coast artillery
(*)	McFarland, M. C. ..Oct. 12 1908	P. R. inf.
(*)	Morrow, William M. Oct. 12, 1908	P. R. inf.
289	Gavitt, Halsey C.....Oct. 27, 1908	chaplain.
290	Poore, Benjamin A. Oct. 28, 1908	22 infantry.
291	McRae, James H....Oct. 31, 1908	13 infantry.
292	O'Hern, Edward P. Oct. 31, 1908	ord dept.
(*)	Heiberg, Elvin R...Nov. 10, 1908	Phil. scouts.
293	Brown, Henry A....Nov. 12, 1908	chaplain.
294	Flynn, William F..Nov. 15, 1908	15 cavalry.
295	Dean, Elmer A.....Dec. 4, 1908	med corps.
296	Shattuck, Amos B..Dec. 7, 1908	4 infantry.
297	Lamoreux, Thos. B. Dec. 8, 1908	coast artillery
(*)	Ely, Hanson E.....Dec. 11, 1908	Phil. scouts.
298	Usher, Francis M. C Dec 12, 1908	med. corps
299	Hero, Andrew, Jr Dec 27, 1908	coast artillery
300	Sutherland, Jos. H..Dec. 29, 1908	chaplain.
301	Truby, Willard F ...Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
302	Russell, Frederick F. Jan. 1 1909	med. corps.
303	Wolfe, Edwin P ....Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
304	Greenleaf, Henry S. Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
305	Hess, Louis T.....Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
306	Collins, Chris'er C. Jan. 1, 1909	med corps.
307	Edger, Benj. J., Jr. Jan. 1, 1909	med corps
308	Waterhouse, S. M ..Jan. 1 1909	med. corps.
309	Hartnett, Eugene H Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps
310	Ford, Clyde S.. ....Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
311	Marrow, Charles E..Jan. 1, 1909	med corps
312	Shockley, M. A. W.. Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps
313	Winn, Robert N.... Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
314	Lyster, Theodore C. Jan. 1 1909	med. corps
315	Wadhams, San'd H. Jan. 1, 1909	med corps
316	Robbins, Chandler P. Jan. 1, 1909	med corps
317	Rhoads, Thomas L..Jan. 1, 1909	med corps

* Rank of Major temporarily.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY—*Continued.*

No.	Name, Rank, and Date of Commission. December 1, 1910.	Corps or Regiment and Corps.
	MAJORS—*Continued.*	
318	Gilchrist, Harry L..Jan. 1 1909	med. corps.
319	Lyster, William J. L. Jan. 1 1909	med. corps.
320	Persons, Elbert E...Jan. 1, 1909	med. corps.
321	Bispham, William N. Jan. 1 1909	med. corps.
322	Sargent, Heberrt H. Jan. 8, 1909	2 cavalry.
323	Harris, Frank E....Jan. 14, 1909	coast artillery
324	Geddings, Edward F. Jan. 15, 1909	med. corps.
325	Bricker Edwin D....Jan. 21, 1909	ord. dept.
326	Penrose, George H..Feb. 6, 1909	qm. dept.
327	Scott, William S....Feb. 26, 1909	14 cavalry.
328	Morse, Arthur W...Feb. 26 1909	med. corps.
329	Baker Frank C.....Feb. 26, 1909	med. corps.
330	Blakely, George....Mar. 8 1909	coast artillery
331	Coe, Frank W.....Mar. 10 1909	coast artillery
332	Reynolds, Chas. R...Mar. 13 1909	med. corps.
333	Tate, Daniel L.....Mar. 23 1909	3 cavalry.
334	Gordon, Walter H..Mar. 23 1909	ins. gen. dept
335	Lasscigne, Arm'd I. Mar. 25, 1909	5 infantry.
336	Smith, Wm. R.....Mar. 31 1909	coast artillery
337	Condon, Clarence M. Mar. 31 1909	Phil. scouts.
(*)	Goode, George W...Apr. 3, 1909	11 cavalry.
338	Frier. James H.....Apr. 5, 1909	10 infantry
339	Barden. William J Apr. 11, 1909	corps of eng.
340	Whitney, Henry H. Apr. 14, 1909	a. g. dept.
341	Waterman. John C. Apr. 18, 1909	pay dept.
342	Randolph, John A..Apr. 22, 1909	chaplain.
343	Sheldon, Raymond. May 29, 1909	Phil. scouts.
(*)	Winn, Frank L.....June 5, 1909	13 infantry.
344	Hutton, Paul C.....June 16, 1909	med. corps.
345	Schulz, Edward H...June 24, 1909	corps of eng.
346	Read, Beverly A.....June 25 1909	j. a. g. dept.
347	Ballou, Charles C...June 26 1909	7 infantry.
348	Phillips, William A. June 29, 1909	ord. dept.
349	Smith, Erneste V.. July 7, 1909	pay dept.
350	Dale, Frederick A. July 8, 1909	med. corps.
351	Duncan, George B..July 19, 1909	2 infantry.
352	Durfee, Lucius L....July 23, 1909	26 infantry.
353	Penn. Julius A.....Aug. 10, 1909	13 infantry.
354	Macdonald. God. H. Aug. 22, 1909	13 cavalry
355	Lewis, Edward M...Sept. 4 1909	16 infantry.
356	Smith, Cornelius C. Sept. 8, 1909	Phil. scouts.
(*)	Chase, Arthur W....Sept. 9 1909	coast artillery
357	Kephart, Samuel A. Sept. 10, 1909	coast artillery
358	Burgess, Harry.....Sept. 21, 1909	corps of eng.
359	Steele, Matthew F. Sept. 28, 1909	2 cavalry
360	Croxton, Richard C Oct. 1, 1909	20 infantry.
361	Stuart, Edwin R. ..Oct. 16, 1909	corps of eng.
362	Young, Haldim'd P. Oct 31 1909	qm. dept
363	Jones, Edw. N., Jr...Nov. 16, 1909	17 infantry.
364	Roberts, William. Nov. 17, 1909	med corps.
365	Cameron, George H. Nov. 29. 1909	14 cavalry.
366	Holley Dwight E...Dec. 1, 1909	15 infantry.
367	Johnson, Arthur....Dec. 1 1909	19 infantry.
368	Hoffman, Geo. M...Dec. 3. 1909	corps of eng.
369	Burgess, Louis R ..Dec. 4, 1909	coast artillery
370	Anderson, A. Van P. Dec. 4, 1909	Phil. scouts.
(*)	Shipton, James A...Dec, 7 1909	coast artillery
371	Chamberlaine, Wm. Dec. 10, 1909	coast artillery
372	Shook, J. Ralph.....Jan. 1, 1910	med. corps.
373	Vose, William E...Jan. 1, 1910	med. corps.
374	Woodbury, Frank T. Jan. 1 1910	med. corps.
375	Rutherford, H. T....Jan. 1, 1910	med. corps.
376	Ruffner, Ernest L...Jan. 1, 1910	med. corps.
377	Brooks, Wm. H.....Jan. 1, 1910	med. corps.
378	Barney, Charles N. Jan. 1, 1910	med corps.
379	Whitmore, E. R.....Jan. 1, 1910	med. corps.
380	McAndrew, P. H....Jan. 1, 1910	med corps.
381	Brownlee, Chas. Y. Jan. 1 1910	med corps.
382	Murtagh, John A..Jan. 1 1910	med. corps.
383	Ekwurzel, Geo. M...Jan. 1, 1910	med. corps.
384	Van Poole, G. McD. Jan. 1, 1910	med corps.
385	Reno, William W...Jan. 1, 1910	med. corps.
386	Buck, Carroll D.....Jan. 1 1910	med. corps.
387	Gosman, Geo. H. R. Jan. 1, 1910	med. corps.
388	Koerper, Conrad E. Jan. 1, 1910	med. corps.
389	Allen, John H.....Jan. 1, 1910	med. corps.
390	Patterson, Robt. U. Jan. 1 1910	med corps.
391	O'Connor, R P.....Jan. 1 1910	med. corps.
392	Noble, Robert E.....Jan. 1 1910	med. corps,
393	Van Dusen, Jas. W. Jan. 1 1910	med. corps.
394	Irwin, George LeR. Jan. 14 1910	3 field art'y.
395	Heiner, Gardon G...Jan. 24, 1910	coast artillery
396	Brooke, Roger .....Jan. 28 1910	med. corps.
397	Hackney, S. M.....Jan 31 1910	6 infantry
398	Saffarrans, Geo. C. Feb. 5, 1910	Phil. scouts.
(*)	Worrilow, U G.....Feb. 5 1910	Phil. scouts.
(*)	Peyton, Ephraim G. Feb. 5 1910	Phil. scouts.
(*)	Furlow, James W.. Feb. 5 1910	Phil. scouts.
(*)	Connor, William D. Feb. 9, 1910	corps of eng.
399	Easterbrook. E. P.. Feb. 14 1910	chaplain.
400	Bickham, A. S....Feb. 17 1910	qm. dept.
401	De Witt, Wallace...Feb. 18, 1910	med. corps.
402	Martin, George W. Feb. 23 1910	17 infantry.
403	Walsh, Robert D....Feb. 26 1910	11 cavalry.
404	Martin, Charles H..Feb. 28, 1910	1 infantry.
405	Schull, Herman W Mar. 5, 1910	ord. dept.
406	Weigel, William...Mar. 12 1910	3 infantry.
407	Carr, Daniel J.....Mar. 14, 1910	sig. corps.
408	Hanson. Thos. G...Mar. 24 1910	8 infantry.
409	Hillman, James W Mar. 29 1910	chaplain.
410	Hall, Herman.....Mar. 31 1910	12 infantry.
411	Read, George W. Apr. 1 1910	8 cavalry.
412	Cronin, Marcus D. Apr. 2 1910	18 infantry.
413	Perry, Barton W. Apr. 5 1910	chaplain
414	Thornburgh, R. M. Apr. 7, 1910	med. corps.
415	Goulling, Wm M ..Apr. 13 1910	qm dept.
416	Grubbs, Robert B . Apr. 14, 1910	med. corps.
417	Farnsworth, C. S . Apr. 17 1910	16 infantry.
418	Cannon. William C Apr. 21, 1910	qm. dept.
419	Harbeson, James P. May 9 1910	Phil. scouts.
(*)	Arnold, Daniel W. June 7, 1910	qm. dept.
420	Gerhardt, Charles. June 12 1910	10 infantry.
421	Oakes, John C..... June 13, 1910	corps of eng.
422	McManus, Geo. H .July 1 1910	coast artillery
423	Scott, William S.....July 4. 1910	qm. dept.
424	Rolfe, Robert H.... Aug. 1. 1910	qm dept.
425	Seay. Samuel .. .. Aug. 28, 1910	10 infantry.
426	Timberlake, E. J...Sept. 10, 1910	coast artillery
427	Pence, William P..Sept. 1s 1910	coast artillery
428	Cole, James A.....Oct. 1 1910	6 cavalry.
429	Penfield, Walter G..Oct. 13, 1910	ord dept.
430	Dean, James T.... ..Oct 20, 1910	3 infantry.
431	Nicholls, J. C.....Nov. 1 1910	ord. dept.
432	McNair, Wm. S. ...Nov. 15, 1910	2 field art'y.
433	Cabell, DeR. C.....Dec. 1, 1910	11 cavalry.

* Rank of Major temporarily.

FIELD OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS AND OF THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

First Cavalry.
Col E. J. McClernand.
Lt.-Col. Wm. A. Shunk.
Maj. Joseph A. Gaston.
Maj. Lloyd M. Brett.
Maj. John H. Gardner.

Second Cavalry.
Col. Frank West.
Lt. Col. Edwin P. Andrus
Maj. S. L' H. Slocum.
Maj. Herbert H. Sargent.
Maj. Matthew F. Steele.

Third Cavalry.
Col. Jos. H. Dorst.
Lt. Col. Robert D. Read.
Maj. William C. Brown.
Maj. Percy E. Trippe.
Maj. Daniel L. Tate.

Fourth Cavalry.
Col. Edgar Z. Steever.
Lt.-Col. Fred'k W. Sibley
Maj. James Lockett.
Maj. Jacob G. Galbraith.
Maj. Guy Carleton.

Fifth Cavalry.
Col. Walter S. Schuyler.
Lt.-Col. H. W. Wheeler.
Maj. Daniel H. Boughton.
Maj. Fred. W. Foster.
Maj. Harry C. Benson.

Sixth Cavalry.
Col. Alexander Rodgers.
Lt.-Col. Matthias W. Day
Maj. John W. Heard.
Maj. Wm. W. Forsyth.
Maj. James A. Cole.

Seventh Cavalry.
Col. George K. Hunter
Lt.-Col. J. F Guilfoyle.
Maj Herbert J. Slocum.
Maj. Wm. J. Nicholson.
Maj. Edwin P. Brewer.

Eighth Cavalry.
Col. H P. Kingsbury.
Lt.-Col. C. M. O'Connor.
Maj. Henry L. Ripley.
Maj. Henry T. Allen.
Maj. George W. Read.

FIELD OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS AND OF THE ARTILLERY CORPS—*Continued.*

Ninth Cavalry.
Col. George S. Anderson.
Lt.-Col. Chas. H. Watts.
Maj. Eben Swift.
Maj. James B. Erwin
Maj. Aug. C. Macomb.

Tenth Cavalry.
Col. Thaddes W. Jones.
Lt.-Col. Geo. H. G. Gale.
Maj. Aug. P. Blocksum.
Maj. C. H. Grierson.
Maj. George H. Sands.

Eleventh Cavalry.
Col. James Parker.
Lt.-Col. Wm. D. Beach.
Maj. Geo. W. Goode.
De Rosey C. Cabell.
Maj. Robert D. Walsh

Twelfth Cavalry.
Col. George A. Dodd.
Lt.-Col. F. A. Edwards.
Maj. Horatio G. Sickel.
Maj. H. J. Goldman.
Maj. Thomas B. Dugan.

Thirteenth Cavalry.
Col. Chas. A. P. Hatfield.
Lt.-Col. Walter L. Finley
Maj. Thomas J. Lewis.
Maj. J. F. R. Landis.
Maj. G. H. Macdonald.

Fourteenth Cavalry.
Col. Cunliffe H. Murray.
Lt.-Col. Jno. C. Gresham.
Maj. Hugh L. Scott.
Maj. William S. Scott.
Maj. George H. Cameron.

Fifteenth Cavalry.
Col. Joseph Garrard.
Lt.-Col. Hoel S. Bishop.
Maj. Frederick S. Foltz.
Maj. John B. McDonald.
Maj. William F. Flynn.

First Field Artillery.
Col. Henry M. Andrews.
Lt.-Col. D. J. Rumbough.
Maj. Samuel D. Sturgis.
Maj. Charles T. Menoher

Second Field Artillery.
Col. Sydney W. Taylor.
Lt.-Col. G. W. Van Deusen
Maj. John Conklin.
Maj. Wm. S. McNair.

Third Field Artillery.
Col. Lotus Niles.
Lt.-Col. E. St. J. Greble.
Maj. Lucien G. Berry.
Maj. Geo. Le R. Irwin.

Fourth Field Artillery.
Col. Alexander B. Dyer.
Lt.-Col. Charles G. Treat.
Maj. T. Bentley Mott.
Maj. E. F. McGlachlin, Jr.

Fifth Field Artillery.
Col. Edward T. Brown.
Lt.-Col. Granger Adams.
Maj. Edward A. Millar.
Maj. William L. Kenly.

Sixth Field Artillery.
Col. Charles W. Foster.
Lt.-Col. Eli D. Hoyle.
Maj. John E. McMahon.
Maj. Peyton C. March.

Artillery Corps.

Colonels.
R. H. Patterson.
J. A. Lundeen.
G. N Whistler.
J. P. Wisser.
W. H. Coffin.
A. Todd.
A. Slaker.
H. H. Ludlow.
W. R. Hamilton.

Colonels.—*Continued.*
C. Deems.
J. V. White.
E. M. Weaver.
F. Marsh.
C. G. Woodward.

Lieutenant-Colonels.
S. E. Allen.
W. C. Rafferty.
W. P. Newcomb.
C. L. Phillips.
C. J. Bailey.
C. P. Townsley.
A. Cronkhite.
C. H. Hunter.
S. M. Foote.
J. C. W. Brooks.
G. T. Bartlett.
C. A. Bennett.
H. C. Davis.
T. Ridgway.

Majors.
J. W. Ruckman.
I. A. Haynes.
W. Walke.
I. N. Lewis.
H. L. Hawthorne
J. D. Barrette.
E. W. Hubbard.
G. W. S. Stevens.
R. P. Davis.
W. Robinson.
G. F. Landers.
G. W. Gatchell.
O. I. Straub.
H. C. Schumm.
A. M. Hunter.
J. L. Hayden.
E. T. Wilson.
E. M. Blake.
W. E. Ellis.
W. G. Haan.
D. Skerrett
A. Campbell.
H. D. Todd, Jr.
T. W. Winston.
C. C. Hearn.
W. C. Davis.
D. W. Ketcham.
T. B. Lamoreux.
A. Hero, Jr.
F. E. Harris.
G. Blakely.
F. W. Coe.
W. R. Smith.
A. W. Chase.
S. A. Kephart.
L. R. Burgess.
J. A. Shipton.
W. Chamberlaine.
G. G. Heiner.
G. H. McManus.
E. J. Timberlake.
W. P. Pence.

First Infantry.
Col. Geo. K. McGunnegle.
Lt.-Col. James S. Rogers.
Maj. Robert H. Noble.
Maj. Tredwell W. Moore.
Maj. Charles H. Martin.

Second Infantry.
Col. F. W. Mansfield.
Lt.-Col. Jas. A. Maney.
Maj. Samuel E. Smiley.
Maj. George B. Duncan.
Maj. Wm. Weigel.

Third Infantry.
Col. Thos. C. Woodbury.
Lt.-Col. Wm. A. Mann.
Maj. L. J. Hearn.
Maj. Maury Nichols.
Maj. James T. Dean.

Fourth Infantry.
Col. Edwin B. Bolton.
Lt.-Col. Wm. Lassiter.
Maj. David C. Shanks.
Maj. Benj. W. Atkinson.
Maj. Amos B. Shattuck.

Fifth Infantry.
Col. Calvin D. Cowles.
Lt.-Col. Wm. L. Buck.
Maj. Chas. L. Beckurts.
Maj. William F. Martin.
Maj. Armand I. Lasseigne

Sixth Infantry.
Col. Joseph W. Duncan.
Lt.-Col. Lea Febiger.
Maj. John H. Beacom.
Maj. E. M. Johnson, Jr.
Maj. Steph. M. Hackney.

Seventh Infantry.
Col. Daniel Cornman.
Lt.-Col. Robert N. Getty.
Maj. James A. Goodin.
Maj. Wm. P. Burnham.
Maj. Charles C. Ballou.

Eighth Infantry.
Col. Charles W. Mason.
Lt.-Col. R. L. Bullard
Maj. Walter K. Wright.
Maj. Wm. M. Wright.
Maj. Thos. G. Hanson.

Ninth Infantry.
Col. Charles J. Crane.
Lt.-Col. Abner Pickering
Maj. Chas. R. Noyes.
Maj. Waldo E. Ayer.
Maj. Geo. W. McIver.

Tenth Infantry.
Col. Henry A. Greene.
Lt.-Col. George R. Cecil.
Maj. James H. Frier.
Maj. Charles Gerhardt.
Maj. Samuel Seay.

Eleventh Infantry.
Col. Arthur Williams.
Lt.-Col. Jno. S. Mallory.
Maj. Rich. M. Blatchford.
Maj. Daniel. B. Devore.
Maj. David Baker, Jr.

Twelfth Infantry.
Col. Wm. H. C. Bowen.
Lt.-Col. Robert F. Ames.
Maj. Charles H. Barth.
Maj. Julius A. Penn.
Maj. Herman Hall.

Thirteenth Infantry.
Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough.
Lt.-Col. Wm. A. Nichols.
Maj. Wilds P. Richardson
Maj. James H. McRae.
Maj. Frank L. Winn.

Fourteenth Infantry.
Col. Richard H. Wilson.
Lt.-Col. L. W. V. Kennon.
Maj. John S. Parke.
Maj. Alfred Hasbrouck.
Maj. Henry C. Cabell.

Fifteenth Infantry.
Col. Walter S. Scott.
Lt.-Col. Hunter Liggett.
Maj. Willis T. May.
Maj. J. M. Arrasmith.
Maj. Dwight E. Holley.

Sixteenth Infantry.
Col. Cornelius Gardener.
Lt.-Col. R. C. Van Vliet.
Maj. C. W. Kennedy.
Maj. Edward M. Lewis.
Maj. C. S. Farnsworth.

Seventeenth Infantry.
Col. John T. Van Orsdale.
Lt.-Col. Colville P. Terrett

Maj. Frank B. McCoy.
Maj. Edward N. Jones, Jr.
Maj. Geo. W. Martin.

Eighteenth Infantry.
Col. Thomas F. Davis.
Lt. Col. John C. F. Tillson.
Maj. Henry Kirby.
Maj. Daniel L. Howell.
Maj. Marcus D. Cronin,

Nineteenth Infantry.
Col. Wm. T. Wood.
Lt.-Col. D. A. Frederick.
Maj. Edwin A Root.
Maj. W. L. Simpson.
Maj. Arthur Johnson.

Twentieth Infantry.
Col. James A. Irons.
Lt.-Col. Arthur C. Ducat.
Maj. S W. Dunning.
Maj. John F. Morrison.
Maj. R. C. Croxton.

Twenty-first Infantry.
Col. Chas A. Williams.
Lt.-Col Geo. S. Young.
Maj. Wilson Y. Stamper.
Maj. A. P. Buffington.
Maj. A. L. Parmerter.

Twenty-second Infantry.
Col. Alfred Reynolds.
Lt.-Col. Wm. C. Buttler.
Maj. H. C. Hodges, Jr.
Maj. Jacob F. Kreps.
Maj. Benjamin A. Poore.

Twenty-third Infantry.
Col. Alfred Sharpe.
Lt.-Col. Edwin F. Glenn.
Maj. Wm. H. Allaire.
Maj. Clarence E. Dentler.
Maj. Charles H. Muir.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Col. William Paulding.
Lt.-Col. Alexis R. Paxton
Maj. Elmore F. Taggart.
Maj. Samson L. Faison.
Maj. Carl Reichmann.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.
Col. Wm. P. Evans.
Lt.-Col. Sam'l W. Miller.
Maj. Jos. M. T. Partello.
Maj. Chas. W. Penrose.
Maj. Francis J. Kernan.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.
Col. Chas. A. Booth.
Lt.-Col. J. B. Jackson.
Maj. E. E. Hatch.
Maj. Harris L. Roberts.
Maj. Lucius L. Durfee.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.
Col. Wm. L. Pitcher.
Lt.-Col. Millard F. Waltz.
Maj. Edgar W. Howe.
Maj. W. H. Chatfield.
Maj. Benj. C. Morse.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.
Col. Robert K. Evans.
Lt.-Col. Edw. H. Plummer
Maj. Thos. W. Griffith.
Maj. F. M. M. Beall.
Maj. John P. Finley.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.
Col. Hobart K. Bailey.
Lt.-Col. R. B. Turner.
Maj. Edwin P. Pendleton.
Maj. Robert L. Hirst.
Maj. Henry D. Styer.

Thirtieth Infantry.
Col. Charles St. J. Chubb.
Lt.-Col. Nat. P. Phister.
Maj. Joseph P. O'Neil.
Maj. Frederick R. Day.
Maj. Leon S. Roudiez.

MILITARY DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Porto Rico and islands and keys adjacent thereto; headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. Commander, Maj.-Gen. F. D. Grant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi; headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Commander, Brig.-Gen. A. L. Mills.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.—Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky; headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Commander, Brig.-Gen. C. L. Hodges.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming (except Yellowstone National Park) and Kansas; headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Commander, Brig.-Gen. F. A. Smith.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and the Yellowstone National Park; headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Walter Howe.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma; headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. Commander, Brig.-Gen. R. W. Hoyt.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.—Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico; headquarters, Denver, Col. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Earl D. Thomas.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—California, Nevada and Hawaii; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Commander, Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Washington, Oregon, Idaho (excepting the Yellowstone National Park) and Alaska; headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Commander, Brig Gen. Marion P. Maus.

PHILIPPINES DIVISION.—Embracing Departments of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao; headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.—Headquarters, Manila, P. I. Commander, Brig.-Gen. R. D. Potts.

DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS.—Headquarters, Iloilo, P. I. Commander, Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Brush.

DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO.—Headquarters Zamboanga, P. I. Commander, Brig.-Gen. John J. Pershing.

United States Marine Corps.

Commandant—Secretary of the Navy.

Acting Adjutant and Inspector—Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Haines.

Acting Quartermaster—Lieut.-Col. C. L. McCawley
Paymaster—Col. George Richards.

GENERAL OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST AND YEAR OF RETIREMENT.

Heywood, Charles	1908	M. G.	New York, N. Y.
Goodloe G. C.	1909	B. G.	Pay, Wash., D.C.
Forney, James	1904.	"	Philadelphia, Pa.
Pope, Percival C.	1905.	"	East Milton Mass.
Cochrane, Henry C.	1905.	"	Chester, Pa.
Reid, George C.	1904	B. G.	Washington, D. C.
Goodrell, Mancil C.	1906.	"	Lexington, Va.
Meade, Robert L.	1903.	"	Lexington, Mass.
Muse, William S.	1900.	"	Cambridge, Md.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MARINE CORPS.

The Marine Corps in active service as now organized under various acts of Congress comprises 332 officers and 9,100 enlisted men.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS.

		Date of Commission.	Department
	Major-General, Comdt.		
1	Elliott, George F.	May 13, 1908	
	Colonels.		
1	Denny, Frank L.	Mar. 3, 1899	Q. M.
2	Murphy, Paul St. C.	Dec. 9, 1904	Line.
3	Lauchheimer, Charles H.	Dec. 15, 1904	A. A. & I.
4	Biddle, William P.	Feb. 28, 1905	Line.
5	Waller, Littleton W. T.	Mar. 11 1905	Line.
6	Dickins, Randolph	Apr. 1, 1905	Line.
7	Wood, Thomas N.	Feb. 1, 1906	Line.
8	Karmany, Lincoln	May 13, 1908	Line.
9	Doyen, Charles A.	Jan. 15, 1909	Line.
10	Richards, George	Jan. 31, 1909	Pay.
11	Mahoney, James E.	Nov. 27, 1909	Line.
	Lieutenant-Colonels.		
1	Prince, Thomas C.	Mar. 3, 1903	Q. M.
2	Haines, Henry C.	Dec. 15, 1904	A. A. & I.
3	Barnett, George	Feb 28, 1905	Line.
4	Moses, Franklin J.	Feb. 1, 1906	Line.
5	Pendleton, Joseph H.	Jan. 1, 1908	Line.
6	McCawley, Charles L.	May 13, 1908	Q. M.
7	Lejeune, John A.	May 13, 1908	Line.
8	Cole, Eli K.	May 13, 1908	Line.
9	Lane, Rufus H.	May 13, 1908	A. A. & I.
10	Kane, Theodore P.	Jan. 15, 1909	Line.
11	Dawson, William C.	Jan. 31, 1909	Pay.
12	Lucas, Lewis C.	Nov. 27, 1909	Line.

		Date of Commission.	Department
	Majors.		
1	Radford, Cyrus S.	Mar. 3, 1903	Q. M.
2	Long, Charles G.	June 18 1903	Line.
3	Magill, Louis J.	June 18, 1903	A. A. & I.
4	Fuller, Ben H.	Dec. 27, 1903	Line.
5	Moses, Laurence H.	Mar. 6, 1904	Line.
6	Neville, Wendell C.	June 4, 1904	Line.
7	Treadwell, Thomas C.	Dec. 9, 1904	Line.
8	McLemore, Albert S.	Dec. 15, 1904	A. A. & I.
9	Williams, Dion	Feb. 28, 1905	Line.
10	Myers, John T.	Apr. 1 1905	Line.
11	Catlin, Albertus W.	June 4, 1905	Line.
12	McKelvy, William N.	June 16, 1906	Line.
13	Russell, John H.	June 16, 1906	Line.
14	Shaw, Melville J.	Jan. 1, 1908	Line.
15	Bannon, Philip M.	Jan. 2, 1908	Line.
16	Hall, Newt. H.	Jan. 2, 1908	Line.
17	Lemly, William B.	May 13, 1908	Q. M.
18	Butler, Smedley D.	May 13 1908	Line.
19	Leonard, Henry	May 13, 1908	Line.
20	Thorpe, George C.	May 13, 1908	Line.
21	Hill, Charles S.	May 13, 1908	Line
22	Porter, David D.	May 13, 1908	A. A. & I.
23	Powell, William G.	May 13 1908	Pay
24	Davis, Henry C.	May 13 1908	Line
25	Roosevelt, Henry L.	May 13, 1908	Q. M.
26	Reid, George C.	Jan. 15, 1909	Line.
27	Reisinger, Harold C.	Jan. 31 1909	Pay
28	Dunlap, Robert H.	Nov. 27 1909	Line.

The Organized and Unorganized Militia of the U. S.

COMPILED for THE WORLD ALMANAC from the latest official reports.

The Militia law of January 21, 1903, as amended by the act of May 27, 1908, provides: "That the militia shall consist of every able bodied male citizen of the respective States * * * and every able bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than 18 and less than 45 years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard * * * or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories; the remainder to be known as the reserve militia."

	States and Territories.	Official Designation of the Organized Militia.	Gen'l and Gen'l Staff Officers.	Regimental and Comp. Officers.	Total Commissioned.	Enlisted Men.	Total Commis'd and Enlisted (Org'ized Militia).	Reserve Militia (Unorganized).
1	Alabama	Alabama National Guard	50	190	240	3,134	3,374	350 000
2	Arizona	National Guard of Arizona	5	43	48	568	616	40,000
3	Arkansas	Arkansas National Guard	35	101	136	1,534	1,670	325 000
4	California	National Guard of California	31	164	199	2,777	2,976	309,546
5	Colorado	National Guard of Colorado	17	59	76	887	963	131,000
6	Connecticut	Connecticut National Guard	28	152	180	2,441	2,621	124 991
7	Delaware	Organized Militia of Delaware	7	37	44	336	380	32,000
8	District of Columbia	National Guard of District of Columbia	30	84	115	1,664	1,779	62,634
9	Florida	Florida State Troops	25	76	101	1,177	1,278	264,.35
10	Georgia	National Guard of Georgia	34	203	237	2,686	2,923	500,000
11	Hawaii	National Guard of Hawaii	12	35	47	572	619	5,000
12	Idaho	National Guard of Idaho	8	49	57	560	617	30,000
13	Illinois	Illinois National Guard	75	441	520	5,746	6,266	1,031,488
14	Indiana	Indiana National Guard	32	147	179	2,106	2,285	638,560
15	Iowa	Iowa National Guard	26	197	223	2,664	2,887	309,000
16	Kansas	Kansas National Guard	30	103	133	1,565	1,698	350,000
17	Kentucky	Kentucky State Guard	28	112	140	1,712	1,852	336,000
18	Louisiana	Louisiana State National Guard	16	112	127	1 692	1,819	400 000
19	Maine	National Guard of the State of Maine	14	102	116	1,266	1,382	103 375
20	Maryland	Maryland National Guard	27	130	157	1 944	2,101	180 000
21	Massachusetts	Massachusetts Volunteer Militia	92	349	442	5 403	5,845	533 264
22	Michigan	Michigan National Guard	42	161	203	2,703	2,906	105 000
23	Minnesota	Minnesota National Guard	42	166	207	2,598	2,805	221,000
24	Mississippi	Mississippi National Guard	40	101	141	1,422	1,563	325 000
25	Missouri	National Guard of Missouri	49	205	254	3,262	3,516	650 000
26	Montana	National Guard of Montana	8	34	42	515	557	37 000
27	Nebraska	Nebraska National Guard	29	88	117	953	1,070	130 000
28	Nevada (a)	Nevada National Guard	....	....	....	....	....	19 000
29	New Hampshire	New Hampshire National Guard	21	68	89	1,154	1,243	40 000
30	New Jersey	National Guard of New Jersey	105	255	360	3,955	4,315	559 456
31	New Mexico	National Guard of New Mexico	11	44	55	711	766	68,000
32	New York	National Guard of New York	198	796	994	15 265	16,289	1,436,275
33	North Carolina	North Carolina National Guard	44	177	221	2,174	2 395	290,000
34	North Dakota	North Dakota National Guard	11	59	70	678	748	80 000
35	Ohio	Ohio National Guard	87	430	517	5,776	6 293	1,085 110
36	Oklahoma	Oklahoma National Guard	11	48	59	898	957	140.000
37	Oregon	Oregon National Guard	21	91	112	1,411	1,523	130,000
38	Pennsylvania	National Guard Pennsylvania	104	218	722	9,558	10,280	1,081,845
39	Rhode Island	Rhode Island National Guard	25	84	109	989	1.098	90,000
40	South Carolina	National Guard of South Carolina	31	152	183	1,748	1,931	215 274
41	South Dakota	South Dakota National Guard	16	69	76	690	766	70,000
42	Tennessee	National Guard of Tennessee	25	106	131	1,409	1,540	425,000
43	Texas	Texas National Guard	43	177	220	2,804	3,024	500 000
44	Utah	National Guard of Utah	14	36	50	387	437	30 000
45	Vermont	Vermont National Guard	7	60	67	850	917	46,500
46	Virginia	Virginia Volunteers	27	160	187	2,311	2,498	250,000
47	Washington	National Guard of Washington	9	69	78	929	1.007	200 000
48	West Virginia	West Virginia National Guard	17	90	107	1 280	1,387	175 000
49	Wisconsin	Wisconsin National Guard	23	169	192	2,888	3,080	438,472
50	Wyoming	Wyoming National Guard	7	44	51	665	716	25,000
	Total		1,695	7,438	9,133	112,447	121.580	15,493,125

(a) No organized militia.

Alaska has no militia, though provision is made for such if need arises. Guam and Samoa have each a small provisional force, used more for police purposes than for military. The Philippines have a constabulary force which can be used either for police or war purposes, provided the latter is on the islands. Porto Rico has a regiment of eight companies of infantry which is a part of the army. The enlisted men of this regiment are natives of Porto Rico. The reserve militia in the Southern States is assumed to include negroes capable of bearing arms.

American Society of International Law.

Honorary President—William H. Taft. *President*—Elihu Root. *Vice-Presidents*—Justice William R. Day, P. C. Knox, Andrew Carnegie, Joseph H. Choate, John W. Foster, George Gray, John W. Griggs, William W. Morrow, Richard Olney, Horace Porter, Oscar S. Straus, Shelby M Cullom, Jacob M. Dickinson. *Corresponding Secretary*—Charles Henry Butler. *Treasurer*—Chandler P. Anderson. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

FLAG OFFICERS.

ADMIRAL.

Rank.	Name.	Duty.	Where Stationed.
Admiral	George Dewey	President General Board	Washington, D C.

REAR ADMIRALS.

Rank.	Name.	Duty.	Where Stationed.
Rear-Admiral.	Raym d P Rodgers.	President Naval War College and Commandant Naval Station, Narragansett Bay	Newport, R. I.
"	Seaton Schroeder	Commanding Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Connecticut.
"	Richard Wainwright	Aid for Operations Navy Dept	Washington D C
"	William P. Potter	Aid for Personnel, Navy Dept	Washington, D C
"	Giles B. Harber	Waiting Orders	Baltimore, M D
"	Newton E Mason	Chief Bureau Ordnance	Washington D C.
"	Uriah R Harris	Governor Naval Home	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Edward B Barry	Commanding Pacific Fleet	Flagship West Virginia
"	Kossuth Niles	Member Naval Exam and Ret. Bds	Washington D C.
"	Samuel P. Comly	Navy Yard	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	John Hubbard	Commanding Asiatic Fleet	Flagship New York.
"	Lewis C. Heilner	Supervisor Naval Auxiliaries	New York, N Y
"	Joseph B Murdock	Comdg. 3d Div Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Minnesota.
"	Hugo Osterhaus	Commandant Navy Yard	Mare Island Cal.
"	Charles E Vreeland	Comdg. 2d Div. Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Louisiana
"	Aaron Ward	Aid for Inspections, Navy Dept.	Washington D C
"	Sidney A. Staunton	Comdg. 5th Div Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Tennessee.
"	Chauncey Thomas	Comdg. 2d Div Pacific Fleet	Flagship California.
"	William A. Marshall	Commandant Navy Yard	Norfolk, Va.
"	Lucien Young	Commandant Naval Station	Pensacola. Fla.
"	W. H. H. Southerland	President Board Inspections for Shore Stations, Navy Dept	Washington. D. C.
"	Charles E Fox	Commandant Navy Yard	Charleston. S. C.
"	John C. Fremont	Commandant Navy Yard	Boston, Mass.
"	Albert Mertz	Commandant Naval Station	Cavite, P. I.
"	Vinc'don L Cottman	Commandant Navy Yard	Puget Sound, Wash.
"	Thomas B. Howard	Comdg. 4th Div Atlantic Fleet	Flagship Georgia.

RETIRED LIST.

Rank.	Name.	Residence.
Rear Ad.	James D. Adams	Leave abroad.
"	Cipriano Andrade	New York, N Y.
"	Conway H. Arnold	Washington, D C
"	George W. Baird	Washington, D. C
"	Albert S. Barker	Washington. D. C.
"	Alexander B. Bates	Binghamton, N.Y.
"	Warner B. Bayley	Washington, D.C.
"	Albert G. Berry	Washington, D.C
"	Robert M. Berry	Birmingham, Mich.
"	George A. Bicknell	New Albany, Ind.
"	John V. B Bleecker	Jamestown, R. I.
"	Gottfried Blocklinger	Dubuque, Ia.
"	George M Book	Leave abroad.
"	Royal B. Bradford	Washington D C.
"	George Brown	Indianapolis, Ind.
"	Willard H. Brownson	Washington, D C.
"	William G. Buehler	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Silas Casey	Washington, D. C.
"	French E. Chadwick	Newport, R. I.
"	Colby M. Chester	Leave abroad.
"	Charles E. Clark	Washington, D C.
"	Richardson Clover	Washington, D. C.
"	Geo. P. Colvocoresses	Litchfield, Ct.
"	Francis A. Cook	Northampton, Mass
"	Philip H. Cooper	Morristown, N. J.
"	Albert R. Couden	Michigan City, Ind
"	William S. Cowles	Farmington, Ct.
"	Joseph E. Craig	Washington, D. C.
"	Bartlett J. Cromwell	Washington, D C
"	Charles H. Davis	Washington, D. C.
"	Benjamin F Day	Glasgow, Va.
"	William P. Day	Leave abroad.
"	James H. Dayton	South Bend, Ind
"	Francis H. Delano	Portsmouth, N. H.
"	Albert C. Dillingham	Cumberland Wis.
"	Franklin J. Drake	Leave abroad
"	Andrew Dunlap	Washington, D C
"	Joseph G. Eaton	Assinippi, Mass.
"	Rooley D Evans	Washington, D. C.
"	William H Everett	Newport, R. I.
"	Oscar W Farenholt	San Francisco, Cal.
"	Wells L Field	Leave abroad.
"	William M Folger	Coronado Bch, Cal.
"	John D Ford	Baltimore, Md.
"	Charles T. Forse	Pittsburgh, Pa.
"	James M Forsyth	Shamokin, Pa.
"	Perry Garst	Annapolis, Md.
"	Edward H. Gheen	Washington, D C.
"	William C Gibson	Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rear Ad.	Caspar F Goodrich	Leave abroad.
"	Franklin Hanford	Scottsville, N. Y.
"	D. B. Harmony	Washington, D C.
"	P. F Harrington	Yonkers, N. Y.
"	John M. Hawley	Washington, D. C.
"	Joseph N. Hemphill	Washington, D. C.
"	Francis J. Higginson	Cold Springs, N. Y.
"	John A Howell	Warrenton, Va.
"	Henry L Howison	Yonkers, N. Y.
"	John J. Hunker	Put in Bay, Ohio
"	Charles T Hutchins	Washington, D. C.
"	George E. Ide	New York. N. Y
"	Richard Inch	Washington, D. C.
"	Theodore F. Jewell	Leave abroad.
"	Mortimer L. Johnson	Portsmouth, N. H.
"	Louis Kempff	San Francisco, Cal.
"	William W. Kimball	Washington, D. C.
"	Harry Knox	Annapolis, Md.
"	Ben. P. Lamberton	Washington, D C.
"	Eugene H. C. Leutze	Cmdt. N. Yd., N. Y
"	Leavitt C. Logan	Washington, D. C.
"	Edwin Longnecker	Wernersville, Pa.
"	John Lowe	Brandon, Vt
"	Stephen B. Luce	War Coll, Newport.
"	Nicoll Ludlow	New York, N. Y.
"	Henry W. Lyon	Paris, Me.
"	M. R. S. Mackenzie	Morristown, N. J.
"	Alfred T. Mahan	War Coll Newport.
"	Henry N. Manney	Point Loma, Cal.
"	Henry B. Mansfield	Brooklyn, N Y.
"	Adolph Marix	New York N. Y.
"	Ed. O. Matthews	Cambridge, Mass.
"	Washburn Maynard	Nar'sett Pier, R. I.
"	Alex H. McCormick	Annapolis. Md.
"	John McGowan	Washington, D. C.
"	Thomas C. McLean	Washington, D. C.
"	William W. Mead	Wayne, Pa.
"	John P. Merrell	Marshall, Mich.
"	John F. Merry	Somerville, Mass.
"	Merrill Miller	Berkeley, Cal.
"	John B. Milton	San Francisco, Cal.
"	Edwin K. Moore	Leave abroad.
"	Arthur P. Nazro	Jamaica Pl'n, Mass.
"	Nathan E Niles	Leave abroad.
"	Chas. S. Norton	Westfield, N J.
"	Charles O'Neil	Boston, Mass.
"	Edwin C. Pendleton	Washington, D C.
"	Thomas Perry	Port Deposit, Md.
"	Thomas S Phelps	San Francisco, Cal.

Rank	Name	Residence.
Rear Ad	George W Pigman	Mt. Lake Park, Md.
"	Ebenezer S Prime	Huntington. N. Y.
"	Francis M Ramsay	Washington D. C.
"	Allen V Reed	Washington, D. C.
"	William H Reeder	Leave abroad
"	Corwin P Rees	Naval Sta Hawaii
"	George C Reiter	New York, N Y.
"	George C Remey	Washington D C
"	Henry B Robeson	Walpole. N. H.
"	Frederick Rodgers	Washington D C.
"	John A Rodgers	Havre-de-G'ce. Md
"	Albert Ross	North Chicago, Ill.
"	James H Sands	Washington, D C
"	Winfield S. Schley	Washington, D. C
"	John Schouler	Annapolis. Md.
"	Uriel Sebree	Coronado. Cal.
"	Thos. O. Selfridge	Washington D C
"	Charles D Sigsbee	Washington, D C
"	Frederic Singer	New Orleans, La.
"	John A B Smith	Atlantic City. N. J.
"	Albert S. Snow	Brookline. Mass.
"	Charles S. Sperry	War Coll, Newp't.
"	Arthur B. Speyers	New York, N Y.
"	Oscar F. Stanton	New London, Ct.
"	Thomas H. Stevens.	Leave abroad.

Rank.	Name.	Residence
Rear-Ad.	Yates Stirling	Baltimore. Md
"	Charles H Stockton	Washington. D. C
"	Daniel D V. Stuart	Washington, D C.
"	George W Sumner	Patchogue L I
"	William Swift	Navy Dept. Washington, D C.
"	Wm T Swinburne	Kineo, Me.
"	Fred'k M. Symonds	Galesville Wis.
"	Edward D. Taussig	Leave abroad
"	Silas W. Terry	Washington, D C
"	Chapman C. Todd.	Annapolis, Md
"	Joseph Trilley	San Francisco Cal.
"	John H. Upshur	Leave abroad
"	Samuel W. Very	N'ton Cent. Mass
"	George H Wadleigh.	Dover. N H.
"	Asa Walker	Annapolis Md.
"	Eugene W Watson	Washington, D C
"	John C. Watson	Madison Wis.
"	Aaron W. Weaver	Bella Vista, Va.
"	Harrie Webster	Richmond Va.
"	Clifford H. West	Washington D. C.
"	William H. Whiting.	Berkeley, Cal.
"	George F. F. Wilde	North Easton. Mass
"	Herbert Winslow	Brookline Mass.
"	William C. Wise.	Ft Monroe, Va.

*COMMODORES—RETIRED LIST.

Rank	Name.	Residence.
Commodore.	W. H. Beehler	Baltimore, Md.
"	Frank M. Bostwick	Lavalette, N J.
"	Charles G Bowman	Delphi, Ind.
"	W. Braunersreuther.	Iona Is., N. Y.
"	James H Bull	Leave abroad.
"	John B. Collins	Annapolis, Md.
"	R. G. Davenport	Washington, D.C.
"	Robt G Denig	Philadelphia, Pa.
"	Geo L. Dyer.	Washington, D. C.
"	William C Eaton.	Hamilton, N. Y.
"	Frank H Eldridge	Leave abroad.
"	James H. Gillis, Melbourne Bch, Fla.	
"	William S. Hogg	Washington, D.C.
"	Dennis H. Mahan	Warrenton, Va.
"	A. McCrackin.	San Francisco, Cal.
"	William S Moore	Duxbury, Mass.
"	Henry Morrell	Brooklyn, N.Y.
"	R. T Mulligan.	Leave abroad.
"	Val. S. Nelson	Knoxville, Tenn.
"	Chas. P. Perkins.	Berkeley, Cal.

Rank.	Name.	Residence
Commodore.	Geo. H Peters	Washington, D C.
"	R. L. Phythian.	Annapolis, Md.
"	Theodoric Porter	Annapolis Md
"	Stacy Potts	Valleio. Cal.
"	E. F. Qualtrough.	Washington D C.
"	I. S. K. Reeves.	Washington D C
"	John M. Robinson	Washington D C
"	Karl Rohrer.	Burlington, Vt.
"	Frank E. Sawyer.	Newtonville Mass
"	Jas. H. Sears	Binghamton, N. Y.
"	F. H Sherman	St Joseph. Mo
"	H. N. Stevenson.	San Francisco, Cal
"	William H. Turner.	Cincinnati O
"	E. B Underwood, N. Yd, Mare Is. Cal	
"	T E. D. W. Veeder	Washington D C.
"	A. V. Wadhams.	Wadhams Mills, N. Y
"	Rush R. Wallace.	Washington, D C.
"	Moses L. Wood	Washington, D C.
"	Edw. E. Wright	Wayland, Mass.

*The grade of Commodore on the active list has been abolished.

The following are the dates of future retirements of Rear-Admirals (named in the order of their rank) now on the active list, for age limit, under the law: Raymond P. Rodgers, December 20, 1911; Seaton Schroeder, August 17, 1911; Richard Wainwright, December 17, 1911; William P Potter, May 10 1912; Giles B Harber, September 24, 1911; Newton E. Mason, October 14, 1912; Uriah R. Harris, September 14, 1911; Edward B. Barry, October 20, 1911; Kossuth Niles, June 14 1911; Samuel P. Comly, July 13, 1911; John Hubbard, May 19, 1911; Lewis C. Heilner, January 29 1911; Joseph B Murdock, February 13, 1913; Hugo Osterhaus, June 15, 1913; Charles E Vreeland, March 10, 1914; Aaron Ward, October 10, 1913; Sidney A. Staunton, June 7, 1912; Chauncey Thomas, April 27, 1912; William A Marshall, October 17, 1911; Lucien Young, March 31, 1914; William H. H. Southerland, July 10, 1914; Charles E. Fox, September 20, 1913; John C Fremont, April 19, 1913; Albert Mertz, March 26, 1913; Vincendon L. Cottman, February 13 1914; Thomas B. Howard, August 10, 1916.

The active list of the Navy comprises 2,280 commissioned and 370 warrant officers, not including 1,146 midshipmen at sea and at the Naval Academy. There are 780 commissioned and 110 warrant officers on the retired list. The enlisted strength allowed by law is 47,500 men and apprentice seamen.

MARINE CORPS. The United States Marine Corps consists of a force of 335 officers and 9,100 men. Major-General George F. Elliott is commandant.

CAPTAINS OF THE NAVY—ACTIVE LIST—NOVEMBER 30, 1910.

Captains.	Present Duty.	Commission	Captains.	Present Duty	Commission
Walter C. Cowles	Com. Nav Sta. Guam, M. I.	Mar. 19, 1907	James M Helm	Com. Wabash	Jan 28 1908
Austin M. Knight	Mem. Bd. Nav. Ordnance	July 1, 1907	Albert B. Willits	Insp. duty Bu St. Eng	Jan 28 1908
Charles J. Badger	Com. Kansas	July 1, 1907	Cameron McR. Winslow	Supervisor N. Y. Harbor	Jan 28.1908
Reginald F. Nicholson	Ch Bu. Navigation	July 1, 1907	Nathaniel R. Usher	Com. Michigan	Apr 23.1908
Frank A. Wilner	Com. Nav. Yd. Portsmouth	July 1, 1907	Frank F. Fletcher	Aid for Material	May 15 1908
Charles B T. Moore	Waiting Orders	July 1, 1907	Frank E. Beatty	Com N. Yd Washington	July 1 1908
Alfred Reynolds	Com. Franklin	July 1, 1907	Robert M. Doyle	Insp 3d L H. Dist	July 1 1908
Bradley A. Fiske	Member General Bd	Aug 28.1907	Wythe M. Parks	Mem. Ex & Ret Boards	July 1 1908
John M Bowyer	Supt. Naval Academy	Nov. 8,1907	Frank H. Bailey	Gen. Insp. of Machinery	July 1.1908
George B Ransom	Insp duty Bu. St. Eng.	Nov. 8.1907	William B. Caperton	Mem. Exam. & Ret. Bds.	July 1 1908
Abraham V. Zane	Navy Yard, Portsmouth	Dec. 6,1907	James T. Smith	Com. Hancock	July 1,1908
John R. Edwards	Insp. duty Bu. St. Eng.	Jan. 3,1908	George S. Willits	Insp. duty Bu. St Eng.	July 1,1908

Captains.	Present Duty.	Commission	Captains.	Present Duty.	Commission
Walter P. Worthington	Insp duty Bu. St. Eng..	July 1,1908	James H. Glennon	Com. Virginia	Oct 25,1909
William N. Little	Insp. dutyBu St. Eng..	July 1,1908	William R Rush	Com. Connecticut	Nov.16 1909
Templin M. Potts	Ch. Intelligence Off.	July 11,1908	Harry S Knapp	Com. Tennessee	Nov.20 1909
Burns T. Walling	Com. Nav. Sta., San Juan	July 19.1908	William L. Rodgers	Com. Georgia	Dec 4,1909
Clifford J Boush	Com. North Carolina	July 20.1908	Harry McL. P Huse	Navy Yard, Phila., Pa	Dec. 4,1909
Henry T. Mayo	Com California	Sep. 7,1908	Roy C. Smith	Navy Dept. Wash. D. C.	Dec. 27,1909
Charles C Rogers	Wm chester, Va	Oct. 25,1908	George W. McElroy	Insp. Duty, Bu. St. Eng.	Dec. 27 1909
John T Newton	Com. Nebraska	Oct. 30,1908	Robert S. Griffin	Asst. to Bu St. Eng	Jan 9 1910
Benjamin Tappan	Navy Yard, Mare Island.	Nov.12,1908	Edward Lloyd, Jr	Waiting Orders	Feb. 20,1910
Charles F. Pond	Com. Pennsylvania	Nov.12.1908	Richard M. Hughes	Com. Washington	Mar.11,1910
Walter McLean	Com. Vermont	Dec.15,1908	Frank W. Bartlett	Naval Academy	Mar.17 1910
Washington I.Chambers	Navy Dept., Wash., D.C.	Dec.17,1908	George R. Clark	Com. Iowa	May 4,1910
James C. Gillmore	Com. Maryland	Dec.23,1908	George E. Burd	Navy Yard, New York	July 1 1910
Charles A. Gove	Com. Delaware	Jan. 7,1909	John H. Shipley	Nav. At. Tokio & Peking.	July 1 1910
De Witt Coffman	Com New Jersey	Feb. 1,1909	James H. Oliver	War College, Newport	July 1 1910
Thomas D. Griffin	Waiting Orders	Mar. 2,1909	John E. Craven	Navy Yard, Boston	July 1 1910
Reynold T. Hall	Insp. duty, Bu. St. Eng.	June18,1909	John J. Knapp	Hydrographer	July 1,1910
William F Fullam	Com. Mississippi	June24,1909	John Hood	Com. Rhode Island	July 1,1910
Albert G. Winterhalter	Com. Louisiana	July 1,1909	Edward E. Hayden	Com. Nav. Sta., Key West	July 1,1910
John M Orchard	Com. West Virginia	July 1,1909	Benjamin C. Bryan	Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.	July 1 1910
Augustus F. Rechteler	Com. South Carolina	July 1,1909	Charles H. Harlow	Recruit. Sta., New York.	July 1,1910
Albert Gleaves	Com. North Dakota	July 1,1909	Clarence A. Carr	Insp. Mach'y Nav. Aux.	July 1,1910
James P. Parker	Navy Yard, Norfolk	July 1,1909	William A. Gill	Com. Colorado	July 1 1910
Ben W. Hodges	Com. Wisconsin	July 1,1909	Harold F. Norton	Insp. Eng., Navy Dept.	Sept 16.1910
Herbert O Dunn	Com. Idaho	July 1,1909	Frank M Bennett	Com. South Dakota	Sept.29 1910
Albert W. Grant	Com. N.Yd., Phila. Pa..	July 1,1909	John H. Gibbons	Mem. Gen Bd., Wash. D C.	Oct 20 1910
William S. Benson	Gen'l Insp. Utah	July24,1909	Thomas Snowden	Bd. Insp and Sur. Ships.	Nov. 7,1910
Thomas S. Rodgers	Com. New Hampshire	Sept.15,1909	George R. Salisbury	Com Wilmington	Nov 14 1910
John G. Quinby	Com. Montana	Oct. 23,1909	John L. Purcell	Com. Lancaster	Nov 14,1910

COMMANDERS OF THE NAVY—ACTIVE LIST—NOVEMBER 30, 1910.

Robert F. Lopez	Waiting Orders	July 1,1907	Webster A. Edgar	Asiatic Fleet	Mar 2,1909
Frank W. Kellogg	Com. Indiana	July 1,1907	Joseph W. Oman	Navy Yard, New York	Mar.11 1909
Reuben O Bitler	Com. Helena	July 1,1907	Philip Andrews	Aid Secretary Navy	May27 1908
Charles C. Marsh	Navy Department	July 1,1906	Harold K. Hines	Com. Dubuque	June16,1909
Harry Phelps	Com. Culgoa	July 1,1907	George F. Cooper	Com. Marietta	June18 1909
Albert P. Niblack	Nav. At., Buenos Ayres..	July 1,1907	Josiah S. McKean	Com. Panther	June24.1909
Edward Simpson	Naval Attache, London..	July 1,1907	Charles H. Hayes	Com. Princeton	July 1,1909
Thomas W. Kinkaid	Naval Academy	July 1,1907	Benton C. Decker	Com. Chester	July 1,1909
William S. Sims	Com. Minnesota	July 1,1907	Mark L. Bristol	Chg. Torpedo St., Newport	July 1,1909
Louis M. Van Duzer	Navy Yard, New York	July 1,1907	Newton A. McCully	War College, Newport	July 1,1909
William W. Buchanan	Ins. 3d L. H. Dist	July 1,1907	Levi C. Bertolette	Com. Philadelphia	July 1,1909
William J. Maxwell	Member General Bd	July 1,1907	Edward T. Witherspoon	Com. Prairie	July 1,1909
William S. Smith	Bd. Insp. and Sur. Ships..	July 1,1907	David W. Logan	Com Mayflower	July 1,1909
John F. Luby	Com. Des Moines	July 1,1907	Henry F. Bryan	Ex. Off. Vermont	July 1,1909
Hugh Rodman	Navy Yard, Mare Island	July 1,1907	Andrew T. Long	Naval Attache, Rome	July 1,1909
John A. Hoogewerff	Duty General Board	July 6,1907	Edward H. Durell	Naval Academy	July 1,1909
Edward E. Capehart	Asst. Bu. Ordnance	July 8,1907	Archibald H. Scales	Com. Hartford	July 1,1909
Henry B Wilson	Asst. Bu. Navigation	July 12,1907	Victor Blue	Ch. Staff, Pac. Fleet	July 1,1909
Gustav Kaemmerling	Insp. duty, Bu. St'm. Eng.	July 26,1907	Clarence M. Stone	Com. Buffalo	July 1,1909
Kenneth McAlpine	Insp. duty, Bu. St'm. Eng.	July 1,1909	Thomas Washington	Bureau of Navigation	July 1,1909
Emil Theiss	Bd. Insp., Shore Sta	Aug.28,1907	Archibald H. Davis	Com. Tacoma	July 1,1909
Spencer S. Wood	Secretary General Bd	Oct. 13.1907	Guy H. Burrage	Sick Leave	July 1,1909
Guy W. Brown	Com. Pensacola	Nov. 8.1907	Frank Marble	War College, Newport	July 24.1909
William B Fletcher	Com. Birmingham	Nov. 18,1907	Ashley H. Robertson	Navy Yard, Puget Sound	Aug. 1,1909
Marbury Johnston	Navy Yard, Portsmouth	Dec. 6,1907	Carlo B. Brittain	Com. Massachusetts	Sept. 3,1909
Edwin A. Anderson	Com. Yorktown	Dec. 6,1907	Casey B. Morgan	Ins. 11th L. H. Dist	Sept.15 1909
Joseph L. Jayne	Com. New York	Jan. 3,1908	William M. Crose	Com. Nav Sta. Tutuila	Oct. 15.1909
Albert L. Key	Com. Texas	Jan. 28,1908	John F. Hubbard	Recruit. Sta., Boston	Oct. 23,1909
William L. Howard	Navy Yard, Phila., Pa	Jan. 28,1908	Marcus L. Miller	Com. Glacier	Oct 25,1909
Robert B. Higgins	Insp. duty. Bu. St'm. Eng.	Jan. 30,1908	Lloyd H. Chandler	Bureau of Navigation	Nov.16 1909
John C. Leonard	Ex. South Carolina	Apr. 23,1908	George N. Hayward	Asst. Insp. 3d L. H. Dist.	Dec 4,1909
John M Ellicott	Insp. 13th L. H. Dist	Apr. 24,1908	Sam. S. Robison	Bureau of Steam Engin'g	Dec. 27,1909
Charles W. Dyson	Bureau of Steam Eng	May 15,1908	Chas. F. Hughes	Bd. Insp. & Sur. for Ships	Jan. 9,1910
Frederick L. Chapin	Nav. At. Paris & S. Ptsb'rg	July 1,1908	Albert L. Norton	Bureau of Ordnance	Feb. 20,1910
Alexander S. Halstead	Com. Vicksburg	July 1,1908	Edward L. Beach	Navy Yard, Boston	Mar 11 1910
Harry A. Field	Insp. 6th L. H. Dist	July 1,1908	H. O. Stickney	Ins. 4th L. H. Dist	Mar.17,1910
Chester M. Knepper	Nav. Sta. Olongapo, P. I.	July 1,1908	Henry A. Wiley	Bureau of Navigation	May 4,1910
Clarence S. Williams	Com. Albany	July 1,1908	F. B. Bassett, Jr	Insp duty, Bu. St'm. Eng.	July 1,1910
Frank K. Hill	War College, Newport	July 1,1908	Herbert G. Gates	Ex. Off. Minnesota	July 1,1910
Roger Wells	Com. New Orleans	July 1,1908	Richard H. Jackson	Provg. Gd., Indian Head	July 1,1910
John D. McDonald	Insp. 1st L. H. Dist	July 1,1908	Arthur B. Hoff	Com. Celtic	July 1,1910
Hilary P. Jones	Navy Yard, Washington	July 1,1908	Nathan C. Twining	Navy Yard, Boston	July 1,1910
William R. Shoemaker	Ch. of Staff. At. Fleet	July 1,1908	B. F. Hutchison	Naval Academy	July 1,1910
Charles M Fahs	Asiatic Fleet	July 1,1908	Thomas P. Magruder	Insp. duty, Bu. St'm. Eng.	July 1,1910
Charles P. Plunkett	Com. Missouri	July 1,1908	S. E. W. Kittelle	Navy Yard, Boston	July 1,1910
Volney O. Chase	Com. Montgomery	July 4,1908	William V. Pratt	Ex. Off. Californias	July 1,1910
Patrick W. Bourigan	Com. Tra. Sta., Newport	July 11,1908	Louis M. Nulton	Naval Academy	July 1,1910
William G. Miller	Asiatic Fleet	July 20,1908	George R. Marvell	Naval Academy	July 1,1910
George W. Kline	Insp. duty. Bu. Ordnance	Aug. 1,1908	John B. Patton	Navy Yard, Norfolk	July 1,1910
Joseph Strauss	Navy Department	Sept. 3,1908	Wm. D. MacDougall	Duty General Board	July 1,1910
Robert L. Russell	Judge Advocate-General	Sept. 7,1908	George B. Bradshaw	Waiting Orders	July 1,1910
Harrison A. Bispham	Asiatic Fleet	Oct. 25,1908	Cleland N. Offley	Naval Academy	July 1,1910
Armistead Rust	Ex. Off Louisana	Oct. 30,1908	L. R. de Steiguer	Ins 5th L. H. Dist	July 1,1910
George R. Evans	Com. Salem	Nov. 12,1908	William W. Phelps	Waiting Orders	Sept.16,1910
Edward W. Eberle	Com. Wheeling	Dec. 15,1908	Louis A Kaiser	Bureau of Steam Eng	Sept.22,1910
Charles M. McCormick	Insp. 11th L. H. Dist	Dec. 17,1908	William C. Cole	Naval Academy	Oct 20,1910
William W. Gilmer	Com. Paducah	Jan. 7,1909	Charles A. Brand	Com. Nav. Sta., Culebra.	Nov. 7,1910
Robert E. Coontz	Naval Academy	Feb. 1,1909	Philip Williams	Ex. Off. Idaho	Nov. 14,1910
Wm. H. G. Bullard	Naval Academy	Feb. 25,1909			

Abbreviations Bu.—Bureau, Ch.—Chief, Com.—Commanding, Eng.—Engineer or Engineering; Ex.—Executive, Insp.—Inspector or Inspection, Nav.—Naval, Off.—Officer, Sta.—Station; St.—Steam.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.(1)	Batteries.	
							Main.	Secondary.
ARMORED VESSELS. SEAGOING BATTLE-SHIPS.								
Alabama	B S	1896	11,552	17	11,207	$4,665,820	4 12-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	16 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. s.
Arkansas*	B S	1909	26,000	20	28,000	.....	12 12-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Connecticut	B S	1903	16,000	19	16,500	7,911,175	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 4 1-pdr. auto., 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal m.
Delaware	B S	1907	20,000	21	25,000	5,702,757	10 12-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F.	2 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Florida*	B S	1909	21,825	21	28,000	†6,000,000	10 12-in. B L R, 16 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Georgia	B S	1901	14,948	19	19,000	6,543,531	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 8 3-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. field, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. s., 2 30-cal. m.
Idaho	B S	1904	13,000	17	10,000	5,558,731	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 8 7-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F G, 6 3-pdr. S A., 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. field, 6 30-cal. s.
Illinois	B S	1897	11,552	17	12,753	4,621,408	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	10 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. s.
Indiana	B S	1891	10,288	15	9,697	5,983,371	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. s.
Iowa	B S	1893	11,346	17	11,933	5,871,206	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 10 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. s.
Kansas	B S	1904	16,000	18	19,545	7,565,520	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. semi-auto., 2 1-pdr. auto., 2 3-in. field, 2 30-c... s.
Kearsarge	B S	1896	11,520	17	11,788	5,043,591	4 13-in. B L R, 4 8-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. s, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. s.
Kentucky	B S	1896	11,250	17	12,179	4,998,119	4 13-in. B L R, 4 8-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. s.
Louisiana	B S	1903	16,000	19	20,748	7,425,613	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. s, 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. m.
Maine	B S	1899	12,500	18	15,603	5,381,903	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	6 3 in. R F, 8 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. s. 2 cal. m.
Massachusetts	B S	1891	10,288	16	10,240	6,047,117	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. s.
Michigan	B S	1906	16,000	18	16,500	†3,585,000	8 12-in. B L R.	22 3-in. S. A, 2 3-pdr. S A, 8 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. s., 2 30 cal. m.
Minnesota	B S	1903	16,000	19	20,235	7,442,103	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. s., 2 3-in. field, 2 30-cal. m.
Mississippi	B S	1904	13,000	17	10,000	5,629,183	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 8 7-in. B L R.	12 3-in. R F, 6 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. field, 6 30-cal. s.
Missouri	B S	1900	12,500	18	15,845	5,258,260	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr., 2 3-in. F.
Nebraska	B S	1902	14,948	19	21,283	6,773,259	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. BLR, 12 6-in. RF gns.	12 3-in. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. s.
New Hampshire	B S	1905	16,000	18	16,500	6,354,139	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. s., 2 30-cal. s.
New Jersey	B S	1902	14,948	19	23,089	6,536,726	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. s., 2 30-cal. m.
North Dakota	B S	1907	20,000	21	25,000	5,971,122	10 12-in. B L R, 14 5-in. R F.	2 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F., 2 30-cal. m.
Ohio	B S	1899	12,500	18	16,220	5,265,504	4 12-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in. R F, 2 1-pdr., 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. s.
Oregon	B S	1891	10,288	17	11,037	6,575,032	4 13-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R.	20 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. s.
Rhode Island	B S	1902	14,948	19	20,310	6,536,588	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. s.
South Carolina	B S	1905	16,000	18	16,500	5,097,355	8 12-in. B L R	22 3-in. S A, 2 3-pdr. S A, 8 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. s., 2 30-cal. m.
Texas	B S	1889	6,315	17	8,507	4,202,121	2 12-in. B L R, 6 6-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 4 37-mm. H R C, 2 Colts.
Utah*	B S	1909	21,825	21	28,000	†3,946,000	10 12-in. B L R, 16 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
Vermont	B S	1904	16,000	18	17,982	7,563,963	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 7-in. B L R.	20 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. s., 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. s., 2 30-cal. m.
Virginia	B S	1902	14,948	19	22,841	6,703,651	4 12-in. B L R, 8 8-in. B L R, 12 6-in. R F guns.	12 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. R F, 2 3-in F, 6 30-cal. s., 2 30-cal. m.
Wisconsin	B S	1897	11,552	17	12,452	4,723,894	4 13-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F guns.	4 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. R F, 6 1-pdr. 2 3-in. F, 4 30 cal. s.

(1) Figures showing complete cost are given as far as possible. In other cases contract price of hull and machinery [illegible]

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Wyoming(1)	BS	1909	26,000	20	28,000	.....	12 12-in. B L R, 21 5-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m.
ARMORED CRUISERS.								
Brooklyn	AC	1893	9,215	22	18,425	$4,423,790	8 8-in. B L R, 12 5-in. R F.	12 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. field, 4 30-cal. s., 1 30-cal. m.
California	AC	1902	13,680	22	29,000	5,341,754	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. s., 2 30-cal. m.
Colorado	AC	1901	13,680	22	26,837	5,692,142	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. s.
Maryland	AC	1901	13,680	22	28,059	5,682,894	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. s.
Montana	AC	1905	14,500	22	23,000	5,707,579	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F.	22 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m., 2 30-cal. s.
New York	AC	1890	8,150	21	17,075	4,346,642	4 8-in. B L R, 10 5-in. R F.	8 3-in. R F, 4 3-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. s.
North Carolina	AC	1905	14,500	22	23,000	5,062,592	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F.	22 3-in. R F, 4 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. m., 2 30-cal. s.
Pennsylvania	AC	1901	13,680	22	28,600	5,707,579	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R. F.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 2 m., 6 30-cal. s.
South Dakota	AC	1902	13,680	22	28,543	4,735,150	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. s., 2 30-cal. m.
Tennessee	AC	1903	14,500	22	26,963	6,144,802	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F.	22 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 6 automatic.
Washington	AC	1903	14,500	22	27,152	6,146,302	4 10-in. B L R, 16 6-in. R F.	22 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. s., 2 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. s., 2 30-cal. m.
West Virginia	AC	1901	13,680	22	26,135	5,729,057	4 8-in. B L R, 14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 3-in. F, 6 30-cal. s.
DBL. TURRET MONITORS.								
Amphitrite	CD	1874	3,990	10.5	1,600	2,195,980	4 10-in. B L R, 2 4-in. R F.	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 5 1-pdr. R F, 1 3-in. F, 1 30-cal. s, 2 37 mm. R C.
Miantonomoh	CD	1874	3,990	10.5	1,426	2,540,136	4 10-in. B L R.	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. s., 1 30-cal. s.
Monadnock	CD	1875	3,990	12	3,000	2,756,760	4 10-in. B L R, 2 4-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. R F, 4 1 pdr. R F.
Monterey	CD	1889	4,084	13.6	5,104	2,761,371	2 12-in. B L R, 2 10-in. B L R.	6 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. s.
Puritan	CD	1875	6,060	12.4	3,700	3,395,465	4 12-in. B L R, 6 4-in. R F.	6 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. m.
Terror	CD	1874	3,990	10.5	1,600	2,217,102	4 10-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F.	2 6-pdr. R F, 2 3-pdr. R F, 2 37-mm. R C, 2 1-pdr. R F.
SIN. TURRET MONITORS								
Cheyenne (1)	CD	1899	3,225	11.80	2,359	1,590,330	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. s., 4 1-pdr, R F, 2 30-cal. s.
Ozark (2)	CD	1899	3,225	12.03	1,739	1,623,879	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. s., 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. s.
Tallahassee (3)	CD	1899	3,225	12.40	2,336	1,518,179	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F.	3 6-pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. s., 4 1-pdr., R F, 2 30-cal. s.
Tonopah (4)	CD	1899	3,225	13.04	1,970	1,619,052	2 12-in. B L R, 4 4-in. R F.	3 6- pdr. S A, 4 1-pdr. s., 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 20-cal. s.
UNARMORED STEEL VESSELS.								
Albany	PC	....	3,430	20.5	7,400	[illegible]	10 5-in. R F.	10 3-pdr. SA, 2 1-pdr. RF, 1 3-in. F, 2 30-cal. s.
Atlanta	PC	1883	3,000	15.60	3,500	568,971	2 8-in. B L R, 6 6-in. R F.	6 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. s., 1 3-in. F.
Baltimore	PC	1887	4,413	20.09	8,778	1,976,729	12 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-pdr. R F, 6 3-in. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 1 3-in. F, 430-cal. s.
Boston	PC	1883	3,035	15.60	4,300	568,925	2 8-in. B L R, 6 6-in. R F.	6 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. s, 1 3-in. F 2 30-cal. s.
Charleston	PC	1902	9,700	22	27,200	3,826,411	14 6-in. R F.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 8 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. m. 4 30-cal. s., 2 3-in. field.
Chattanooga	PC	1900	3,200	16.5	5,303	1,686,594	10 5-in. R F.	8 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. s, 1 3-in. field.
Chicago	PC	1883	4,500	18	9,000	889,000	4 8-in. R L R, 14 5-in. R F.	9 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30 cal. s, 1 3-in. F.
Cincinnati	PC	1890	3,183	19	8,290	2,371,904	11 5-in. R F.	8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. s, 1 3-in. F.
Cleveland	PC	1900	3,200	16.5	4,640	1,374,809	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. s., 1 3-in. field.
Columbia	PC	1890	7,375	22.8	18,269	3,909,011	1 8-in. B L R, 2 6-in. R F, 8 4-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. s., 1 3-in. F 2 30-cal. s.
Denver	PC	1900	3,191	16.75	6,135	1,415,060	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. s., 1 3-in. F.
Des Moines	PC	1900	3,200	16.5	5,340	1,426,101	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. s., 1 3-in. F.
Detroit	C	1890	2,072	19	5,207	1,233,039	10 5-in. R F guns.	6 6 pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. s., 1 3-in. F.

(1) Formerly named Wyoming. (2) Formerly named Arkansas. (3) Formerly named Florida. (4) Formerly named Nevada.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse-Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Galveston	P C	1901	3,200	15.5	5,073	$1,736,774	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a., 1 3-in. F.
Marblehead	C	1890	2,072	18.4	4,937	1,291,162	10 5-in. R F guns.	6 6-pdr. R F, 2 1 pdr. R F, 2 30-cal.a., 1 3-in. F.
Milwaukee	P C	1902	9,700	22	24,000	3,935,225	14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 8 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. m., 4 30-cal. a., 2 3-in. F.
Minneapolis	P C	1891	7,350	23.073	20,544	3,849,996	1 8-in. B L R, 2 6-in. R F, 8 4-in. R F guns.	12 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a. 1 3-in. F.
Montgomery	C	1890	2,072	19.05	5,580	1,267,109	.....	4 6-pdr. R F.
Newark	P C	1888	4,083	19	8,727	1,830,117	12 6-in. R F guns.	6 3-in R F, 6 3-pdr. S. A, 4 1-pdr. R F, 1 3-in. F, 4 30-cal. a.
New Orleans	P C	....	3,430	20	7,500	‖	10 5-in. R F.	10 3-pdr. S A, 2 1 pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a., 1 3-in. F.
Olympia	P C	1891	5,865	21.686	17,080	2,979,283	10 5-in R F guns, 4 8-in. B L R.	14 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 1 30-cal. a., 1 30-cal. m.
Philadelphia	P C	1888	4,410	19.678	8,653	1,958,660	.....	Housed over.
Raleigh	P C	1889	3,183	19	8,500	2,199,729	11 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. R F, 2 1 pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a. 1 3-in. F.
Reina Mercedes	C	....	2,835	17	....	**	.....	Housed over.
San Francisco	P C	1888	4,083	19.525	9,761	2,135,303	8 5-in. R F.	Housed over.
St. Louis	P C	1902	9,700	22	27,264	3,858,177	14 6-in. R F guns.	18 3-in. R F, 12 3-pdr. S A, 8 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. m., 4 30-cal. a., 2 3-in. F.
Tacoma	P C	1900	3,200	16.58	5,287	1,398,781	10 5-in. R F guns.	8 6-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a., 1 3-in. F.
UNARMORED STEEL VESSELS, SCOUT CRUISERS.								
Birmingham	S C	1905	3,750	24	16,000	1,778,221	2 5-in. R F, 6 3-in. R F.	2 torpedo tubes.
Chester	S C	1905	3,750	24	16,000	1,950,480	2 5-in. R F, 6 3-in. R F.	2 torpedo tubes.
Salem	S C	....	3,750	24	16,000	1,541,571	2 5-in. R F, 6 3-in. R F.	2 torpedo tubes.
GUNBOATS.								
Bennington	G B	1888	1,710	17.5	3,380	769,317	6 6-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. m., 1-pdr. R F.
Castine	G B	1891	1,177	16	2,180	671,464	.....	2 6-pdr. R F.
Concord	G B	1888	1,710	16.8	3,359	705,283	6 6-in. R F.	4 3-pdr. S A, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30 cal. a.
Don Juan de Austria**	G B	....	1,130	12	1,500	180,000	6 3-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1 pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Helena	G B	1894	1,397	13	1,988	539,042	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Isla de Cuba**	G B	....	1,030	13	2,700	215,000	6 3-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a.
Isla de Luzon**	G B	....	1,0 0	11	2,700	215,000	4 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 4 30-cal. a.
Machias	G B	1891	1,177	15.46	2,046	657,761	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr.R F, 2 1-pdr.R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Nashville	G B	1894	1,371	16.	2,536	586,368	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr.R F, 2 1-pdr.R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Petrel	G B	1887	890	11.79	1,095	464,035	4 6-in. R F.	2 3-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Wilmington	G B	1894	1,397	15.08	1,894	531,192	8 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr.R F, 4 1-pdr.R F, 4 6-mm. a.
Yorktown	G B	1887	1,740	16	3,392	768,030	6 6-in. R F guns.	4 3-pdr. R F, 4 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Annapolis	C G B	1896	1,010	13	1,227	375,417	6 4-in. R F.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Dubuque	C G B	1903	1,085	12	1,193	442,403	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Marietta	C G B	1896	1,990	13	1,054	351,424	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 30-cal. a.
Newport	C G B	1896	1,010	12	1,008	403,956	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 30-cal. a.
Paducah	C G B	1903	1,085	12	1,206	506,932	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Princeton	C G B	1896	1,010	10.64	835	400,645	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1 pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Vicksburg	C G B	1896	1,010	13	1,113	388,750	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 6-mm. a.
Wheeling	C G B	1896	990	12	1,081	348,515	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 1 30-cal. a.
SPECIAL CLASS.								
Dolphin	D B	1883	1,486	16	2,253	†321,602	2 4-in. R F guns.	3 6-pdr. R F, 4 3-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a. 1 3-pdr. R F.
Vesuvius	D G B	1904	929	21	3,795	†349,728	.....	.....
Cumberland	T S	1904	1,800	..	....	551,868	6 4 in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Intrepid	T S	1904	1,800	..	....	550,891	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. R F, 2 30-cal. a.
Boxer	T B	1904	345	..	....	116,630	.....	.....
Seven	T S	1895	1,175	..	....	464,415	6 4-in. R F guns.	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 1-pdr. a. 2 6-mm. a.
AUXILIARY CRUISERS.								
Buffalo	S C	1892	6,000	14.5	3,500	575,000	2 5-in., 4 4-in. R F guns.	2 6-mm. a., 6 6-pdr.
Dixie	S C	1893	6,114	14	3,800	575,000	10 3-in.	2 6 pdr., R F.

* Under construction. † Contract price of hull and machinery. ‡ To be built at navy yard. § Contracted for but not yet building ‖ Purchased during Spanish War. ** Captured from Spain.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Secondary.
Panther	I C	1889	3,380	13	....	$375,000	.....	2 6-pdr.
Prairie	I C	1890	6,620	14.5	3,800	575,000	10 3-in. R F.	2 3-pdr., S A.
Yankee	I C	1892	6,225	12.5	3,800	575,000	10 3-in. R F.	2 3-pdr., S A.
TORPEDO BOATS.								
Bagley	T B	1900	175	29	4,200	161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Bailey	T B	1898	280	30	5,600	210,000	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Barney	T B	1900	175	29	4,200	161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Biddle	T B	1900	175	28	4,200	161,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Blakeley	T B	1899	196	26	3,000	159,400	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Cushing	T B	1888	105	22.5	1,720	82,750	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Dahlgren	T B	1897	146	30	4,200	194,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Davis	T B	1897	154	23	1,750	81,546	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
De Long	T B	1899	196	26	3,000	159,400	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Du Pont	T B	1896	165	28	....	144,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Ericsson	T B	1892	120	24	1,800	113,500	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Farragut	T B	1897	279	30	5,878	227,500	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Foote	T B	1896	142	24	2,000	97,500	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Fox	T B	1897	154	23	1,750	81,546	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Goldsborough	T B	1898	255	30	6,000	214,500	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Gwin	T B	1897	45	20	850	39,000	.....	1 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
MacKenzie	T B	1897	65	20	850	48,500	.....	1 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Manly†	T B	....	....	19	850	24,250	.....	2 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
McKee	T B	1897	65	..	850	45,000	.....	2 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Morris	T B	1897	104	24	1,750	85,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Porter	T B	1896	165	28	....	144,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Rodgers	T B	1896	143	24	2,295	97,500	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Rowan	T B	1896	210	27	3,200	160,000	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Shubrick	T B	1899	200	26	3,375	129,750	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Somers	T B	....	150	17	1,900	72,937	.....	4 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Stiletto	T B	1888	318	18	359	25,000	.....	2 H -well.
Stockton	T B	1899	200	26	3,375	129,750	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Stringham	T B	1898	340	30	7,200	236,000	.....	4 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
T. A. M. Craven	T B	1897	146	30	4,200	194,000	.....	4 1 pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Talbot	T B	1897	46	21	850	39,000	.....	1 1-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Thornton	T B	1899	200	25	3,000	129,750	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Tingey	T B	1899	165	25	3,000	168,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Wilkes	T B	1899	165	26	3,495	146,000	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
Winslow	T B	1896	142	24	2,000	97,500	.....	3 1-pdr. R F, 3 18-in. W T.
SUBMARINE.								
Adder	S T B	1900	120	8	160	170,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Barracuda*	S T B	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Bonita	S T B	1906	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Carp*	S T B	1908	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Cuttlefish	S T B	1904	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Grampus	S T B	1900	120	8	160	170,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Grayling	S T B	1906	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Holland	S T B	....	74	8	45	150,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Moccasin	S T B	1900	120	8	160	170,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Narwhal	S T B	1906	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Octopus	S T B	1904	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Pickerel*	S T B	1908	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Pike	S T B	1900	120	8	160	170,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Plunger	S T B	1901	168	8	160	170,000	.....	2 W T.
Porpoise	S T B	1900	120	8	160	170,000	.....	1 torpedo tube, 3 W T.
Salmon	S T B	1906	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Seal*	S T B	1906	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Shark*	S T B	1906	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Skate*	S T B	1908	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Skipjack*	S T B	1908	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Snapper	S B	1906	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Stingray	S T B	1906	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Tarpon*	S T B	1906	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Tarantula	S T B	1904	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Thrasher*	S T B	1908	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Tuna*	S T B	1908	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
Viper	S T B	1904	....	....	....	....	.....	.....
TOR.-BOAT DESTROYERS.								
Bainbridge	T D	1899	420	28 45	8,000	283,000	.....	2 3-in. & 5 6-pd.S A,2 18-in.W T
Barrows*	T D	1909	742	....	12,000	....	.....	3 18-in.W T,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.s.
Barry	T D	1899	420	29	8,000	283,000	.....	2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Chauncey	T D	1899	420	29	8,000	283,000	.....	2 3-in. R F, 5 6-pdr. R F, 2 18-in. W T.
Dale	T B D	1899	420	28	8,000	260,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Decatur	T B D	1899	420	28.10	8,000	260,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Drayton	T B D	1909	742	29.50	12,000	....	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.s.
Flusser	T B D	1908	700	30.41	11,842	....	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.s.
Hopkins	T B D	1899	408	29.02	7,200	291,000	.....	2 18-in. W T. 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Hull	T B D	1899	408	28.04	7,200	291,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Lamson	T B D	1908	700	28	10,000	....	.....	3 18-in.WT,5 3-in.SA,2 30-cal.s.

* Under construction or contracted for. † Purchased during war with Spain.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—Continued.

Name.	Class.	Keel Laid.	Displacement, Tons.	Speed, Knots.	Horse Power.	Cost.	Batteries. Main.	Batteries. Secondary.
Lawrence	T B D	1899	420	28.41	6,375	281,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Macdonough	T B D	1899	420	28.03	6,125	281,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 7 6-pdr. S-A.
Mayrant*	T B D	1908	742	....	12,000	....	.....	3 18-in. WT, 5 3-in. S A, 2 30 cal.a.
McCall*	T B D	1909	742	....	12,000	....	.....	3 18-in. WT, 5 3-in. SA, 2 30-cal.a.
Paulding	T B D	1909	742	29.50	12,000	....	.....	3 18-in. WT, 5 3-in. SA, 2 30-cal.a.
Paul Jones	T B D	1899	480	28.91	7,980	285,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Perkins*	T B D	1909	742	....	12,000	....	.....	3 18-in. WT, 5 3-in. SA, 2 30-cal.a.
Perry	T B D	1899	480	28.32	9,100	285,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Preble	T B D	1899	480	28.03	7,500	285,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Preston	T B D	1908	700	28.	10,000	....	.....	3 18-in. WT, 5 3-in. SA, 2 30-cal.a.
Reid	T B D	1908	700	31.82	12,734	....	.....	3 18-in. WT 5 3-in. SA, 2 30-cal.a.
Roe	T B D	1909	742	29.50	12,000	....	.....	3 18-in. WT, 5 3-in. SA, 2 30 cal.a.
Smith	T B D	1908	700	28.35	10,362	....	.....	3 18-in. WT, 5 3-in. SA, 2 30-cal.a.
Sterrett*	T B D	1909	742	....	12,000	....	.....	3 18-in. WT, 5 3-in. SA, 2 30-cal.a.
Stewart	T B D	1900	420	29.69	8,000	282,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 5 6-pdr. R F.
Terry	T B D	1909	742	29.50	12,000	....	.....	3 18-in. WT, 5 3-in. SA, 2 30-cal.a.
Truxton	T B D	1899	433	29.58	8,300	286,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 6 6-pdr. R F.
Warrington*	T B D	1909	742	....	12,000	....	.....	3 18-in. WT, 5 3-in. SA, 2 30-cal.a.
Whipple	T B D	1899	433	28.24	8,300	286,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 6 6-pdr. R F.
Worden	T B D	1899	433	29.86	8,300	286,000	.....	2 18-in. W T, 2 3-in. R F, and 6 6-pdr. R F.
Monaghan*	T B D	1909	742	....	12,000	629,000	.....	3 18in. WT, 5 3-in. SA, 230-cal.a.
Trippe*	T B D	1909	742	....	12,000	654,500	.....	3 18in. WT, 5 3-in. SA, 2 30-cal.a.
Walke*	T B D	1909	742	....	12,000	648,000	.....	3 18in. WT, 5 3-in. SA, 2 30-cal.a.
Ammen*	T B D	1909	742	....	12,000	648,000	.....	3 18in. WT, 5 3-in. SA, 2 30-cal.a.
Patterson*	T B D	1909	742	....	12,000	637,000	.....	3 18in. WT, 5 3-in. SA, 2 30-cal.a.

* Under construction or contracted for.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER 1, 1910.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

FIRST DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-chief.

Connecticut, 1st C. B. S. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Schroeder), Capt. William R. Rush.
Delaware, 1st C. B. S. Capt. Chas. A. Gove.
Michigan, 1st C. B. S. Capt. Nat. R. Usher.
North Dakota, 1st C. B. S. Capt. Albert Gleaves.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

Louisiana, 1st C. B. S. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Vreeland), Capt. A. G. Winterhalter.
Kansas, 1st C. B. S. Capt. Chas. J. Badger.
New Hampshire, 1st C. B. S. Capt. Thos. S. Rodgers.
South Carolina, 1st C. B. S. Capt. A. F. Fechteler.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

Minnesota, 1st C. B. S. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Murdock) Comdr. Wm. S. Sims.
Idaho, 1st C. B. S. Capt. H. O. Dunn.
Mississippi, 1st C. B. S. Capt. Wm. F. Fullam.
Vermont, 1st C. B. S. Capt. Walter McLean.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Georgia, 1st C. B. S. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Howard) Capt. Wm. L. Rodgers.
Nebraska, 1st C. B. S. Capt. John T. Newton.
Virginia, 1st C. B. S. Capt. Jas. H. Glennon.
Rhode Island, 1st C. B. S., Capt. John Hood.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

Tennessee, A. C. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Staunton), Capt. Harry S. Knapp.
Montana, A. C. ... Capt. John G. Quinby.
North Carolina, A. C. Capt. Clifford J. Boush.

AUXILIARIES TO THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

Brutus (collier)
Hannibal (collier)
Hector (collier)
Leonidas (collier)
Mars (collier)
Vestal (collier)
Vulcan (collier)
Celtic (supply ship)
Culgoa (supply ship)
Lebanon (range ship)
Panther (repair ship)
Solace (hosp. ship)
Patapsco (tender)
Patuxent (tender)
Yankton (tender)

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear-Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

West Virginia, A. C. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Barry), Capt. John M. Orchard.
South Dakota, A. C., Capt. Frank M. Bennett.
Maryland, A.C. Capt. James C. Gillmore.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear-Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander.

California, A. C. (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Thomas), Capt. Henry T. Mayo.
Colorado, A. C., Capt. Wm. A. Gill.
Pennsylvania, A. C., Capt. Chas. F. Pond.
Washington, A. C., Capt. Richard M. Hughes.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

Glacier, (supply ship)
Justin (collier)
Prometheus (collier)
Saturn (collier)

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear-Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

FIRST DIVISION.

New York, A. C., (Flagship of Rear-Admiral Hubbard), Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne.	Albany, P. C. Comdr. C. S. Williams.	New Orleans, P. C. Comdr. Roger Welles.

SECOND DIVISION.

Callao, G.....Ensign Joe R. Morrison.	Samar, G.....Lieut. N. H. Goss.	Wilmington, G.,
Helena, G.....Comdr. R. O. Bitler.	Villalobos, G.....Lieut. Roy C. Smith.	Comdr. G. R. Salisbury.

THIRD DIVISION.

Mindoro, G.....Lieut. Geo. M. Baum. Paragua, G..Lieut.-Comdr. M. H. Signor. Rainbow, C..... Ensign A. C. Stott, Jr.

VESSELS OF TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Chauncey Bainbridge Barry Dale Decatur

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

Nanshan (collier) | Pompey (collier) | Relief (hospital ship)

For complete list and stations of United States Naval Vessels see "Monthly Navy and Marine Corps List and Directory," which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy.

Abbreviations: 1st C. B. S.—First-class battleship. A. C.—Armored cruiser. P. C.—Protected cruiser. C. C.—Converted cruiser C.—Cruiser. C. G.—Converted gunboat. Dest.—Destroyer. G.—Gunboat. M.—Monitor. Mer. Com.—Merchant complement. T. B.—Torpedo boat. Sta. ship—Station ship. R. S.—Receiving ship.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ENLISTMENT.

The term of enlistment in the Navy is four years, except for boys under eighteen, who enlist for minority, with the consent of parents or guardian. Minors over eighteen are enlisted without the consent of parents or guardian, but they must furnish a birth certificate or verified written statement of parent or guardian as to their age. Only American citizens of good character who may reasonably be expected to remain in the service are enlisted, and every applicant must pass the required physical examination, be able to read and write English and take the oath of allegiance. No boy under seventeen can be enlisted except by special permission from the Department.

Information regarding rates, with pay, opportunities for advancement, allowances, etc., can be obtained by addressing: BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Permanent Navy Recruiting Stations are located at: Boston, Mass., 66 Hanover St.; Providence, R. I., 23 Weybosset St.; Hartford, Ct., P. O. Building; New York, N. Y., 80 South St., 24 E. 23d St., and 126 West St.; Newark, N. J., 294 Market St.; Philadelphia, Pa., 1413 Filbert St.; Baltimore, Md., St. Paul and Balto. Sts.; Pittsburgh, Pa., Penn Ave. and 7th St.; Buffalo, N. Y., P. O. Bldg.; Syracuse, N. Y., Bastable Block; Rochester, N. Y., P. O. Bldg.; Erie, Pa., U. S. S. WOLVERINE, foot of State St.; Cincinnati, O., P. O. Bldg.; Columbus, Central Nat'l Bk. Bldg.; Dayton, O., P. O. Bldg.; Louisville, Ky., P. O. Bldg.; Indianapolis, Ind., P. O. Bldg.; South Bend, Ind., P. O. Bldg.; Fort Wayne, Ind., P. O. Bldg.; Terre Haute, Ind., P. O. Bldg.; Evansville, Ind., Room 20, P. O. Bldg.; Cleveland, O., 227 Euclid Ave.; Detroit, Mich., Bamlet Bldg.; Saginaw, Mich., P. O. Bldg.; Kalamazoo, Mich., P. O. Bldg.; Grand Rapids, Powers Theatre Bldg.; Toledo, O., St. Clair and Adams Sts.; Chicago, Ill., 100 Lake St.; Milwaukee, Wis., P. O. Bldg.; Minneapolis, Minn., P. O. Bldg.; St. Paul, Minn., P. O. Bldg.; Duluth, Minn., P. O. Bldg.; Cedar Rapids, Ia., P. O. Bldg.; Dubuque, Ia., 6th and Main Sts.; Mason City, Ia., Opera House, Ottumwa, Ia., Main and Market Sts.; St. Louis, Mo., 12th and Olive Sts.; Chattanooga, Tenn., 916½ Market St.; Knoxville, Tenn., 317 Wall St.; Atlanta, Ga., 10 N. Forsyth St.; Nashville, Tenn., P. O. Bldg.; Memphis, Tenn., Main and Madison Sts.; Birmingham, Ala., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; New Orleans, La., 730 Common St.; Omaha, Neb., P. O. Bldg.; Lincoln, Neb., P. O. Bldg.; Kansas City, Mo., P. O. Bldg.; St. Joseph, Mo., P. O. Bldg.; Dallas, Tex., P. O. Bldg.; Fort Worth, Tex., 120½ Main St.; San Antonio, Tex., P. O. Bldg.; Houston, Tex., Kiam Bldg.; Oklahoma City, Okla., P. O. Bldg.; Los Angeles, Cal., 4th and Main Sts.; San Diego, Cal., Plaza Bldg.; Santa Barbara, Cal., 526½ State St.

Enlistments are also made at all Navy Yards and Naval Stations; and in addition travelling or temporary offices are occasionally opened in cities throughout the country.

NAVY RECRUITING SERVICE.

On July 1, 1910, publicity offices were established at New York, N. Y. (24 E. 23d St.) for the Eastern district, Indianapolis, Ind. (P. O. Bldg.) for the Central district, and Cedar Rapids, Ia., (P. O. Bldg.) for the Western district, where full information regarding the pay, opportunities, etc., of service in the United States Navy may be obtained. Inquiries from the different States should be sent to the nearest of the three districts enumerated above. Address "Publicity Office, Navy Recruiting Service, 24 E. 23d St., N. Y.," "Indianapolis, Ind.," or "Cedar Rapids, Ia.," as the case may be. All inquiries will be promptly answered by an officer of the navy. Better still, if you are in a position to do so, call at the nearest station and get all information first hand from the enlisted men who have seen service in our navy.

RELATIVE RANK IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY.

Section 1466 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Generals rank with Admirals.	Lieutenant-Colonels rank with Commanders.
Lieutenant-Generals rank with Vice-Admirals.	Majors rank with Lieutenant-Commanders
Major-Generals rank with senior nine Rear-Admirals.	Captains rank with Lieutenants.
Brigadier-Generals rank with Rear-Admirals of the junior nine and Commodores.	First Lieutenants rank with Lieutenants Junior Grade.
Colonels rank with Captains.	Second Lieutenants rank with Ensigns.
	Cadets rank with Midshipmen.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

DIMENSIONS, COAL SUPPLY, ARMOR AND COMPLEMENT.

Vessels.	Length on Load Water Line	Extreme Breadth	Mean Draught.	Normal Coal Supply.	Bunker Capacity.	Number of Torpedo Tubes.	Armor.			Protective Deck		Complement.		Type of Engines
							Sides.	Turrets.	Barbettes.	Ends.	Amidships.	Officers	Men.	
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Tons.	Tons		In.	In	In	In.	In.			
Alabama	368 0	72 2	23 8	800	1,286	4-18	16.5	14	15	3to4	2¾	34	647	T. S. V. T. E.
Albany	346 0	43 9	18 0	512	747	..	..	7½	..	..	3	19	333	T. S. V. T. E.
Amphitrite	259 3	56 6	14 2	250	271	..	9	7	11.5	..	1¾	23	172	T. S. I. E.
Annapolis	168 0	36 0	12 5	100	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	136	S. S. V. T. E.
Arkansas*	562 0	93 2	28 6	..	2500	2-21	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	35	1030	T. S. V. T. E.
Atlanta	277 3	42 1	16 10	382	573	..	..	..	..	4	2.5	19	285	S. S. H. C
Baltimore	327 6	48 7	20 0	709	1,064	..	..	..	..	⅜	⅜	30	353	T. S. H. T. E.
Bennington	230 0	36 0	13 8	200	373	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	176	T. S. H. T. E.
Birmingham	420 0	47 1	16 9	..	1,250	2-21	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	16	340	T. S. V. T. E.
Boston	277 3	42 1	17 0	380	456	..	..	..	..	2½	3.6	22	260	S. S. H. E.
Brooklyn	402 7	64 8	24 0	..	1,350	..	5½	8	..	4	1.5	41	540	T. S. V. T. E.
California	502 0	69 6	24 1	900	2,024	2-18	5to6	6½	6	⅜	5-16	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Castine	204 0	32 1	12 0	125	280	..	..	..	..	3	2	11	143	T. S., V. T. E.
Charleston	424 0	66 0	22 6	650	1,500	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	36	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Chattanooga	292 0	44 0	15 9	467	703	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Chester	420 0	47 1	16 9	..	1,250	2-21	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	16	340	4-Screw Turbine.
Cheyenne (1)	252 0	50 0	12 4	381	381	..	11	10	11	158	..	1.5	13	T. S., V. T. E.
Chicago	325 0	48 2	20 4	593	890	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.5	32	445	T. S., H. T. E.
Cincinnati	300 0	42 0	18 0	384	577	..	..	..	..	2.5	1	20	341	T. S., V. T. E.
Cleveland	292 0	44 0	15 9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Colorado	502 0	69 6	24 1	900	1,828	2-18	5to6	6	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Columbia	412 0	58 2	22 6	750	1,525	..	..	..	..	4	2 5	28	465	T. S., V. T. E.
Concord	230 0	36 0	13 5	200	381	..	..	..	..	⅜	⅜	16	191	T. S., H. T. E.
Connecticut	450 0	76 10	24 6	900	2,200	4-21	11	12	15	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Cumberland	176 0	45 8	16 5	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	320	Sail Power.
Delaware	518 9	85 2	26 11	..	2,500	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	55	872	T. S., V. T. E.
Denver	292 0	44 0	15 9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Des Moines	292 0	44 0	15 9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Detroit	257 0	37 0	14 8	200	368	..	..	..	..	7-16	5-16	12	263	T. S., V. T. E.
Dolphin	240 0	32 0	14 0	..	265	1-18 1-21	..	..	..	..	..	7	129	S. S., V. C.
Don Juan de Austria	210 0	32 0	12 6	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	S. S.
Dubuque	174 0	35 0	12 3	100	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	149	T. S., V. T. E.
Florida *	521 6	88 2	28 6	..	2,500	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	60	954	4-Screw Turbine
Galveston	292 0	44 0	15 9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Georgia	435 0	76 2	23 9	900	1,705	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Helena	250 0	40 0	9 0	100	300	..	..	..	..	⅜	5-16	10	173	T. S., V. T. E.
Idaho	368 0	77 0	24 8	600	1,150	2-18	9	12	10	3	3	34	691	T. S., V. T. E.
Illinois	368 0	72 2	24 0	800	1,370	1-18	16	14	15	4	2¾	34	647	T. S., V. T. E.
Indiana	348 0	69 8	23 10	400	1,475	1-18	18	15	17	3	2¾	26	610	T. S., V. T. E.
Intrepid	176 0	45 8	16 5	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	320	Sail Power.
Iowa	360 0	72 2	23 10	625	1,660	4-14	14	17	15	3	2¾	35	546	T. S., V. T. E.
Isla de Cuba	192 0	30 0	12 3	159	195	..	..	..	..	2.5	1.5	8	136	T. S., H. T. E.
Isla de Luzon	192 0	30 0	12 3	159	195	..	..	..	..	2.5	1.5	8	134	T. S., H. T. E.
Kansas	450 0	76 10	24 6	900	2,200	4-21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Kearsarge	368 0	72 2	23 10	410	1,503	1-18	16.5	17	15	5	2¾	38	618	T. S., V. T. E.
Kentucky	368 0	72 2	23 10	410	1,503	1-18	16.5	17	15	5	2¾	38	616	T. S., V. T. E.
Louisiana	450 0	76 10	24 6	900	2,200	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Machias	204 0	32 1	12 0	125	280	..	..	..	..	¾	5-16	10	143	T. S., V. T. E.
Maine	388 0	72 2	24 3	1,000	1,867	2-18	11	12	12	4	2	41	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Marblehead	257 0	37 0	14 7	200	335	..	..	..	..	7-16	5-16	13	258	T. S., V. T. E.
Marietta	174 0	34 0	12 2	120	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	134	T. S., V. T. E.
Maryland	502 0	69 6	24 1	900	2,024	2-18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Massachusetts	348 0	69 8	23 10	400	1,475	3-18	18	15	17	3	2¾	26	560	T. S., V. T. E.
Miantonomoh	259 0	55 6	14 6	250	260	..	7	11.5	..	..	1¾	16	164	T. S., I. C.
Michigan	450 0	80 2	24 6	900	2,200	2-18	11	12	10	3	3	51	818	T. S., V. T. E.
Milwaukee	424 0	66 0	22 6	650	1,650	..	..	..	..	3	2	36	654	T. S., V. T. E.
Minneapolis	412 0	58 2	22 6	750	1,400	..	..	..	..	4	2.5	33	500	T. S., V. T. E.
Minnesota	450 0	76 10	24 6	900	2,200	4-21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Missouri	388 0	72 2	23 8	1,000	1,837	2-18	11	12	12	4	2.5	40	739	T. S., V. T. E.
Mississippi	375 0	77 0	24 8	600	1,750	2-21	9	12	10	3	3	40	691	T. S., V. T. E.
Monadnock	259 6	55 6	14 7	250	386	..	9	7.5	11.5	..	1¾	14	210	T. S., H. T. E.
Montana	502 0	72 10	25 0	900	2,014	4-21	5	9	8	4	3	40	821	T. S., V. T. E.
Monterey	256 0	59 0	14 10	200	233	..	13	8	13	..	3	19	215	T. S., V. T. E.
Montgomery	257 0	37 0	14 7	200	340	6	..	..	..	7-16	5-16	20	232	T. S., V. T. E.
Nashville	220 0	38 1	11 0	150	400	..	..	..	..	⅜	5-16	11	167	T. S., Q. T. E.
Nebraska	435. 0	76 2	23 9	900	1,705	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
Newark	311 5	49 2	19 9	400	882	..	..	..	..	3	2	35	396	T. S., H. T. E.
New Hampshire	450 0	76 10	24 6	900	2,314	4-21	9	12	11	3	3	41	841	T. S., V. T. E.
New Jersey	435 0	76 2	23 9	900	1,705	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	40	772	T. S., V. T. E.
New Orleans	346 0	43 9	18 0	700	767	..	..	..	..	3	1¼	24	342	S. S., V. T. E.
Newport	168 0	36 0	12 2	100	237	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	108	T. S., V. T. E.
New York	380 6	64 10	23 3	750	1,334	2	4	5	10	6	3	25	473	T. S., V. T. E.
North Carolina	502 0	72 10	25 0	900	2,014	4-21	5	9	8	4	2	40	821	T. S., V. T. E.
North Dakota	518 9	85 2	26 11	..	2,500	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	55	872	Twin screw Tu
Ohio	388 0	72 2	23 7	1,000	2,000	2-18	11	12	12	4	2.5	41	779	T. S., V. T. E.
Olympia	340 0	53 0	21 6	400	1,134	..	..	..	..	4¾	2	30	454	T. S., V. T. E.
Oregon	348 1	69 3	24 6	400	1,449	3-18	18	15	17	3	2¾	35	505	T. S., V. T. E.
Ozark (2)	252 0	50 0	12 2	344	344	..	11	10	11	..	1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.

* Under construction. (1) Monitor formerly named Wyoming. (2) Monitor formerly named Arkansas.

THE NAVY—*Continued.*

DIMENSIONS, COAL SUPPLY, ARMOR, AND COMPLEMENT.

Vessels.	Length on Load Water Line.	Extreme Breadth.	Mean Draught.	Normal Coal Supply.	Bunker Capacity.	Number of Torpedo Tubes.	Armor. Sides.	Armor. Turrets.	Armor. Barbette.	Protective Deck. Ends.	Protective Deck. Amidship.	Complement. Officers.	Complement. Men.	Type of Engines.
	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Tons.	Tons.		In.	In.	In.	In.	In.			
Paducah	174 0	35 0	12 3	100	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	149	T. S., V. T. E.
Pennsylvania	502 0	69 6	24 1	900	1,828	2-18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Petrel	181 0	31 0	11 6	100	213	..	..	..	..	⅜	5-16	8	126	T. S., H. T. E.
Philadelphia	327 6	48 7	19 6	400	1,074	..	..	..	..	4	2.5	34	359	T. S., H. T. E.
Princeton	168 0	36 0	12 9	100	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	130	S. S., V. T. E.
Puritan	290 3	60 1	18 0	307	314	..	14	8	14	..	2	22	248	T. S., H. C.
Raleigh	300 0	42 0	18 0	575	571	..	..	..	..	2.5	1	20	297	T. S., V. T. E.
Reina Mercedes	292 0	43 3	16 9	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	500	.....
Rhode Island	435 0	76 2	23 9	900	1,705	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	40	472	T. S., V. T. E.
Salem	420 0	47 1	16 9	..	1,250	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	16	340	2-screw Turbine.
San Francisco	310 0	49 3	20 4	350	678	..	..	..	..	3	2	24	319	T. S., H. T. E.
Severn	175 0	37 0	16 0	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	Sail Power.
South Carolina	450 0	80 2	24 6	900	2,200	2-21	11	12	10	3	3	51	818	T. S., V. T. E.
South Dakota	502 0	69 6	24 1	900	2,024	2-18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
St. Louis	424 0	66 0	22 6	650	1,500	..	..	..	..	3	2	38	634	T. S., V. T. E.
Tacoma	292 0	44 1	15 9	467	703	..	..	..	..	2 &1	½	19	308	T. S., V. T. E.
Tallahassee (3)	252 0	50 0	12 2	355	355	..	11	10	11	..	1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Tennessee	502 0	72 10	25 0	910	1,762	4-21	5	9	7	3	1.5	40	816	T. S., V. T. E.
Terror	259 6	55 6	14 6	250	285	..	7	11.5	..	..	1¾	14	164	T. S., I. C.
Texas	301 4	64 1	22 6	500	845	..	12	12	..	3	2	30	398	T. S., V. T. E.
Tonopah (4)	252 0	50 0	12 5	338	388	..	11	10	11	..	1.5	13	158	T. S., V. T. E.
Topeka	250 0	35 0	17 9	273	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	131	T. S., H. C.
Utah*	521 6	88 2	28 6	..	2,500	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	60	954	4-screw Turbine.
Vermont	450 0	76 10	24 6	900	2,200	4-21	9	12	10	3	3	41	815	T. S., V. T. E.
Vesuvius	252 0	26 0	10 0	..	132	2-18 1-21	..	..	..	..	..	4	47	T. S., V. T. E.
Vicksburg	168 0	36 0	12 1	100	239	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	128	S. S., V. T. E.
Virginia	435 0	76 2	23 9	900	1,705	4-21	11	12	10	3	3	40	472	T. S., V. T. E.
Washington	502 0	72 10	25 0	900	1,762	4-21	5	9	7	4	1.5	40	816	T. S., V. T. E.
West Virginia	502 0	69 6	24 1	900	2,024	2-18	6	6.5	6	4	1.5	41	787	T. S., V. T. E.
Wheeling	174 0	34 0	12 3	120	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	129	T. S., V. T. E.
Wilmington	250 9	40 0	9 0	100	300	..	..	..	..	⅜	5-16	10	189	T. S., V. T. E.
Wisconsin	368 0	72 2	23 8	800	1,245	1-18	16.5	14	15	4	2¾	34	647	T. S., T. V. E.
Wyoming*	562 0	93 2	28 6	..	2,500	2-21	..	..	..	..	..	85	1,030	T. S., V. T. E.
Yorktown	230 0	36 0	14 2	200	381	..	..	..	..	⅜	⅜	14	182	S. S., H. T. E.

The origin of the Navy Department may be said to date from October 13, 1775, when Congress authorized the equipment of two cruisers, mounting respectively **10** and **14** guns. Before the end of that year **15** more vessels of from 20 to 36 guns were authorized. The affairs of the Navy were at that time intrusted to a "Marine Committee." In 1798 the present department was formally created, and Benjamin Stoddart appointed the first Secretary.

NAVY-YARDS.

1. Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2. Charlestown Navy-Yard, Boston, Mass.
3. Portsmouth Navy-Yard, near Norfolk, Va.
4. Kittery Navy-Yard, opposite Portsmouth, N. H.
5. Philadelphia Navy-Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
6. Mare Island Navy-Yard, near San Francisco, Cal.
7. Washington City Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.
8. Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

There are naval stations at New Orleans, La.; Port Royal, S. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Key West, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill.; a torpedo and training station at Newport, R. I., and a training station on Yerba Buena Island, Cal., and the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Naval stations have been established at Tutuila, Samoa; Island of Guam; San Juan, Porto Rico; Culebra, W. I.; Guantanamo, Cuba; Honolulu, H. I., Cavite, and Olongapo, Philippine Islands. The latter has become an important naval base for the Asiatic squadron.

OLD VESSELS.

There are in the Navy a small number of old vessels which are unserviceable for war purposes. A number of these vessels are in service as receiving ships at the principal navy yards.

TUGS.

There are 45 tugs in the Naval Service, of which the Potomac has a displacement of 785 tons, and the two smallest, the Chickasaw and Rapido, 100 and 148 tons respectively. These vessels are distributed among the various naval stations in the United States and the Philippine Islands. The new sea-going tugs, Patapsco and Patuxent, of 755 tons each, are in course of construction.

VESSELS USED BY NAVAL MILITIA.

The following vessels have been assigned to the various naval militia: Alvarado, Don Juan de Austria, Dorothea, Essex, Gopher, Gloucester, Hawk, Huntress, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Machias, Marblehead, Nashville, Oneida, Portsmouth, Ozark, Sandoval, Sylvia, Vixen, Wasp, Yantic, Somers, Winslow, Elfrida, Stranger, Granite State, Chicago, Tonopah, Amphitrite, Tallahassee, and Chevenne.

SUMMARY OF VESSELS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

(In service, under construction and authorized.)

First class Battleships, 35; second class Battleship, 1; Armored Cruisers, 12; Armored Ram, 1; single-turret Harbor Defence Monitors, 4; double-turret Monitors, 6; Protected Cruisers, 22; Unprotected Cruisers, 3; Scout Cruisers, 3; Gunboats, 10; Gunboat for Great Lakes (not begun), 1; light draft Gunboats, 3; Composite Gunboats, 8; Training Ship (Naval Academy), sheathed 1; Training Ships, 2; Training Brigantine, 1; special class (Dolphin, Vesuvius), 2; Gunboats under 500 tons, 12; Torpedo Boat Destroyers 36, Steel Torpedo Boats, 33; Wooden Torpedo Boat, 1; Submarine Torpedo Boats, 32; Iron Cruising Vessels, steam, 3, Wooden Cruising Vessels, steam, 9; Wooden Sailing Vessels, 7; Tugs, 45; Auxiliary Cruisers, 5; Converted Yachts, 21, Colliers, 23; Transports and Supply Ships, 8; Hospital Ships, 2; Receiving Ships, 9; Prison Ships, 4; total, 352.

*Under construction. (3) Monitor formerly named Florida. (4) Monitor formerly named Nevada.

UNITED STATES NAVY PAY ROLL.

Rank.	Base Pay.	Rank.	Base Pay.
Admiral	$13,500	Lieutenants	$2,400
Rear-Admirals, first nine	8,000	Lieutenants (Junior Grade)	2,000
Rear-Admirals, second nine	6,000	Ensigns	1,700
Captains	4,000	Midshipmen (At Nav. Acad)	600
Commanders	3,500	Midshipmen (After Grad'n)	1,400
Lieutenant-Commanders	3,000		

All staff officers, such as medical directors, chaplains, naval constructors, pay directors, civil engineers, etc., receive the pay of their rank.

Chief boatswains, and other commissioned warrant officers receive the same pay as ensigns.

All officers paid under this table, below the rank of Rear-Admiral, are entitled to 10 per cent. increase upon the full yearly pay of their grades for each and every period of five years' service as "longevity pay," computed upon their total actual service in the Navy or Marine Corps, provided that the total amount of such increase shall not exceed 40 per cent. upon the full yearly pay of their grade.

Officers of the line, medical and pay corps, commissioned prior to July 1, 1899, are entitled to receive pay according to the then existing law whenever it is in excess of the pay of officers of corresponding rank in the Army.

All officers on sea duty and all officers on shore duty beyond the continental limits of the United States shall while so serving receive ten per centum additional of their salaries and increase as above provided, and such increase shall commence from reporting for duty on board ship or the date of sailing from the United States for shore duty beyond seas or to join a ship in foreign waters.

Warrant officers (boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, pharmacists, machinists and pay clerks) are paid from $1,125 to $2,250 a year.

Commandants' clerks receive from $1,000 to $1,800 a year.

Petty officers (masters-at-arms, boatswains' mates, gunners' mates, gun captains, quartermasters, machinists, hospital stewards, yeomen, bandmasters, first musicians, coxswains, electricians, boiler-makers, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, plumbers and fitters, sailmakers' mates, carpenters' mates, oilers, printers, painters, water tenders, and hospital apprentices (first class) receive from $396 to $924 a year.

The pay of first-class seamen per month is $26; seamen gunners, $28; firemen, first class, $38; musicians, first class, $34.

The pay of second-class seamen per month is: Ordinary seamen, $21; firemen, second class, $33; shipwrights, $27; musicians, second class, $33.

The pay of third-class seamen per month is: Landsmen, for training, $17; coal passers, $24; apprentices, third class, $10.

By the Act of May 13, 1908, the pay of all active and retired enlisted men of the Navy was increased 10 per centum.

To provide for the welfare and comfort of the officers and enlisted men of the Navy during the fiscal year of 1912, it is going to cost Uncle Sam just $35,387,027. Of this amount $10,390,387 is required to pay the officers on the active list, while the retired officers receive the sum of $2,606,260.

The perquisites allowed officers of the Navy will aggregate nearly three-quarters of a million dollars in 1912. Of this amount $440,576 will be spent in providing quarters for those officers who cannot be accommodated in buildings or houses maintained by the Government, and $151,882 for the item of heat and light for officers using other than Government quarters and in Government quarters where no heating and lighting plant is maintained by the Government; also the item of rations, which figured at 30 cents a day, amounts to nearly a hundred thousand dollars. The sum of $540,000 is required to pay the midshipmen under instruction at the Naval Academy.

The pay of the enlisted men of the Navy is divided into the following items. Pay of 44,000 petty officers, seamen, etc., $18,757,660; 3,500 apprentices under training, $741,650; 300 retired enlisted men, $297,000, and 1,185 enlisted men in prisons undergoing sentences of court-martial, etc., $406,692.

Each man in the navy holding an honorable discharge receives a bounty. This item will cost the Government $529,720 in 1912. There is also required the sum of $57,267 for interest on the deposits held by Uncle Sam for the enlisted men of the Navy. Seventy-one thousand, four hundred dollars is required to pay the Female Nurse Corps of the Navy and $13,000 is allowed them for commutation of quarters.

Each officer or enlisted man in the Navy who dies from wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty is entitled to have paid to his beneficiary a sum equal to one-half of his annual pay. For this purpose the sum of $65,532 will be required for the fiscal year 1912.

Naval Militia.

THE Naval Militia is now organized in twenty States and the District of Columbia, as follows:

State.	Commis'd Offs.	Warrant Offs.	Petty Offs.	Men	Total.	Commanding Officer.
California	44	6	107	428	585	Capt. Geo. W. Bauer.
Connecticut	16	5	42	161	224	Com. F. S. Cornwell.
D. Columbia	14	..	50	93	157	Com. S. W. Stratton.
Georgia	3	..	6	38	47	Lieut. W. L. Grayson
Illinois	50	..	114	473	637	Capt. W. F. Purdy.
Indiana	18	..	41	125	184	Com. T. H. Gignilliat
Louisiana	46	3	76	477	602	Capt. J. W. Bostick.
Maine	3	..	16	50	69	Lieut. L. S. Heseltine.
Maryland	17	1	110	162	294	Com. F. H. Wagner.
Mass.	40	..	115	370	525	Capt. Jas. P. Parker.
Michigan	41	..	66	233	340	Capt. F. D. Standish.
Minnesota	11	..	17	106	134	Com. Guy A. Eaton.
Missouri	10	1	18	77	106	Com. W. F. Roberts.
New Jersey	23	2	65	260	350	Com. E. M. Peters, 1st Bat.; Com. A. DeUhrig, 2d Bat.
New York	52	..	90	678	820	Capt. J. W. Miller.
N. Carolina	32	4	70	258	364	Capt. T. C. Daniels.
Ohio	16	..	29	205	250	Lieut.-Com. A. F. Nicklett, 1st Bat.; Lieut.-Com. C. B. Haskins, 2d Bat.
Pen'sylvania	7	..	16	89	112	Com. J. M. Mitcheson.
Rhode Island	15	2	49	160	226	Com. W. C. Bliss.
S. Carolina	19	..	37	150	206	Lieut.-Com. C. L. Du Bos.
Wisconsin	8	..	..	61	69	Lieut.-Com. Theo. Werder.
Total	485	28	1134	4654	6301	

All matters relating to the Naval Militia come under the cognizance of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who transacts all business with the Naval Militia through the Governors and Adjutants-General (or Quartermasters-General) of the States. The officer in the Navy Department, Washington, having charge of Naval Militia matters is Commander S. C. Marsh, U. S. N.

Diplomatic and Consular Service.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	*Name and State.*	*Salary.*
Aust. Hungary.	Richard C. Kerens, Mo.	$17,500
Brazil.	Irving B. Dudley, Cal.	17,500
France	Robert Bacon, N. Y.	17,500
Germany.	David J. Hill, N. Y.	17,500
Great Britain.	Whitelaw Reid, N. Y.	17,500
Italy	John G. A. Leishman, Pa.	$17,500
Japan	Thomas J. O'Brien, Mich.	17,500
Mexico	Henry Lane Wilson, Wash.	17,500
Russia.	William W. Rockhill, D. C.	17,500
Turkey	Oscar S. Straus, N. Y.	17,500

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Rep.	Charles H. Sherrill, N. Y.	$12,000
Belgium	Charles Page Bryan, Ill.	12,000
Bolivia	Horace G. Knowles, Del.	10,000
Chile	Henry P. Fletcher, Pa.	12,000
China	William J. Calhoun, Ill.	12,000
Colombia.	Elliott Northcott, W. Va.	10,000
Costa Rica	William L. Merry, Cal.	10,000
Cuba	John B. Jackson, N. J.	12,000
Denmark	Maurice Francis Egan, D. C.	10,000
Ecuador	Williams C. Fox, N. J.	10,000
Greece	George H. Moses, N. H. ††	10,000
Guatemala	William F. Sands, D. C.	10,000
Haiti	Henry W. Furniss, Ind.	10,000
Honduras	Fenton R. McCreery, Mich.	10,000
Morocco.	Fred. W. Carpenter, Cal.	10,000
Netherlands	Arthur M. Beaupré, Ill. **	$12,000
Nicaragua		10,000
Norway	Herbert H. D. Peirce, Mass.	10,000
Panama	Thomas C. Dawson, Iowa.	10,000
Paraguay	Edwin V. Morgan, N. Y. ‡	10,000
Persia	Charles W. Russell, D. C.	10,000
Peru	Leslie Combs, Ky.	10,000
Portugal.	Henry T. Gage, Cal.	10,000
Roumania	John R. Carter, Md. †	10,000
Salvador	William Heimke, Kan.	10,000
Siam	Hamilton King, Mich.	10,000
Spain	Henry Clay Ide, Vt.	12,000
Sweden	Charles H. Graves, Minn.	10,000
Switzerland	Lauritz S. Swenson, Minn.	10,000
Venezuela	John W. Garrett, Md.	10,000

MINISTERS RESIDENT AND CONSULS-GENERAL.

Dominican Rep.	William W. Russell, D. C.	$10,000
Liberia	William D. Crum, S. C.	$5,000

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

Argentine Rep	Robert W. Bliss, N. Y.	$2,625
Aust. Hungary.	George B. Rives, N. J.	3,000
Aust. Hungary.	N. O'Shaughnessy, N. Y. (2d)	2,000
Brazil		3,000
Belgium	U. Grant Smith, Pa.	2,625
Chile	Seth L. Pierrepont, Ct.	2,625
China	Lewis Einstein, N. Y.	2,625
China	L. Harrison, Ill. (2d Sec.)	1,500
Colombia	Arthur H. Frazier, Pa.	2,000
Cuba	Charles D. White, N. J.	2,625
France	A. B Blanchard La.	3,000
France	Gustave Scholle, Minn. (2d)	2,000
France	F. M. Gunther, Va. (3d)	1,200
Germany.	Irwin B Laughlin, Pa.	3,000
Germany.	Jos. C. Grew, Mass. (2d Sec.)	2,000
Germany.	Perry Belden, N Y. (3d Sec.)	1,200
Great Britain.	William Phillips, Mass.	3,000
Great Britain.	Fred M. Deering, Mo. (2d Sec)	2,000
Great Britain.	Sheldon S. Crosby, N. Y. (3d)	1,200
Guatemala	Frank D. Arnold, Pa.	2,000
Italy	Chas. S. Wilson, Me.	3,000
Japan	M. Schuyler, Jr., N. Y.	3,000
Japan	Geo. T. Summerlin, La. (2d)	2,000
Mexico	James G. Bailey, Ky.	$3,000
Mexico	Geo. T. Wetzel, Mo. (2d)	2,000
Morocco	Cyrus F. Wicker, N. Y.	2,000
Netherlands.	Paxton Hibben, Ind.	2,625
Nicaragua		2,000
Norway	Charles B. Curtis, N. Y.	2,000
Panama	Richard O. Marsh, Ill.	3,000
Paraguay	A. R. Magruder, Md.	2,000
Persia	Frederic O. de Biller, D. C.	2,000
Peru	William P. Cresson, Nev.	2,000
Portugal	Geo. L. Lorillard, R. I.	2,000
Roumania	Roland B. Harvey, Md.	3,000
Russia	Geo. P. Wheeler, Wash.	3,000
Russia	J. Van A. MacMurray, N. J. (2d	2,000
Salvador	Thos. E. Dabney, La.	2,000
Siam	G. Cornell Tarler, N. Y.	2,000
Spain	A. Campbell Turner, Mo.	2,625
Sweden	Henry C. May, D. C.	2,000
Switzerland		2,000
Turkey	Hoffman Philip, N. Y.	3,000
Turkey	J. H. Gregory, La. (2d Sec.)	2,000
Venezuela	Sheldon Whitehouse, N. Y.	2,000

CONSULAR SERVICE.

C. G., Consul-General; C., Consul; V. C., Vice-Consul; D. C., Deputy Consul; C. A., Consular Assistant; Agt., Consular Agent.

There are about 1,100 consular representatives of the United States of the several grades abroad. Those at the principal places in the world are given here. Where there are a consul and vice or deputy consul at the same place only the consul is given. Consular officers are *ex-officio* notaries for all the States of the United States.

CONSULS-GENERAL AT LARGE.

Chas. C. Eberhardt, Kan.; Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, N. Y.; George H. Murphy, N. C.; Fleming D. Cheshire, N. Y.; Heaton W. Harris, O. Salaries $5,000 each.

Argentine Republic.		
Buenos Ayres	R. M. Bartleman, Mass., C. G.	$4,500
Rosario	Henry P. Coffin, Pa., C.	2,500
Austria-Hungary.		
Buda-Pesth	Paul Nash, N. Y., C. G.	3,500
Carlsbad	Will L. Lowrie, Ill., C.	3,000
Fiume	Clarence R. Slocum, N. Y., C.	3,500
Prague	Joseph L. Brittain, Ohio, C.	3,500
Reichenberg	Wm. J. Pike, Pa., C.	4,000
Trieste	Geo. M. Hotschick, Wis., C.	3,000
Vienna	Charles Denby, Ind., C. G.	6,000
Belgium.		
Antwerp	H. W. Diedrich, D. C., C. G.	$5,500
Brussels	Ethelbert Watts, Pa., C. G.	5,500
Ghent	William P. Atwell, D. C., C.	3,000
Liege	Henry A. Johnson, D. C., C.	3,000
Brazil.		
Bahia	S. P. Warner, Md., C.	4,000
Para	Geo. H. Pickerell, Ohio, C.	4,000
Pernambuco	P. M. Griffith, Ohio, C.	4,000
Rio de Janeiro	Julius G. Lay, D. C., C. G.	8,000
Santos	Jay White, Mich., C.	4,000

* Also accredited to Roumania and Bulgaria. † Also to Bulgaria and Servia. ** Also to Luxemburg. †† Also to Montenegro. ‡ Also to Uruguay.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE—*Continued.*

Chile.

Iquique	Rea Hanna, Cal., C.	$3,000
Valparaiso	Alfred A. Winslow, Ind., C.	4,500

China.

Amoy	Julian H. Arnold, Cal., C.	4,500
Canton	Leo A. Bergholz, N. Y., C. G.	5,500
Chefoo	John Fowler, Mass., C.	4,500
Foochow	Samuel L. Gracey, Mass., C.	4,500
Hankau	Robert B. Mosher, D. C., C. G.	4,500
Harbin	Roger S. Green, Mass.	4,000
Mukden	Fred. D. Fisher, Ore., C. G.	4,500
Nankin	Wilbur T. Gracey, Mass., C.	4,000
Shanghai	Amos P. Wilder, Wis., C. G.	8,000
Tientsin	S. S. Knabenshue, Ohio, C. G.	5,500

Colombia.

Barranquilla		C. 3,500
Bogotá	Maxwell Blake, Mo., C. G.	3,500
Cartagena	Charles L. Latham, N. C., C.	2,000

Costa Rica.

San José	Samuel T. Lee, Mich., C.	3,000

Cuba.

Cienfuegos	Max J. Baehr, Neb., C.	4,500
Havana	James L. Rodgers, Ohio, C. G.	8,000
Santiago	Ross E. Holaday, Ohio, C.	4,500

Denmark and Dominions.

Copenhagen	Wallace C. Bond, Wyo., C. G.	3,000
St. Thomas	Chris. H. Payne, W. Va., C.	3,000

Dominican Republic.

Puerto Plata	Philip E. Holland, Tenn., C.	2,000
Samana	F. Lample, Agt.	Fees.
San Domingo	Wm. W. Russell, D. C., C. G.	....

Ecuador.

Guayaquil	Her. R. Dietrich, Mo., C. G.	4,500

France and Dominions.

Algiers, Africa	Albert W. Robert, Fla., C.	2,500
Bordeaux	Alfred K. Moe, N. J., C.	4,000
Boulogne-sur-Mer	Wm. Whitman, Agt.	....
Brest	A. Pitel, Agt.	....
Calais	James B. Milner, Ind., C.	3,000
Cette	Carl D. Hagelin, Fr., Agt.	....
Cherbourg	Octave Canuet, France, Agt.	....
Cognac	George H. Jackson, Ct., C.	2,500
Dieppe	W. P. Palmer-Samborne, Agt.	....
Dijon	Nicolas Chapuis, N. Y., Agt.	....
Grenoble	Charles P. H. Nason, Pa., C.	2,000
Guadel'pe, W. I.	Robert T. Crane, Md., C.	2,000
Havre	James E. Dunning, Me., C.	5,000
Lille	Chris. J. King, R. I., Agt.	....
Limoges	Eugene L. Belisle, Mass., C.	2,500
Lyon	Hunter Sharp, N. C., C.	5,000
Marseilles	Alphonse Ganlin, R. I., C. G.	5,500
Mart'que, W. I.	Thos. R. Wallace, Iowa, C.	2,500
Nantes	Louis Goldschmidt, N. H., C.	3,000
Nice	William D. Hunter, Minn., C.	2,500
Paris	Frank H. Mason, Ohio, C. G.	12,000
Paris	Hanson C. Coxe, N. Y., D. C. G.	....
Paris	D. B. Mason, O., V. & D. C. G.	....
Paris	Bartley F. Yost, Kan., D. C. G.	....
Paris	William Bardell, N. Y., C.	3,500
Rheims	Joseph E. Haven, Ill., C.	2,500
Roubaix	Charles A. Holder, Col., C.	2,000
Rouen	William H. Hunt, N. Y., C.	2,500
St. Etienne	Douglass Jenkins, S. C., C.	2,000
St. Pierre	North Winship, Ga., C.	2,000
Tahiti, Soc. Isl.		
Tamatave, Madagascar	James G. Carter, Ga., C.	2,500
Toulon	F. M. Mansfield, N. Y., Agt.	....

Germany.

Aix la Chapelle	Pendleton King, N. C., C.	3,000
Apia, Samoa	Mason Mitchell, N. Y., C.	3,500
Barmen	Geo. Eugene Eager, Ill., C.	3,500
Berlin	A. M. Thackara, Pa., C. G.	8,000
Bremen	William T. Fee, Ohio, C.	5,000
Breslau	Herman L. Spahr, S. C., C.	2,500
Brunswick	Talbot J. Albert, Md., C.	2,500
Chemnitz	Thomas H. Norton, Ohio, C.	3,500
Coburg	Frank Dillingham, Cal., C. G.	4,500
Cologne	Hiram J. Dunlap, Ill., C.	3,500
Danzig	Ernest A. Claaszen, Ger., Agt.	....
Dresden	T. St. J. Gaffney, N. Y., C. G.	4,500
Frankfort	Frank D. Hill, Minn., C. G.	5,500
Hamburg	Rob. P. Skinner, Ohio, C. G.	$8,000
Hanover	Robt. J. Thompson, Ill., C.	3,000
Kehl	Frank S. Hannah, Ill., C.	3,000
Leipsic	Albert R. Morawetz, Ariz., C.	4,000
Magdeburg	Alfred W. Donegan, Ala., C.	2,500
Mannheim	Samuel H. Shank, Ind., C.	3,500
Munich	Thos. W. Peters, D. C., C. G.	4,500
Nuremberg	George N. Ifft, Ida., C.	4,000
Plauen	Carl B. Hurst, D. C., C.	4,000
Stettin	W. C. Teichmann, Mo., C.	2,500
Stuttgart	Edward Higgins, Mass., C.	4,000

Great Britain and Dominions.

Aberdeen	Wm. P. Quann, Minn., Agt.	....
Aden, Arabia	Charles K. Moser, Va., C.	2,500
Adelaide	George H. Prosser, Agt.	....
Auckland, N. Z.	Wm. A. Prickitt, N. J., C. G.	4,500
Barbadoes, W. I.	Chester W. Martin, Mich., C.	3,000
Belfast, Ire.	Henry B. Miller, Ore., C.	5,000
Belize, Hond.	William L. Avery, Mont., C.	2,500
Birmingham	Albert Halstead, D. C., C.	4,500
Bombay, India	E. H. Dennison, Ohio, C.	4,000
Bradford, Eng.	Augustus E. Ingram, Cal., C.	3,500
Brisbane	James W. Collins, Agt.	....
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"	Chevalier von Loewenthal-Linau	Counselor of Legation.
"	Count F. von Brusselle-Schaubeck	First Secretary
"	Baron Demster Hye	Second Secretary.
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"	Mr. Charles Symon	Secretary of Legation.
Bolivia	Senor Don Ignacio Calderon	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Jose Aguirre-Acha	Secretary of Legation
Brazil		Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
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"	Mr. G. de Vianna Klesch	Second Secretary.
Chile	Senor Don Anibal Cruz	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Senor Don Alberto Yoacham	First Secretary of Legation.
China	Mr. Chang Yin Tang	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Yung Kwai	First Secretary of Legation
Colombia	Senor Don Francisco de P. Borda	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Costa Rica	Senor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
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Ill., Chicago, Luis V. Alfonso, C.
Ky., Louisville, Richard P. Cane, Hon. C.
La., New Orleans, J. N. Polhamus, C.
Md., Baltimore, Jose A. Castellanos, C.
Mass., Boston, Jose M. Aguirre, Hon. C.
Mich., Detroit, C. W. Harrah, Hon. C.
Mo., Kansas City, W. H. Booram, Hon. C.
Mo., St. Louis, Ernesto C. Almoina, C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, F. P. Hernandez, Hon. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Jacinto, J. Luis, C.
P. R., San Juan, Alejo B. y Palmero, C.
Tex., Galveston, F. P. Caballero, C.
Va., Newport News, Jose R. Solis, C.

DENMARK.

Ala., Mobile, Louis Donald, V. C. for Alabama.
Cal., San Francisco, H. H. Birkholm, C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Col., Denver, Viggo, E. Baerresen, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, J. B. Holst, V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Christian Hedemann, C.
Idaho, Boisé City, Walter S. Bruce, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, George Bech, C.
Kan., Kansas City, Jep Hansen Mailand, V. C.
Ky., Louisville, Charles E. Currie, C.
La., New Orleans, Thyge Soegaard, A. C.
Md., Baltimore, Holger A. Koppel, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Gustaf Lundberg, C.
Mich., Detroit, Peter Sörensen, V. C.
Minn., St. Paul, John C. Nelson, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, Anthony M. Matson, V. C.
Neb., Omaha, Otto Wolff, V. C.
Nev., Lovelocks, Peter Anker, V. C.
N. C., Wilmington, A. S. Heide, V. C.
Ohio, Cleveland, Mark L. Thomsen, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, J. N. Wallem, V. C.
P. I., Manila, R. H. Wood, C.
P. R., San Juan, T. G. I. Waymouth, V. C.
S. C., Charleston, James M. Seignious, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, Hans Guldmann, V. C.
Utah, Salt Lake City, Thorvald Orlob, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, A. C. Bang, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, John P. Jacobsen, V. C.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Ill., Chicago, F. W. Job, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, William A. Riordan, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Joseph H. Emslie, C.
N. C., Wilmington, A. J. Howell, Jr., V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker, C.
Porto Rico, San Juan, J. E. Medina y Cortes, C. G.
Va., Norfolk, Harry Reynor, V. C.

ECUADOR.

Cal., San Francisco, Dr. D. P. Arcentales, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, Luis Millet, C.
La., New Orleans, Carlos V. Coello, C.
Mass., Boston, Gustavo Preston, C.
Md., Baltimore, Cornelius M. Smith, C.
Mo., St. Louis, Ernesto B. Filsinger, C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, David S. Reinberg, Hon. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Cassius A. Green, C.
P. I., Manila, Ricardo E. Barretto, C.
S. C., Charleston, Guillermo O. Haal, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, Henry Mosle, C.

FRANCE.

Ala., Mobile, G. A. Riviére, C. A.
Cal., San Francisco, Henri A. J. Mérou, C. G.
Col., Denver, A. Bourguin, C. A.
Fla., Tampa, Ernest W. Monrose, C. A.
Ga., Savannah, Alexis Nicolas, C. A.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Auguste Marques, C. A.
Ill., Chicago, L. E. Housain de Saint Laurent, C.
Ky., Louisville, Michel Hermann, C. A.
La., Baton Rouge, Alexander Grouchy, C. A.
La., New Orleans, Marie P. V. Dejoux, C.
Me., Portland, E. B. le Prohon, C. A.
Md., Baltimore, Léonce Rabillon, C. A.
Mass., Boston, Joseph J. Flamand, C. A.
Mich., Detroit, Joseph Belanger, C. A.
Mo., Kansas City, E. S. Brus, C. A.
Mo., St. Louis, Louis Seguenot, C. A.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Eugene C. Pociey, C. A.
Ore., Portland, Charles Henri Labbé, C. A.
Pa., Philadelphia, Maurice Heilmann, V. C.
P. I., Manila, Jean B. G. Bertrand, C.
P. R., San Juan, J. R. Pierre Daubree, C.
Tex., Galveston, Chas. J. Z. M. M. de Peillon, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, W. H. Taylor, C. A.
Wash., Seattle, P. J. B. Joujon-Roche, C. A.

GERMANY.

Ala., Mobile, E. Holzborn, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Franz Bopp, C.
Col., Denver, Georg Plehn, C.
D. C., Washington, Gustav Dittmar, C. A.
Fla., Pensacola, Gerhard Rolfs, C.
Ga., Atlanta, Erich Zoepffel, C.
Ga., Savannah, Ernst Eichorn, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, W. Pfotenhauer, C.
Ill., Chicago, Walther Wever, C. G.
La., New Orleans, Paul Roh, C.
Md., Baltimore, Carl A. Luderitz, C.
Mass., Boston, Wilhelm T. Reincke, C.
Minn., St. Paul, Johannes Grunow, C.
Mo., St. Louis, Maximillian von Loehr, C.
N. C., Wilmington, James Sprunt, C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Josef Lettenbaur, C.
Ore., Portland, Oswald Lohan, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Werner Hagen, C.
P. I., Manila, Franz K. Zitelmann, C.
P. R., Ponce, Julius Umbach, V. C.
P. R., Waldemar Hepp, C.
S. C., Charleston, Emil Jahnz, C.
Tex., Galveston, Otto Scheidt, C.
Va., Richmond, E. Carl Vietor, C.
Wash., Seattle, Wolf von Lohneysen, C.
Wash., Tacoma, Otto Richter, V. C.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ala., Mobile, Edmund J. Seiders, V. C.
Alaska, Nome, Lionel R. S. Weatherley, V. C.
Cal., Los Angeles, Charles W. Mortimer, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Walter Risley Hearn, C. G.
Col., Denver, Alfred Cribben, V. C.
D. C., Washington, Hugh B. Rowland, V. C.
Fla., Fernandina, W. B. C. Duryee, V. C.
Fla., Jacksonville, Walter Mucklow, V. C.
Fla., Key West, W. J. H. Taylor, V. C.
Fla., Port Tampa, James W. Morris, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, James A. Donnelly, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, R. G. E. Foster, C. A.
Ill., Chicago, Horace D. Nugent, C. G.
La., New Orleans, H. T. Carew-Hunt, C.
Me., Portland, John Bernard Keating, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Gilbert Fraser, C.
Mass., Boston, Frederick Peter Leay, C. G.
Mich., Detroit, Howard G. Meredith, V. C.
Minn., Duluth, Henry Taylor, V. C.
Minn., St. Paul, Chas. E. Hamilton, V. C.
Miss., Biloxi, J. J. Lemon, V. C.
Mo., Kansas City, Herbert W. Mackirdy, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, Thomas E. Erskine, C.
Neb., Omaha, Mathew Alexander Hall, V. C.
N. C., Wilmington, James Sprunt, V. C.
N. Y., Buffalo, Wm. H. J. Cole, V. C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Will L. Finch, V. C.
Ohio, Cleveland, H. E. Gresham, V. C.
Ore., Portland, James Laidlaw, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Wilfred Powell, C.
P. I., Manila, A. E. Wileman, C. G.
P. I., Cebu, J. T. R. Knowles, V. C.
Porto Rico, San Juan, Wm. B. Churchward, C.
R. I., Providence, George A. Stockwell, V. C.
S. C., Charleston, Alexander Harkness, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, C. A. Spencer Perceval, C.
Va., Norfolk, Barton Myers, V. C.
Va., Richmond, Arthur Ponsonby Wilmer, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, Bernard Pelly, V. C.
Wash., Tacoma, Chas. E. L. Agassiz, V. C.

GREECE.

Cal., San Francisco, Richard de Fontana, C.
Ill., Chicago, Nikolaos Sallopoulos, C.
Mass., Boston, Anthony L. Benachi, C.
Mo., St. Louis, H. M. Pesmazoglow, in charge.
Mont., Butte, J. R. Russell, Prov. V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, S. Edwin Megargee, C.
Tenn., Nashville, P. C. Panagiotopoulos, V. C.
Wash., Tacoma, Hans Heidner, C.

GUATEMALA.

Ala., Mobile, Luis Marty Moragues, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Felipe Galicia, C. G.
Kan., Kansas City, Edwin R. Heath, Hon. C.
Ky., Louisville, S. M. Crawford, Hon. C.
Ill., Chicago, Julio F. Broever, C.
La., New Orleans, Manuel M. Saenz, C. G.
Md., Baltimore, C. M. Stewart, Jr., Hon. C. G.
Mass., Boston, A. C. Garcia, C.
Mo., St. Louis, L. D. Kingsland, Hon. C. G.
Pa., Philadelphia, Gustav Niederlein, Hon. C.
P. R., San Juan, Carlos Vere, C.
R. I., Providence, Leo F. Nadeau, C.
Tex., Galveston, J. Merrow, Hon. C.
Wash., Tacoma, Juan T. Streeb, C.

HAYTI.

Ga., Savannah, T. B. Harris, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, Cuthbert Singleton, C.
Me., Bangor, P. McConville, C.
Mass., Boston, Benjamin C. Clark, C.
N. C., Wilmington, Wm. M. Cumming, V. C.
P. R., San Juan, Chas. Vere, C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

HONDURAS.

Ala., Mobile, Ernesto Fletes, C.
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Cal., San Francisco, Estorgio Calderon, Hon. C.
D. C., Washington, Alan O. Clephane, C.
Ill., Chicago, George F. Stone, C. G.
Kan., Kansas City, Edwin R. Heath, C. G.
Ky., Louisville, James F. Buckner, C. G.
La., New Orleans, Jesus Ulloa, C. G.
Md., Baltimore, C. Morton Stewart, Jr., C. G
Mich. Detroit, Carlos M. Grebus, C.
Mo., St. Louis, L. D. Kingsland, C. G.
Ohio, Cincinnati, E. F. Peters, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, R. J. Winsmore, C. G.

ITALY.

Ala., Mobile, Giovanni Ivulich, C. A.
Cal., San Francisco, Salvatore L. Rocca, C. G.
Col., Denver, Adolfo Rossi, C. G. (g)
Ct., New Haven, Michele Riccio, C. A.
D. C., Washington, Antonio Ravaioli, Prov. C.
Fla., Tampa, Giovanni Savarese, C. A.
Ga., Savannah, Mose Cañero, C. A.
Hawaii, Honolulu, F. A. Schaefer, C.
Ill., Chicago, Guido Sabetta, C.
Ill., Springfield, Arturo Granata, C. A.
Ind., Indianapolis, Giovanni Passarelli, C. A.
Ky., Louisville, Giuseppe Cuneo, C. A.
La., New Orleans, Ferdinando Mazzini, C.
Me., Portland, Gaspare Vervena, C. A.
Md., Baltimore, Prospero Schiaffino, C. A.
Mass., Boston, Gartano Poccard, C.
Mich., Detroit, C. Pietro di Antonio, C. A.
Minn., St. Paul, Francesco Franchina, C. A.
Mo., St. Louis, Domenico Ginocchio, C. A.
Mont., Butte, Bernardo Dolzadelli, C. A.
Neb., Omaha, Antonio Venuto, C. A.
N. J., Newark, Alfredo Magnani, C. A.
N. J., Trenton, Felice Ronca, C. A.
N. Y., Albany, Germano P. Baccelli, C. A.
N. Y., Buffalo, Giovanni Banchetti, C. A.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Carlo Girocchio, C. A.
Ohio, Cleveland, Nicola Cerri, C. A.
Ore., Portland, F. G. d'Olivola, C. A.
Pa., Philadelphia, L. A. Marescotti, C.
Pa., Pittsburgh, Giulio Ricciardi, V. C.
P. I., Manila, Francisco Reyes, C.
P. R., San Juan, Alessandro Bozzo, C.
R. I., Providence, Mariano Vervena, C. A.
S. C., Charleston, Giovanni Sottile, C. A.
Tenn., Memphis, Rolando Arata, C. A.
Tex., Galveston, C. Nicolini, C. A.
Va., Norfolk, Arturo Parati, C. A.
Wash., Seattle, Augusto J. Ghiglione, C. A.
Wis., Milwaukee, Arminio Conte, C. A.

JAPAN.

Ala., Mobile, Wm. P. Hutchison, Hon. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Matsuzo Nagai, C.
Col., Denver, A. L. Bennett, Hon. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Senichi Uyeno, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, K. Matsubara, in charge.
La., New Orleans, John Walker Phillips, Hon. C.
Mass., Boston, Erwin H. Walcott, Hon. C.
Mo., St. Louis, J. E. Smith, Hon. C.
Ore., Portland, Yasutaro Numano, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, J. F. McFadden, Hon. C.
P. I., Manila, Jokichi Iwaya, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, J. H. Langbehn, Hon. C.
Wash., Seattle, Tokichi Tanaka, C.

LIBERIA.

Ala., Mobile, Geo. W. Lovejoy, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Ray P. Saffold, C.
La., New Orleans, L. H. Reynolds, V. C.
Mass., Boston, ————————, C. G.
Mo., St. Louis, Hutchins Inge, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Thomas J. Hunt, C.
P. I., Manila, R. Summers, C.
Tex., Galveston, J. R. Gibson, C.

MEXICO.

Ala., Mobile, Alphonso Jimenez, V. C.
Cal., Los Angeles, Antonio L. Castro, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Dr. Plutarco Ornelas, C. G.
Col., Denver, Adelaido J. Ortiz, C. (h)
Fla., Pensacola, Abraham Diaz, C. (i)
Hawaii, Honolulu, Guillermo Lans, C.
Ill., Chicago, Augustin Pina, C.
Ind., Indianapolis, R. B. Harrison, V. C.
Ky., Louisville, Horace C. Brannin, C. (j)
La., New Orleans, Tomas Torres, C.
Md., Baltimore, Regelio F. Guel, C.
Mass., Boston, Arturo P. Cushing, C.
Mich., Detroit, Daniel F. Altland, V. C.
Miss., Pascagoula, Vicente Ros, V. C.
Mo., Kansas City, Leon Gomez, C.
Mo., St. Louis, Miguel E. Diebold, C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Hugo Fromman, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, José V. Dosal, C.
P. I., Manila, E. B. Hernandez, C.
P. R., San Juan, M. P. Oller, V. C.
Tex., El. Paso, Antonio V. Lomeli, C.
Tex., Galveston, Cesar Canseco, A. C.
Tex., San Antonio, Eduardo Velarde, C.
Wash., Tacoma, Ramon Axtle, Jr., C.
Va., Norfolk, Juan B. Didapp, C.
Wash., Seattle, Ancil F. Haines, V. C.

MONACO.

Cal., San Francisco, Ray P. Saffold, C.

NETHERLANDS.

Ala., Mobile, A. Proskauer, Hon. V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, G. J. G. Marsily, C.
Ga., Savannah, W. de B. Kops, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, H. M. von Holt, C.
Ill., Chicago, G. Birkhoff, C. G.
La., New Orleans, W. J. Hammond, C.
Md., Baltimore, R. H. Mottu, C.
Mass., Boston, C. V. Dasey, C.
Mich., Grand Rapids, Jacob Steketel, V. C.
Minn., St. Paul, Theo. F. Koch, V. C.
Miss., Gulfport, J. W. Corry, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, G. H. ten Brock, C.
Ohio, Cleveland, P. Plantinga, C.
Ore., Portland, J. W. Matthes, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Arnold Katz, C.
P. I., Manila, P. K. A. Van Embden, C.
P. R., San Juan, Albert E. Lee, C.
Tex., Galveston, O. S. Flint, C.
Va., Norfolk, Barton Myers, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, C. Dameyer, V. C.

NICARAGUA.

Ala., Mobile, Harris W. Mallitz, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Arturo Ortega, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, B. Singer, C.
Kan., Kansas City, E. R. Heath, C. G.
La., New Orleans, Francisco Altschul, C. G.
Mass., Boston, Chas. H. Adams, C.
Mo., Kansas City, Willis Wood, C.
Mo., St. Louis, L. D. Kingsland, C. G.
Pa., Philadelphia, T. V. Seydel, C.
P. I., Manila, T. E. Lacayo, C. G.

NORWAY.

Ala., Mobile, Louis Donald, V. C.
Alaska, Nome, G. J. Lomen, V. C.
Col., Denver, Johan P. Paulson, V. C.
D. C., Washington, Kort Berle, V. C.
Fla., Key West, Wm. J. H. Taylor, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, Einar S. Trosdal, V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, W. A. A. U. Pfotenhauer, C.
Ill., Chicago, Frederick Herman Gade, C.
Iowa, Decorah, Johannes B. Wist, V. C.
La., New Orleans, A. E. Ugland, V. C.
Me., Portland, T. L. Sweat, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, A. F. Sidebotham, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Peter Justin Paasche, V. C.
Minn., St. Paul, Engebreth H. Hobe, C.
Miss., Gulfport, Jos. W. Corry, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, J. G. Borresen, V. C.
Neb., Omaha, A. L. Undeland, V. C.
N. Y., Buffalo, S. T. M. B. Kielland, V. C.
N. C., Wilmington, Alexander S. Heide, V. C.
N. Dak., Grand Forks, Halidan Bendeke, V. C.
Ohio, Cleveland, Ole M. Friestad, V. C.
Ore., Portland, E. M. Cederbergh, V. C.
P. I., Manila, M. F. Lowenstein, C.
P. R., San Juan, Joaquin Fernandez, C.
S. C., Charleston, C. J. Larsen, V. C.
S. Dak., Sioux Falls, W. Hildahl, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, J. W. Focke, V. C.
Utah, Salt Lake City, John Halvorsen, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, Aubrey G. Bailey, V. C.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Wash., Seattle, T. S. H. Kolderup, V. C.
Wash., Tacoma, Dirk Blaauw, V. C.
Wis., Milwaukee, Olof I. Rove, V. C.

PANAMA.

Ala., Mobile, Juan de D. Amador, C.
Cal., San Francisco, Jose M. Fernandez, C. G.
Ga., Atlanta, Russell Hopkins, C.
Hawaii, Hilo, R. T. Guard, C.
Ill., Chicago, C. G. Wheeler, C.
La., New Orleans, Rodolfo Perez, C. G.
Md., Baltimore, James F. Ferguson, V. C.
Miss., Gulfport, D. N. Henriques, Hon. C.
Mo., St. Louis, Ernesto B. Filsinger, Hon. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Wilfred H. Schoff, V. C.
P. R., San Juan, Chas. Vere, C.
Tenn., Chattanooga, Jas. R. Shaler, C.
Tex., Galveston, A. A. Van Alstyne, C.
Va., Norfolk, J. D. Leitch, Hon. C.
Wash., Puget Sound, H. S. Garfield, V. C

PARAGUAY.

Ala., Mobile, Elliott K. Kickarby, V. C.
Del., Wilmington, T. A. Leisen, V. C.
D. C., Washington, C. S. Walton, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, Daniel T. Hunt, C.
Ind., Indianapolis, Chas. E. Coffin, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Guillermo Love, V. C.
Mich., Detroit, Juan Walker, V. C.
Mo., Kansas City, G. C. Winsborough, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, C. M. Prynne, V. C.
N. J., Newark, James A. Coe, V. C.
N. J., Trenton, R. C. Oliphant, V. C.
N. Y., Buffalo, Chas. H. Funnell, V. C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, E. H. Hargrave, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Rodman Wanamaker, C. G. (k)
P. R., San Juan, Manuel Fernandez Juncos, C.
Va., Richmond, M. D. Hoge, V. C.

PERSIA.

D. C., Washington, Mirza A. Khan, C.
Ill., Chicago, Richard Crane, Jr., C. G.
Mo., St. Louis, Milton Seropyan, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, H. H. Pakradooni, V. C.
Pa., Pittsburgh, Alphonse Rutis, C. G.

PERU.

Cal., San Francisco, Enrique Grau, C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Bruce Cartwright, C.
Ill., Chicago, Wm. L. Fiske, C.
La., New Orleans, Richard Barthel, C.
Md., Baltimore, O. G. H. E. Kehrhahn, C.
Mass., Boston, E. C. Andres, C.
Ore., Portland, Carlos Barreto, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, W. H. Schoff, Hon. C.
P. R., San Juan, M. J. Nunez, C.
Va., Norfolk, E. J. Rudgard Wigg, V. C.
Wash., Port Townsend, F. A. Bartlett, C.

PORTUGAL.

Cal., San Francisco, Simao Lopez Ferreira, C.
D. C., Washington, E. Fronani, V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, A. de Canavarro, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, A. de Q. Ribeiro, C.
La., New Orleans, Maurice Generelly, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Adelbert W. Means, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Viscount de Valle da Costa, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, J. J. de Macado, Jr., V. C.
P. R., San Juan, A. G. Berea, C.
R. I., Providence, Carlos A. Sylvia, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, James Haughton, V. C.

RUSSIA.

Ala., Mobile, Murray Wheeler, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Pierre Rogdestvensky, C. G.
Fla., Pensacola, Fannin Chipley, V. C.
Ill., Chicago, Baron E. de Schilling, C.
Md., Baltimore, Charles Nitze, V. C.
Mass., Boston, T. Quincy Browne, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, William R. Tucker, V. C.

SALVADOR.

Cal., San Francisco, Encarnacion Mejia, C. G.
La., New Orleans, Felix Formento, Hon. C.
Mass., Boston, Geo. A. Lewis, Hon. C.
Mo., St. Louis, L. D. Kingsland, Hon. C.

SIAM.

Ill., Chicago, Milward Adams, C.

SPAIN.

Ala., Mobile, Luis Marty Moragues, Hon. V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, Estaban de S. y Cologan, C.
Fla., Tampa, A. N. Casas, Hon. V. C.
Ga., Savannah, Javier E. Borrell, Hon. V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Luiz F. Alvarez, Hon. V. C.
Ill., Chicago, Berthold Singer, Hon. V. C.
La., New Orleans, José Texidor y Jugo, C.
Me., Portland, C. R. Burr, Hon. V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Prospero Schiaffino, Hon. V. C.
Mass., Boston, P. M. de Almeida, Hon. V. C.
Miss., Gulfport, Jose de Llorens, Hon. V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, James Arbuckle, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Horatio C. Newcomb, Hon. V. C.
P. I., Manila, Luis Torres Acebedo, C. G.
Porto Rico, San Juan, Felix de S. y Colarte, C.
S. C., Charleston, Antonio Gastaver, Hon. V. C.
Tex., Galveston, H. Mosle, Hon. V. C.
Va., Norfolk, Arthur C. Humphries, Hon. V. C.

SWEDEN.

Ala., Mobile, Robert H. Smith, V. C.
Alaska, Nome, R. T. Lyng, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, William Matson, C.
Col., Denver, Walter A. Peterson, V. C.
Fla., Pensacola, C. McKenzie-Oerting, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, James L. Rankin, V. C.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Geo. F. Rodiek, C.
Ill., Chicago, J. R. Lindgren, C.
Ia., Sioux City, Gustavus N. Swan, V. C.
La., New Orleans, Pearl Wight, V. C.
Md., Baltimore, Edward C. Geyer, V. C.
Mass., Boston, Birger G. Adolf Rosentwist, V. C.
Minn., Minneapolis, C. A. Smith, C.
Minn., St. Paul, J. A. Jackson, V. C.
Mo., St. Louis, Johan Gustav Nelsen, V. C.
Neb., Omaha, E. M. Stenberg, V. C.
Ohio, Cleveland, L. L. Malm, V. C.
Ore., Portland, E. V. Lidell, V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Marcel Alonzo Viti, V. C.
Tex., Galveston, Bertrand Adoue, V. C.
Va., Norfolk, Henning Fernstrom, V. C.
Wash., Seattle, Andrew Chilberg, V. C.
Wis., Madison, Halle Steensland, V. C.

SWITZERLAND.

Cal., San Francisco, Antoine Borel, C.
Col., Denver, Paul Weiss, C.
Ill., Chicago, Arnold Holinger, C.
La., New Orleans, Emile Hohn, C. (l)
Minn., St. Paul, Arnold Schwyzer, C.
Mo., St. Louis, Jacques Buff, C.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Edmund Luthy, C.
Ore., Portland, Chas. Bircher, C. (m)
Pa., Philadelphia, Gustave A. Walther, C. (n)
P. I., Manila, Emile Sprungli, C.
Tex., Galveston, Ulrich Muller, C. (o)

TURKEY.

Cal., San Francisco, George E. Hall, C. G.
Ill., Chicago, Charles Henrotin, C. G.
Mass., Boston, Frank G. Macomber, Hon. C. G.

URUGUAY.

Ala., Mobile, Luiz M. Moragues, V. C.
Cal., San Francisco, O. M. Goldaracena, Prov. C
Fla., Jacksonville, F. C. Scott, V. C.
Ga., Savannah, Ramon Esteve, C.
Ill., Chicago, Juan Moffit, C.
Me., Portland, James E. Marrett, C.
Md., Baltimore, Prudencio de Murguiondo, C. G.
Mass., Boston, Max O. Von Klock, Prov. V. C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Vicenzo Colajezzi, Prov. Hon. C.
P. R., San Juan, Carlos Conde, Hon. C.
Tex., Galveston, Enrique Schroeder, V. C
Va., Richmond, Geo. H. Barksdale, V. C.

VENEZUELA.

Cal., San Francisco, J. L. Eastland, C.
Ill., Chicago, José M. Alvizua, C.
La., New Orleans, Emiliano Martinez, C.
Pa., Philadelphia, Nicolas Velez Aramburu, C.
P. R., San Juan, Nicolas Hernandez, C.

REFERENCE MARKS—(a) Also for Kansas City, Kan.; (b) for Arizona, Col., Idaho, Mont., and New Mexico; (c) also for N. C.; (d) also for Del.; (e) also for N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.; (f) also for Okla.; (g) for Col., Utah, Idaho, Mont., Wyo., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., S. Dak., Okla., Arizona, and New Mexico; (h) for Col., Wyo., and Mont.; (i) also for Ga.; (j) also for Tenn.; (k) also for Del., Ill., Ind., Mich., Mo., N. J., Ohio, and Wis.; (l) also for Ala., Ark., and Miss.; (m) also for Wash., and Idaho; (n) also for N. J.; (o) also for Okla.

Party Divisions

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 61ST AND 62D CONGRESSES.

States.	Sixty-first Congress.*		Sixty-second Congress.*		States.	Sixty-first Congress.*		Sixty-second Congress.*	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.		Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	9	..	9	..	Nevada	1	..	..	1
Arkansas	7	..	7	..	New Hampshire	..	2	..	2
California	..	8	1	7	New Jersey	3	7	8	2
Colorado	3	..	3	..	New York	11	26	23	14
Connecticut	..	5	1	4	North Carolina	7	3	10	..
Delaware	..	1	..	1	North Dakota	..	2	..	2
Florida	3	..	3	..	Ohio	8	13	16	5
Georgia	11	..	11	..	Oklahoma	2	3	3	2
Idaho	..	1	..	1	Oregon	..	2	..	2
Illinois	6	19	11	14	Pennsylvania	5	27	9	23
Indiana	11	2	12	1	Rhode Island	..	2	1	1
Iowa	1	10	1	10	South Carolina	7	..	7	..
Kansas	..	8	..	8	South Dakota	..	2	..	2
Kentucky	8	3	9	2	Tennessee	8	2	8	2
Louisiana	7	..	7	..	Texas	16	..	16	..
Maine	..	4	2	2	Utah	..	1	..	1
Maryland	3	3	5	1	Vermont	..	2	..	2
Massachusetts	3	11	4	10	Virginia	9	1	9	1
Michigan	..	12	2	10	Washington	..	3	..	3
Minnesota	1	8	1	8	West Virginia	..	5	4	1
Mississippi	8	..	8	..	Wisconsin	1	10	†2	8
Missouri	10	6	13	3	Wyoming	..	1	..	1
Montana	..	1	..	1					
Nebraska	3	3	3	3	Total	172	219	228	162

* As constituted at the beginning of the Congress † One Socialist member in addition.

PARTY DIVISIONS IN CONGRESS SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN 1859.

Congresses	Years	Senate					House of Representatives.				
		Dem.	Rep.	Amer	Union.	Ind	Dem	Rep	Amer	Union.	Ind.
XXXVI.	1859-1861	38	26	2	..	..	101	113	23	..	..
XXXVII.	1861-1863	10	31	..	2	..	42	106	..	28	..
XXXVIII.	1863-1865	9	36	..	5		75	102	..	..	9
XXXIX.	1865-1867*	11	41	..	..	..	40	145	..	..	..
XL.	1867-1869*	11	42	..	..	..	49	143	..	..	..
XLI	1869-1871	11	58	..	..	..	78	151	..	..	..
XLII	1871-1873	17	57	..	..		103	138	..	..	5†
XLIII.	1873-1875	20	47	..	..	7†	92	194	..	..	14
XLIV	1875-1877	29	43	..	..	2†	168	107	..	..	.
XLV	1877-1879	39	36	..	..	1†	151	142	..	..	..
XLVI.	1879-1881	44	32	..	..	..	148	129	..	..	16‡
XLVII.	1881 1883	38	37	..	..	1§	138	146	..	..	10‡
XLVIII.	1883-1885	36	40‖	..	..	.	198	124	..	..	1‡
XLIX.	1885 1887	34	42	..	..	..	204	120	..	..	1‡
L.	1887 1889	37	39	..	..	.	168	153	..	..	4
LI.	1889-1891	37	39	..	..	..	159	166	..	..	..
LII.	1891-1893	39	47	..	..	2¶	236	88	..	..	8¶
LIII.**	1893-1895	44	38	..	..	3¶	220	126	..	..	8¶
LIV	1895-1897	39	42	..	..	5¶	104	246	..	..	7¶
LV.	1897 1899	34	46	..	..	10‡‡	134§§§	206	..	..	16¶¶
LVI.	1899 1901	26	53	..	..	11¶¶¶	163	185	..	..	9‡‡‡
LVII.	1901-1903	29	56	..	..	3§§§	153	198	..	..	5‖‖‖
LVIII.	1903-1905	32	58	..	..	..	174	206	..	..	2***
LVIX	1905-1907	32	58	..	..	..	136	250	..	..	..
LX	1907-1909	31	61	..	..	..	164	222	..	..	..
LXI.	1909-1911	32	60	..	..	.	172	219	..	..	..
LXII	1911-1913	41	51	..	..	.	228	162	..	..	1*†

Parties as constituted at the beginning of each Congress are given. These figures were liable to change by contests for seats, etc.

* During the civil war most of the Southern States were unrepresented in Congress.

† Liberal Republicans. ‡ Greenbackers. § David Davis, Independent, of Illinois.

‖ Two Virginia Senators were Readjusters and voted with the Republicans

¶ People's party, except that in the House of Representatives of the Fifty fourth Congress one member is classed as Silver party.

** Three Senate seats were vacant (and continued so) and two Representative seats were unfilled (Rhode Island had not yet effected a choice) when the session began. Rhode Island subsequently elected two Republicans.

‡‡ Five Populists, two Silver party, three Independents. §§ Including fifteen members classed as Fusionists. ¶¶ Including three members classed as Silver party. There was one vacancy.

‡‡‡ Six Populists, three Silver party.

¶¶¶ Five Populists, one Silver party, two Independents, and three vacancies.

‖‖‖ Three Populists, one Silver party, one Fusion party, one vacancy.

§§§ One Populist, one Silver party, one Fusionist, two vacancies

*** Two Union Labor and two vacancies—one Democratic, one Republican.

*† One Socialist.

The Sixty-first Congress.

BEGAN MARCH 4, 1909, AND ENDS MARCH 4, 1911

SENATE.

President ..... James S. Sherman, R., of New York.
President pro tempore ..... William P. Frye, R., of Maine
Secretary ..... Charles G. Bennett, R., of New York.

ALABAMA.

Terms Expire	*Senators*	*P. O. Address*
1913	John H. Bankhead, D.	Fayette
1915	Joseph F. Johnston, D.	Birmingham.

ARKANSAS.

1913	Jefferson Davis, D.	Little Rock
1915	James P. Clarke, D.	Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

1911	Frank P. Flint, R.	Los Angeles.
1915	George C. Perkins, R.	Oakland

COLORADO.

1913	Simon Guggenheim, R.	Denver.
1915	Charles J. Hughes, D.	Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

1911	Morgan G. Bulkeley, R.	Hartford.
1915	Frank B. Brandegee, R.	New London.

DELAWARE.

1911	Henry A. Du Pont, R.	Wilmington.
1913	H. A. Richardson, R.	Dover.

FLORIDA.

1911	James P. Taliaferro, D.	Jacksonville.
1915	Duncan U. Fletcher, D.	Jacksonville.

GEORGIA.

1913	Augustus O. Bacon, D.	Macon.
1915	Joseph M. Terrell, D.*	Atlanta.

IDAHO.

1913	William E. Borah, R.	Boise.
1915	Weldon B. Heyburn, R.	Wallace.

ILLINOIS

1913	Shelby M. Cullom, R.	Springfield.
1915	William Lorimer, R.	Chicago.

INDIANA.

1911	Albert J. Beveridge, R.	Indianapolis.
1915	Benjamin F. Shively, D.	South Bend.

IOWA.

1913	Lafayette Young, R.*	Des Moines.
1915	Albert B. Cummins, R.	Des Moines.

KANSAS.

1913	Charles Curtis, R.	Topeka.
1915	Joseph L. Bristow, R.	Salina.

KENTUCKY.

1913	Thomas H. Paynter, D.	Frankfort.
1915	William R. Bradley, R.	Louisville.

LOUISIANA.

1913	Murphy J. Foster, D.	Franklin.
1915	John B. Thornton, D.*	Alexandria.

MAINE.

1911	Eugene Hale, R.	Ellsworth.
1913	William P. Frye, R.	Lewiston.

MARYLAND.

1911	Isidor Rayner, D.	Baltimore.
1915	John W. Smith, D.	Snow Hill.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1911	Henry Cabot Lodge, R.	Nahant.
1913	Winthrop M. Crane, R.	Dalton.

MICHIGAN.

1911	Julius C. Burrows, R.	Kalamazoo.
1913	William A. Smith, R.	Grand Rapids.

MINNESOTA.

1911	Moses E. Clapp, R.	St. Paul.
1913	Knute Nelson, R.	Alexandria.

MISSISSIPPI.

1911	Hernando D. Money, D.	Miss'ippi City.
1913	Leroy Percy, D.	Greenville.

MISSOURI.

1911	William Warner, R.	Kansas City.
1915	William J. Stone, D.	Jefferson City.

MONTANA.

1911	Thomas H. Carter, R.	Helena.
1913	Joseph M. Dixon, R.	Missoula

NEBRASKA.

Terms Expire	*Senators.*	*P. O. Address.*
1911	Elmer J. Burkett, R.	Lincoln.
1913	Norris Brown, R.	Kearney

NEVADA

1911	George S. Nixon, R.	Winnemucca.
1915	Francis G. Newlands, D.	Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1913	Henry E. Burnham, R.	Manchester.
1915	Jacob H. Gallinger, R.	Concord.

NEW JERSEY

1911	John Kean, R.	Elizabeth.
1913	Frank O. Briggs, R.	Trenton.

NEW YORK.

1911	Chauncey M. Depew, R.	New York.
1915	Elihu Root, R.	New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1913	Fernifold M. Simmons, D.	Raleigh.
1915	Lee S. Overman, D.	Salisbury

NORTH DAKOTA

1911	Porter J. McCumber, R.	Wahpeton.
1915	Asle J. Gronna, R.*	Lakota.

OHIO.

1911	Charles Dick, R.	Akron.
1915	Theodore E. Burton, R.	Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA.

1913	Robert L. Owen, D.	Muskogee
1915	Thomas P. Gore, D.	Lawton.

OREGON.

1913	Jonathan Bourne, Jr., R.	Portland.
1915	G. E. Chamberlain, D.	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1911	Geo. T. Oliver, R.	Pittsburgh.
1915	Boies Penrose, R.	Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND.

1911	Nelson W. Aldrich, R.	Providence.
1913	George P. Wetmore, R.	Newport.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1913	Benjamin R. Tillman, D.	Trenton.
1915	Ellison D. Smith, D.	Florence.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1913	Robert J. Gamble, R.	Yankton.
1915	Coe I. Crawford, R.	Huron.

TENNESSEE.

1911	James B. Frazier, D.	Chattanooga.
1913	Robert L. Taylor, D.	Nashville

TEXAS.

1911	Charles A. Culberson, D.	Dallas.
1913	Joseph W. Bailey, D.	Gainesville.

UTAH.

1911	George Sutherland, R.	Salt Lake City.
1915	Reed Smoot, R.	Provo City.

VERMONT.

1911	Carroll S. Page, R.	Hyde Park.
1915	William P. Dillingham, R.	Montpelier.

VIRGINIA.

1911	Claude A. Swanson, D.	Chatham.
1913	Thomas S. Martin, D.	Scottsville.

WASHINGTON.

1911	Samuel H. Piles, R.	Seattle.
1915	Wesley L. Jones, R.	N. Yakima.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1911	Nathan B. Scott, R.	Wheeling.
1913	Stephen B. Elkins, R.	Elkins.

WISCONSIN.

1911	Robert M. La Follette, R.	Madison.
1915	Isaac Stephenson, R.	Marinette.

WYOMING

1911	Clarence D. Clark, R.	Evanston.
1913	Francis E. Warren, R.	Cheyenne.

* Appointed to fill vacancy until meeting of the Legislature.

The whole number of Senators is 92, of which 60 are Republicans and 32 Democrats.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

Dist.	*Representative*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	George W. Taylor*	Dem	Demopolis
2	S. H. Dent, Jr.	Dem	Montgomery.
3	Henry D Clayton*	Dem	Eufaula.
4	William B Craig	Dem	Selma.
5	J. Thomas Heflin*	Dem	Lafayette.
6	Richmond P Hobson	Dem	Fayette.
7	John L. Burnett*	Dem	Gadsden.
8	William Richardson*	Dem	Huntsville.
9	Oscar W. Underwood*	Dem	Birmingham.

ARKANSAS.

1	Robert Bruce Macon*	Dem	Helena.
2	W. A. Oldfield	Dem.	Batesville.
3	John C. Floyd*	Dem	Yellville.
4	Ben Cravens*	Dem	Fort Smith.
5	Charles O. Reid*	Dem	Morrilton.
6	Joseph T Robinson*	Dem	Lonoke.
7	Robert M. Wallace*	Dem	Magnolia.

CALIFORNIA.

1	W. F. Englebright*	Rep.	Nevada City.
2	Duncan E McKinlay*	Rep.	Santa Rosa.
3	Joseph R. Knowland*	Rep.	Alameda.
4	Julius Kahn*	Rep.	San Francisco.
5	Everis A. Hayes*	Rep.	San José.
6	James C. Needham*	Rep.	Modesta.
7	James McLachlan*	Rep.	Pasadena.
8	Sylvester C. Smith*	Rep.	Bakersfield.

COLORADO.

At Large.

	Edward T. Taylor	Dem	Glenwood Springs
1	Atterson W. Rucker	Dem	Rucker Ridge.
2	John A. Martin	Dem	Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT.

At Large.

	John Q Tilson	Rep.	New Haven.
1	E. Stevens Henry*	Rep.	Rockville.
2	Nehemiah D Sperry*	Rep.	New Haven.
3	Edwin W Higgins*	Rep.	Norwich.
4	Ebenezer J. Hill*	Rep.	Norwalk.

DELAWARE.

At Large.

	William H Heald	Rep.	Wilmington.

FLORIDA.

1	Stephen M Sparkman*	Dem	Tampa.
2	Frank Clark*	Dem	Gainesville.
3	J. Walter Kehoe	Dem	Pensacola.

GEORGIA.

1	Charles G. Edwards	Dem	Savannah.
2	James M Griggs*	Dem	Dawson.
3	Dudley M Hughes	Dem	Danville.
4	William C Adamson*	Dem	Carrollton.
5	Leonidas F Livingston*	Dem	Covington.
6	Charles L. Bartlett*	Dem	Macon.
7	Gordon Lee*	Dem	Chickamauga.
8	William M. Howard*	Dem	Lexington.
9	Thomas M. Bell*	Dem	Gainesville.
10	Thomas W. Hardwick*	Dem	Sandersville.
11	William G. Brantley*	Dem	Brunswick.

IDAHO.

	Thomas R. Hamer	Rep.	Stanton.

ILLINOIS.

1	Martin B. Madden*	Rep.	Chicago.
2	James R. Mann*	Rep.	Chicago.
3	William W. Wilson*	Rep.	Chicago.
4	James T. McDermott*	Dem.	Chicago.
5	A. J. Sabath*	Dem.	Chicago.
6	William J Moxley	Rep.	Chicago.
7	Fred Lundin	Rep.	Chicago.
8	Thomas Gallagher	Dem.	Chicago.
9	Henry S. Boutell*	Rep.	Chicago.
10	George Edmund Foss*	Rep.	Chicago.
11	Howard M. Snapp*	Rep.	Joliet.
12	Charles E. Fuller*	Rep.	Belvidere.
13	Frank O. Lowden*	Rep.	Oregon.
14	James McKinney*	Rep.	Aledo.
15	George W. Prince*	Rep.	Galesburg.
16	Joseph V. Graff*	Rep.	Peoria.

ILLINOIS—*Continued*

Dist.	*Representative*	*Politics*	*P. O. Address.*
17	John A. Sterling*	Rep.	Bloomington.
18	Joseph G. Cannon*	Rep.	Danville
19	William B. McKinley*	Rep.	Champaign
20	Henry T Rainey*	Dem	Carrollton.
21	James M. Graham	Dem	Springfield
22	Wm. A. Rodenberg*	Rep	East St Louis
23	Martin D Foster*	Dem	Olney
24	Pleasant T. Chapman*	Rep	Vienna
25	N. B. Thistlewood*	Rep.	Cairo

INDIANA.

1	John W Boehne	Dem	Evansville.
2	William Cullop	Dem	Vincennes
3	W. E Cox*	Dem	Jasper.
4	Lincoln Dixon*	Dem	North Vernon
5	Ralph W. Moss	Dem	Brazil
6	W. O. Barnard	Rep	Newcastle
7	Charles A Korbly	Dem.	Indianapolis
8	John A. M. Adair*	Dem	Portland
9	Martin A. Morrison	Dem	Frankfort.
10	Edgar D. Crumpacker*	Rep	Valparaiso.
11	George W. Rauch*	Dem	Marion
12	Cyrus Kline	Dem	Angola
13	Henry A. Barnhart	Dem.	Rochester.

IOWA.

1	C. A. Kennedy*	Rep	Montrose.
2	Albert F Dawson*	Rep.	Preston.
3	Charles Pickett	Rep.	Waterloo.
4	Gilbert N. Haugen*	Rep.	Northwood.
5	James W. Good	Rep.	Cedar Rapids.
6	N. E. Kendall	Rep	Albia.
7	John A. T. Hull*	Rep.	Des Moines.
8	W D. Jamieson	Dem.	Shenandoah.
9	Walter I Smith*	Rep	Council Bluffs
10	Frank P. Woods	Rep.	Estherville.
11	E. H. Hubbard*	Rep	Sioux City

KANSAS.

1	Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.*	Rep.	Leavenworth.
2	Charles F. Scott*	Rep.	Iola
3	Philip P. Campbell*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
4	James M. Miller*	Rep.	Council Grove
5	William A. Calderhead	Rep.	Marysville.
6	William A. Reeder*	Rep	Logan
7	E. H. Madison*	Rep	Dodge City.
8	Victor Murdock*	Rep	Wichita.

KENTUCKY.

1	Ollie M. James*	Dem.	Marion
2	Augustus O. Stanley*	Dem	Henderson
3	R. Y. Thomas	Dem	Central City
4	Ben Johnson*	Dem	Bardstown.
5	Swagar Sherley*	Dem.	Louisville.
6	Joseph L. Rhinock*	Dem	Covington.
7	J. Campbell Cantrill	Dem	
8	Harvey Helm*	Dem	Stanford.
9	Joseph B. Bennett*	Rep	Greenup.
10	John W. Langley*	Rep.	Prestonburg
11	Don C. Edwards*	Rep	London

LOUISIANA.

1	Albert Estopinal	Dem	New Orleans.
2	Robert C. Davey*	Dem	New Orleans.
3	Robert F. Broussard*	Dem.	New Iberia.
4	John T. Watkins*	Dem.	Minden.
5	Joseph E. Ransdell*	Dem	Lake Providence
6	Robert C. Wickliffe	Dem.	St Francesville
7	Arsené P. Pujo*	Dem	Lake Charles

MAINE.

1	Amos L. Allen*	Rep	Alfred.
2	John P. Swasey	Rep.	Canton
3	Edwin C. Burleigh*	Rep.	Augusta.
4	Frank E. Guernsey	Rep.	Dover

MARYLAND.

1	J. Harry Covington	Dem	Easton.
2	Joshua F. C Talbott*	Dem.	Lutherville.
3	John Kronmiller	Rep.	Baltimore
4	John Gill, Jr.*	Dem	Baltimore.
5	Sydney E Mudd*	Rep.	La Plata
6	George A. Pearre*	Rep.	Cumberland

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dist.	Representative	Politics.	P O. Address.
1	George P. Lawrence*	Rep.	North Adams
2	Frederick H. Gillett*	Rep.	Springfield.
3	Charles G. Washburn*	Rep.	Worcester.
4	Charles Q. Tirrell*	Rep.	Natick.
5	Butler Ames*	Rep.	Lowell.
6	Augustus P Gardner*	Rep	Hamilton.
7	Ernest W Roberts*	Rep.	Chelsea.
8	Samuel W. McCall*	Rep.	Winchester.
9	John A. Keliher*	Dem	Boston.
10	Joseph F O'Connell*	Dem	Boston.
11	Andrew J. Peters*	Dem	Boston.
12	John W Weeks*	Rep	Newton.
13	William S Greene*	Rep.	Fall River.
14	Eugene N. Foss	Dem.	Boston

MICHIGAN.

1	Edwin Denby*	Rep.	Detroit.
2	Charles E. Townsend*	Rep.	Jackson.
3	Washington Gardner*	Rep.	Albion.
4	Edward L. Hamilton*	Rep.	Niles.
5	Gerrit J. Diekema*	Rep.	Holland.
6	Samuel W. Smith*	Rep.	Pontiac.
7	Henry McMorran*	Rep.	Port Huron.
8	Joseph W. Fordney*	Rep.	Saginaw.
9	James C. McLaughlin	Rep.	Muskegon.
10	George A. Loud*	Rep.	Au Sable.
11	Francis H. Dodds	Rep.	Mt Pleasant.
12	H. Olin Young*	Rep.	Ishpeming.

MINNESOTA.

1	James A. Tawney*	Rep.	Winona.
2	W. S. Hammond*	Dem	St. James.
3	Charles R. Davis*	Rep.	St. Peter.
4	Fred. C. Stevens*	Rep.	St. Paul.
5	Frank M Nye	Rep.	Minneapolis.
6	Charles A. Lindbergh*	Rep.	Little Falls.
7	Andrew J Volstead*	Rep.	Granite Falls.
8	Clarence B. Miller	Rep	Duluth.
9	Halvor Steenerson*	Rep.	Crookston

MISSISSIPPI.

1	Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr.*	Dem.	Corinth.
2	Thomas Spight*	Dem	Ripley.
3	Benj. G Humphreys*	Dem.	Greenville.
4	T. U. Sisson	Dem	
5	Adam M. Byrd*	Dem	Philadelphia.
6	Eaton J Bowers*	Dem.	Bay St. Louis.
7	W. J Dickson	Dem	
8	J. W. Collier.	Dem	Warren.

MISSOURI.

1	James T Lloyd*	Dem	Shelbyville.
2	William W Rucker*	Dem	Keytesville.
3	Joshua W Alexander*	Dem	Gallatin.
4	Charles F Boober	Dem	Savannah.
5	William P. Borland*	Dem	Kansas City.
6	Clement C Dickinson	Dem	Clinton.
7	Courtney W Hamlin*	Dem*	Springfield.
8	Dorsey W Shackleford*	Dem	Jefferson City.
9	Champ Clark*	Dem	Bowling Green.
10	Richard Bartholdt*	Rep.	St. Louis.
11	Patrick F Gill	Dem.	St. Louis.
12	Harry M. Coudrey*	Rep.	St. Louis.
13	Politte Elvins	Rep.	Elvins
14	Charles A Crow	Rep.	Caruthersville.
15	Charles H. Morgan†	Rep.	Joplin.
16	Arthur P Murphy†	Rep.	Rolla.

MONTANA.

At Large.

	Charles N. Pray*	Rep.	Fort Benton.

NEBRASKA.

1	John A. Maguire	Dem	Lincoln.
2	Gilbert M. Hitchcock*	Dem	Omaha.
3	James P. Latta	Dem	Tekamah.
4	Edmund H. Hinshaw*	Rep.	Fairbury.
5	George W Norris*	Rep	McCook.
6	Moses P. Kinkaid*	Rep	O'Neill.

NEVADA.

At Large.

	George A. Bartlett*	Dem.	Tonopah.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1	Cyrus A. Sulloway*	Rep.	Manchester.
2	Frank D. Currier*	Rep.	Canaan.

NEW JERSEY

Dist.	Representative	Politics	P O. Address.
1	Henry C Loudenslager*	Rep.	Paulsboro
2	John J. Gardner*	Rep	Atlantic City
3	Benjamin F. Howell*	Rep.	New Brunswick
4	Ira W. Wood*	Rep.	Trenton
5	Charles N Fowler*	Rep.	Elizabeth.
6	William Hughes*	Dem.	Paterson
7	Richard Wayne Parker*	Rep.	Newark
8	William H. Wiley†	Rep	East Orange.
9	Eugene F. Kinkead	Dem	Jersey City.
10	James A. Hamill*	Dem.	Jersey City

NEW YORK

1	William W Cocks*	Rep.	Old Westbury.
2	George H Lindsay*	Dem	Brooklyn.
3	Otto G. Foelker	Rep.	Brooklyn.
4	Charles B. Law*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
5	Richard Young	Rep	Brooklyn.
6	William M. Calder*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	John J. Fitzgerald*	Dem	Brooklyn.
8	Daniel J Riordan*	Dem	New York.
9	Henry M Goldfogle*	Dem	New York.
10	William Sulzer*	Dem.	New York.
11	Charles V Fornes*	Dem	New York.
12	Michael F Conroy	Dem	New York.
13	Herbert Parsons*	Rep.	New York.
14	William Willett, Jr*	Dem	Far Rockaway.
15	J Van Vechten Olcott*	Rep.	New York.
16	Francis B. Harrison*	Dem	New York.
17	William S. Bennet*	Rep.	New York.
18	Joseph A. Goulden*	Dem	New York.
19	John E. Andrus*	Rep.	Yonkers.
20	Thomas W. Bradley*	Rep.	Walden.
21	Hamilton Fish	Rep.	Garrison.
22	William H. Draper*	Rep.	Troy.
23	George N. Southwick*	Rep.	Albany.
24	George W. Fairchild*	Rep.	Oneonta.
25	Cyrus Durey*	Rep.	Johnstown.
26	George R. Malby*	Rep	Ogdensburg.
27	Charles S. Millington	Rep.	Herkimer.
28	Charles L. Knapp*	Rep.	Lowville.
29	Michael E. Driscoll*	Rep.	Syracuse.
30	John W. Dwight*	Rep.	Dryden.
31	Sereno E. Payne*	Rep.	Auburn.
32	James S. Havens	Dem.	
33	J. Sloat Fassett*	Rep	Elmira.
34	James S. Simmons	Rep.	Niagara Falls.
35	Daniel A. Driscoll	Dem.	Buffalo.
36	De Alva S. Alexander*	Rep.	Buffalo.
37	Edward B. Vreeland*	Rep.	Salamanca.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1	John H. Small*	Dem	Washington.
2	Claude Kitchin*	Dem	Scotland Neck.
3	Charles R. Thomas*	Dem	Newbern.
4	Edward W Pou*	Dem	Smithfield.
5	J. M. Morehead	Rep.	Greensboro.
6	H. L. Godwin	Dem	Dunn.
7	Robert N. Page*	Dem	Biscoe.
8	Charles H. Cowles	Rep	Wilkesboro.
9	Edwin Y. Webb*	Dem	Shelby.
10	J. G. Grant	Rep	Hendersonville

NORTH DAKOTA.

At Large.

	L. B. Hanna	Rep	Fargo.
	Asle J. Gronna	Rep.	Lakota.

OHIO.

1	Nicholas Longworth*	Rep	Cincinnati.
2	Herman P. Goebel	Rep	Cincinnati.
3	James M Cox	Dem	Dayton.
4	W. E. Tou Velle*	Dem	Celina.
5	T. T. Ansberry*	Dem	Defiance.
6	M. R. Denver*	Dem	Wilmington.
7	J. Warren Keifer*	Rep.	Springfield.
8	Ralph D. Cole*	Rep	Findlay.
9	Isaac R. Sherwood*	Dem	Toledo.
10	A. R. Johnson	Rep.	Ironton.
11	Albert Douglas*	Rep.	Chillicothe.
12	Edward L. Taylor, Jr.*	Rep.	Columbus.
13	Carl Anderson	Dem	Fostoria.
14	William G Sharpe	Dem	Elyria.
15	James Joyce	Rep	Cambridge.
16	D. A. Hollingsworth	Rep	Cadiz.

OHIO —*Continued.*

Dist	*Representative.*	*Politics*	*P. O. Address*
17	W A. Ashbrook*	Dem	Johnstown.
18	James Kennedy*	Rep	Youngstown.
19	W Aubrey Thomas*	Rep	Niles.
20	Paul Howland†	Rep	Cleveland.
21	James H. Cassidy	Rep	Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA.

1	Bird S. McGuire*	Rep	Pawnee.
2	Richard T. Morgan	Rep.	Woodward.
3	C. E. Creager	Rep	Muskogee.
4	Charles D. Carter*	Dem	Ardmore.
5	Scott Ferris*	Dem	Lawton.

OREGON.

1	W. C. Hawley*	Rep.	Salem.
2	W. R. Ellis*	Rep	Pendleton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	Henry H. Bingham*	Rep	Philadelphia.
2	Joel Cook*	Rep	Philadelphia.
3	J. Hampton Moore*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
4	Reuben O. Moon*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
5	W. W. Foulkrod*	Rep	Philadelphia.
6	George D. McCreary*	Rep	Philadelphia.
7	Thomas S. Butler	Rep	West Chester.
8	Irving P Wanger*	Rep	Norristown.
9	William W. Griest	Rep.	Lancaster.
10	T. D. Nicholls*	Dem.	Scranton.
11	Henry W. Palmer†	Rep	Wilkes-Barre.
12	Alfred B. Garner	Rep	Ashland.
13	John H Rothermel*	Dem.	Reading.
14	Charles C Fratt	Rep.	New Milford.
15	William B. Wilson†	Dem	Blossburg.
16	John G McHenry*	Dem	Benton.
17	Benjamin K. Focht*	Rep	Lewisburg.
18	Martin E. Olmsted*	Rep	Harrisburg.
19	John M Reynolds*	Rep.	Bedford.
20	Daniel F Lafean*	Rep.	York.
21	Charles F. Barclay*	Rep.	Sinnemahoning.
22	George F. Huff*	Rep.	Greensburg.
23	Allen F. Cooper*	Rep.	Uniontown.
24	John K. Tener	Rep.	Charleroi.
25	Arthur L Bates*	Rep	Meadville.
26	A. Mitchell Palmer	Dem	Stroudsburg.
27	J. N. Langham	Rep	Indiana.
28	Nelson P Wheeler†	Rep	Endeavor.
29	William H Graham*	Rep	Allegheny.
30	John Dalzell*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
31	James Francis Burke*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
32	Andrew J. Barchfeld*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.

RHODE ISLAND.

1	William P Sheffield	Rep.	Newport
2	Adin B. Capron*	Rep.	Smithfield.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	George S. Legare*	Dem	Charleston.
2	James O Patterson*	Rep.	Barnwell.
3	Wyatt Aiken†	Dem	Abbeville.
4	Joseph T Johnson*	Dem.	Spartanburg.
5	David E Finley*	Dem	Yorkville.
6	J. Edwin Ellerbe*	Dem	Sellers.
7	Asbury F Lever*	Dem	Lexington.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At Large.

Charles H Burke†	Rep.	Pierre.
Eben W. Martin†	Rep	Deadwood.

TENNESSEE.

1	Walter P Brownlow*	Rep.	Jonesboro.
2	R W Austin	Rep.	Knoxville.
3	John A. Moon†	Dem	Chattanooga.
4	Cordell Hull†	Dem	Crossville.
5	William C Houston†	Dem	Woodbury.
6	J W Byrnes	Dem	Nashville
7	Lemuel P Padgett*	Dem	Columbia.
8	Thetus W Sims*	Dem	Linden.
9	Finis J Garrett†	Dem	Dresden.
10	George W. Gordon	Dem	Memphis.

TEXAS.

Dist	*Representative.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	Morris Sheppard*	Dem	Texarkana.
2	Martin Dies	Dem	
3	Gordon Russell*	Dem	Tyler.
4	Choice B. Randell*	Dem	Sherman.
5	Jack Beall*	Dem	Waxahachie.
6	Rufus Hardy*	Dem	Corsicana.
7	Alexander W. Gregg*	Dem	Palestine.
8	John M. Moore*	Dem	Richmond.
9	George F. Burgess*	Dem	Gonzales.
10	Albert S. Burleson*	Dem	Austin.
11	Robert L. Henry*	Dem	Waco.
12	Oscar W. Gillespie*	Dem	Fort Worth.
13	John H Stephens*	Dem	Vernon.
14	James L Slayden*	Dem	San Antonio.
15	John N. Garner*	Dem	Uvalde.
16	William R. Smith*	Dem	Colorado.

UTAH.

At Large.

Joseph Howell*	Rep.	Logan.

VERMONT.

1	David J. Foster*	Rep.	Burlington
2	Frank H. Plumly	Rep.	Northfield.

VIRGINIA.

1	William A. Jones*	Dem.	Warsaw
2	Harry L. Maynard*	Dem.	Portsmouth.
3	John Lamb†	Dem.	Richmond
4	Francis R. Lassiter*	Dem	Petersburg.
5	E. W Saunders*	Dem.	Rocky Mount.
6	Carter Glass*	Dem	Lynchburg.
7	James Hay*	Dem.	Madison
8	Charles C. Carlin*	Dem.	Alexandria
9	C. Bascom Slemp*	Dem.	Big Stone Gap.
10	Henry D Flood*	Dem	W. Appomattox.

WASHINGTON.

Wm E Humphrey*	Rep.	Seattle.
Francis W. Cushman*	Rep.	Tacoma.
Miles Poindexter*	Rep	Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA

1	W. P Hubbard*	Rep.	Wheeling.
2	George G Sturgiss*	Rep.	Morgantown.
3	Joseph Holt Gaines*	Rep.	Charleston.
4	Harry C. Woodyard*	Rep.	Spencer
5	James A. Hughes*	Rep.	Huntington.

WISCONSIN.

1	Henry A. Cooper*	Rep.	Racine.
2	John M. Nelson*	Rep	Madison.
3	A. W Kopp	Rep.	Plattville.
4	William J. Cary*	Rep.	Milwaukee.
5	William H. Stafford*	Rep.	Milwaukee
6	Charles H Weisse*	Dem	Sheboygan Falls
7	John J Esch†	Rep	La Crosse.
8	James H Davidson*	Rep.	Oshkosh.
9	Gustave Kustermann*	Rep	Greer Bay.
10	E. A. Morse*	Rep	Antigo
11	Irvine L. Lenroot	Rep.	Superior.

WYOMING

1	Frank W Mondell‡	Rep	Newcastle.

DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES

ALASKA

James Wickersham	Rep	Fairbanks

ARIZONA

Ralph H. Cameron	Rep	Flagstaff.

NEW MEXICO

William H. Andrews†	Rep.	Albuquerque

HAWAII.

Jonah K Kalanianaole	Rep.	Honolulu

PORTO RICO

Tulio Larrinaga*	Rep	Commissioner, San Juan.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Benito Legarda	Rep	Commissioner, Manila
P Ocampo de Leon	Rep	Commissioner, Manila

Republicans, 218; Democrats, 172: one vacancy: whole number, 391 * Served in the Sixtieth Congress † Served in a previous Congress. ‡ Will resign Jan 5, 1911, to serve as Governor of Massachusetts.

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The Sixty-second Congress.

BEGINS MARCH 4, 1911, AND ENDS MARCH 4, 1913.

SENATE.

President ..... James S. Sherman, R., of New York.
President pro tempore ..... William P. Frye, R., of Maine.

ALABAMA.

Terms Expire.	Senators	P. O Address
1913	John H. Bankhead, D.	Fayette
1915	Joseph F. Johnston, D.	Birmingham.

ARKANSAS.

1913	Jefferson Davis, D.	Little Rock.
1915	James P. Clarke, D.	Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.

1915	George C. Perkins, R.	Oakland.
1917	A Republican	

COLORADO.

1913	Simon Guggenheim, R.	Denver.
1915	Charles J. Hughes, Jr., D.	Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

1915	Frank B. Brandegee, R.	New London.
1917	A Republican.	

DELAWARE.

1913	H. A. Richardson, R.	Dover.
1915	A Republican.	

FLORIDA.

1915	Duncan U. Fletcher, D.	Jacksonville
1917	A Democrat.	

GEORGIA.

1913	Augustus O. Bacon, D.	Macon.
1915	Joseph M. Terrell, D.*	Atlanta.

IDAHO.

1913	William E. Borah, R.	Boisé
1915	Weldon B. Heyburn, R.	Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

1913	Shelby M. Cullom, R.	Springfield.
1915	William Lorimer, R.	Chicago.

INDIANA.

1915	Benjamin F. Shively, D.	South Bend.
1917	A Democrat.	

IOWA.

1913	A Republican.	
1915	Albert B. Cummins, R.	Des Moines

KANSAS.

1913	Charles Curtis, R.	Topeka.
1915	Joseph L. Bristow, R.	Salina.

KENTUCKY.

1913	Thomas H. Paynter, D.	Frankfort
1915	William O. Bradley, R.	Frankfort.

LOUISIANA.

1913	Murphy J. Foster, D.	Franklin.
1915	John R. Thornton, D.*	Alexandria.

MAINE.

1913	William P. Frye, R.	Lewiston.
1917	A Democrat.	

MARYLAND.

1915	John W. Smith, D.	Snow Hill.
1917	Isidor Rayner, D.	Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1913	Winthrop M. Crane, R.	Dalton.
1917	A Republican.	

MICHIGAN.

1913	William A. Smith, R.	Grand Rapids.
1917	A Republican.	

MINNESOTA.

1913	Knute Nelson, R.	Alexandria.
1917	A Republican.	

MISSISSIPPI.

1913	Leroy Percy, D.	Greenville
1917	John Sharp Williams, D.	Yazoo City.

MISSOURI.

1915	William J. Stone, D.	Jefferson City.
1917	A Democrat	

MONTANA.

1913	Joseph M. Dixon, R.	Missoula.
1917	A Democrat	

NEBRASKA.

Terms Expire.	Senators.	P. O Address.
1913	Norris Brown, R.	Kearney.
1917	A Democrat.	

NEVADA.

1915	Francis G. Newlands, D.	Reno.
1917	A Republican.	

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1913	Henry E. Burnham, R.	Manchester.
1915	Jacob H. Gallinger, R.	Concord.

NEW JERSEY.

1913	Frank O. Briggs, R.	Trenton.
1917	A Democrat	

NEW YORK.

1915	Elihu Root, R.	New York.
1917	A Democrat	

NORTH CAROLINA.

1913	F. M. Simmons, D.	Raleigh
1915	Lee S. Overman, D.	Salisbury.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1915	A Republican.	
1917	A Republican.	

OHIO.

1915	Theodore E. Burton, R.	Cleveland.
1917	A Democrat	

OKLAHOMA.

1913	Robert L. Owen, D.	Muskogee.
1915	Thomas P. Gore, D.	Lawton.

OREGON.

1913	Jonathan Bourne, Jr., R.	Portland.
1915	Geo. E. Chamberlain, D.	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1915	Boies Penrose, R.	Philadelphia.
1917	A Republican.	

RHODE ISLAND.

1913	George P. Wetmore, R.	Newport.
1917	A Republican.	

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1913	Benj. R. Tillman, D.	Trenton.
1915	Ellison D. Smith, D.	Florence.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1913	Robert J. Gamble, R.	Yankton.
1915	Coe I. Crawford, R.	Huron

TENNESSEE.

1913	Robert L. Taylor, D.	Nashville.
1917	A Democrat.	

TEXAS.

1913	Joseph W. Bailey, D.	Gainesville.
1917	A Democrat.	

UTAH.

1915	Reed Smoot, R.	Provo.
1917	A Republican.	

VERMONT.

1915	William P. Dillingham, R.	Montpelier.
1917	Carroll S. Page, R.	Hyde Park.

VIRGINIA.

1913	Thomas S. Martin, D.	Scottsville.
1917	Claude A. Swanson, D.*	Chatham.

WASHINGTON.

1915	Wesley L. Jones, R.	N. Yakima.
1917	A Republican	

WEST VIRGINIA.

1913	Stephen B. Elkins, R.	Elkins.
1917	A Democrat.	

WISCONSIN.

1915	Isaac Stephenson, R.	Marinette.
1917	Robert M. La Follette, R.	Madison.

WYOMING.

1913	Francis E. Warren, R.	Cheyenne.
1917	A Republican.	

Total number of Senators, 92, of whom 51 will be Republicans and 41 Democrats. The Senatorial vacancies will be filled by the Legislatures meeting in 1911. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum and 20 cents per mile for travelling from and to the Seat of Government.

* Appointed to fill vacancy until meeting of the Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—ELECT.

ALABAMA.

Dist	Representative.	Politics.	P O Address
1	George W Taylor*	Dem.	Demopolis.
2	S. H Dent, Jr*	Dem.	Montgomery.
3	Henry D Clayton*	Dem.	Eufaula
4	F. L. Blackman	Dem.	Anniston.
5	J. Thomas Heflin*	Dem.	Lafayette.
6	Richmond P Hobson*	Dem.	Greenaboro.
7	John L. Burnett*	Dem.	Gadsden
8	William Richardson*	Dem.	Huntsville
9	Oscar W Underwood*	Dem.	Birmingham

ARKANSAS

1	Robert Bruce Macon*	Dem.	Helena.
2	William A Oldfield*	Dem.	Batesville.
3	John C. Floyd*	Dem.	Yellville.
4	Ben Cravens*	Dem.	Fort Smith.
5	H M. Jacoway	Dem.	Dardanelle.
6	Joe T. Robinson*	Dem	Lonoke.
7	W S. Goodwin	Dem.	Warren.

CALIFORNIA

1	John E Raker	Dem.	Alturas.
2	William Kent	Rep.	Kentfield.
3	Joseph R. Knowland*	Rep.	Alameda
4	Julius Kahn*	Rep.	San Francisco.
5	Everis A Hayes*	Rep.	San Jose.
6	James C. Needham*	Rep.	Modesta
7	William D. Stephens	Rep.	Los Angeles.
8	Sylvester C. Smith*	Rep.	Bakersfield.

COLORADO.

At Large

	Edward T. Taylor*	Dem.	Glenwood Springs
1	Atterson W Rucker*	Dem.	Fort Logan.
2	John A. Martin*	Dem.	Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT.

At Large.

	John Q. Tilson*	Rep.	New Haven.
1	E. Stevens Henry*	Rep.	Rockville.
2	Thomas L. Reilly	Dem.	Meriden.
3	Edwin W. Higgins*	Rep.	Norwich.
4	Ebenezer J. Hill*	Rep.	Norwalk.

DELEWARE.

At Large

	William H. Heald*	Rep.	Wilmington.

FLORIDA.

1	Stephen M. Sparkman*	Dem.	Tampa.
2	Frank Clark*	Dem.	Gainesville.
3	Dannitte H. Mays*	Dem.	Monticello.

GEORGIA

1	Charles G. Edwards*	Dem.	Savannah
2	S. A Roddenbery*	Dem.	Thomasville.
3	Dudley M. Hughes*	Dem.	Danville
4	William C. Adamson*	Dem.	Carrollton.
5	William S. Howard	Dem.	Decatur.
6	Charles L. Bartlett*	Dem.	Macon.
7	Gordon Lee*	Dem.	Chickamauga.
8	Samuel J. Tribble	Dem.	Athens.
9	Thomas M Bell*	Dem.	Gainesville.
10	Thomas W. Hardwick*	Dem.	Sandersville.
11	William G. Brantley*	Dem.	Brunswick.

IDAHO

	Burton L. French†	Rep.	Moscow.

ILLINOIS

1	Martin B. Madden*	Rep.	Chicago.
2	James R. Mann*	Rep.	Chicago.
3	William W. Wilson	Rep.	Chicago.
4	James T McDermott*	Dem.	Chicago.
5	Adolph J. Sabath*	Dem.	Chicago.
6	Edmund T. Stack	Dem.	Chicago.
7	Frank Buchanan	Dem.	Chicago.
8	Thomas Gallagher*	Dem.	Chicago.
9	Lynden Evans	Dem.	Chicago
10	George Edmund Foss*	Rep.	Chicago
11	Ira C Copley	Rep.	Aurora.
12	Chas. E Fuller*	Rep.	Belvidere.
13	John C. McKenzie	Rep.	Elizabeth.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Dist	Representative.	Politics.	P O. Address.
14	James McKinney*	Rep.	Aledo.
15	George W Prince*	Rep.	Galesburg.
16	Claude U. Stone	Dem.	Peoria.
17	John A Sterling*	Rep.	Bicomington
18	Joseph G. Cannon*	Rep.	Danville
19	William B McKinley*	Rep.	Champaign
20	Henry T. Rainey*	Dem.	Carrollton
21	James M. Graham*	Dem.	Springfield
22	Wm A Rodenberg*	Rep.	East St Louis
23	Martin D. Foster*	Dem.	Olney
24	H. Robert Fowler	Dem.	Elizabethtown.
25	N B Thistlewood*	Rep.	Cairo

INDIANA

1	John W Boehne*	Dem.	Evansville.
2	William A Cullop*	Dem.	Vincennes.
3	William E. Cox*	Dem.	Jasper
4	Lincoln Dixon*	Dem.	North Vernon.
5	Ralph W Moss*	Dem.	Center Point.
6	Finley P. Gray	Dem.	Connersville.
7	Charles A. Korbly*	Dem.	Indianapolis.
8	John A M. Adair*	Dem.	Portland
9	Martin A Morrison*	Dem.	Frankfort.
10	Edgar D. Crumpacker*	Rep.	Valparaiso.
11	George W. Rauch*	Dem.	Marion
12	Cyrus Cline*	Dem	Angola
13	Henry A Barnhart*	Dem.	Rochester.

IOWA

1	Charles A Kennedy*	Rep.	Montrose
2	I. S. Pepper	Dem.	Muscatine.
3	Charles E Pickett*	Rep.	Waterloo
4	Gilbert N Haugen*	Rep.	Northwood
5	James W Good*	Rep.	Cedar Rapids
6	N. E. Kendall*	Rep.	Albia.
7	S. F. Prouty	Rep.	Des Moines.
8	H. M Towner	Rep.	Corning
9	Walter I Smith*	Rep.	Council Bluffs.
10	Frank P. Woods*	Rep.	Estherville
11	Elbert H. Hubbard*	Rep.	Sioux City.

KANSAS.

1	D. R. Anthony, Jr.*	Rep.	Leavenworth.
2	A. C. Mitchell	Rep.	Lawrence
3	Philip P. Campbell*	Rep.	Pittsburg
4	Frederick S. Jackson	Rep.	Eureka
5	R. R. Reese	Rep.	Minneapolis
6	I. D. Young	Rep.	Beloit.
7	E. H. Madison*	Rep.	Dodge City.
8	Victor Murdock*	Rep.	Wichita.

KENTUCKY.

1	Ollie M. James*	Dem.	Marion
2	Augustus O. Stanley*	Dem.	Henderson
3	R. Y. Thomas, Jr.*	Dem.	Central City.
4	Ben Johnson*	Dem.	Bardstown.
5	Swagar Sherley*	Dem	Louisville.
6	Arthur B Rouse	Dem.	Burlington.
7	James C. Cantrill*	Dem.	Georgetown
8	Harvey Helm*	Dem.	Stanford
9	W. J Fields	Dem.	Olive Hill.
10	John W. Langley*	Rep.	Prestonburg.
11	Caleb Powers	Rep.	Barbourville

LOUISIANA

1	Albert Estopinal*	Dem.	St Bernard.
2	H Garland Dupre	Dem.	New Orleans.
3	Robert F. Broussard*	Dem.	New Iberia
4	John T Watkins*	Dem.	Minden
5	Joseph E. Ransdell*	Dem.	Lake Providence.
6	Robert C Wickliffe*	Dem.	St. Francesville
7	Arsene P. Pujo*	Dem.	Lake Charles.

MAINE.

1	Asher C. Hinds	Rep.	Portland
2	D. J. McGillicuddy	Dem.	Lewiston
3	Samuel W Gould	Dem.	Skowhegan.
4	Frank E. Guernsey*	Rep.	Dover.

MARYLAND.

1	James H. Covington*	Dem.	Easton
2	Joshua F. C. Talbott*	Dem.	Lutherville.
3	George Konig	Dem.	Baltimore
4	J. Charles Linthicum	Dem.	Baltimore
5	Thomas Parran	Rep.	St Leonard
6	David J. Lewis	Dem.	Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dist.	Representative.	Politics	P. O. Address.
1	George P. Lawrence*	Rep.	North Adams
2	Frederick H. Gillett*	Rep.	Springfield.
3	John A. Thayer	Dem.	Worcester.
4	William H. Wilder	Rep.	Gardner.
5	Butler Ames*	Rep.	Lowell.
6	Augustus P. Gardner*	Rep.	Hamilton.
7	Ernest W. Roberts*	Rep.	Chelsea.
8	Samuel W. McCall*	Rep.	Winchester.
9	William F. Murray	Dem.	Boston.
10	James M. Curley	Dem.	Boston.
11	Andrew J. Peters*	Dem.	Boston.
12	John W. Weeks*	Rep.	Newton.
13	William S. Greene*	Rep.	Fall River.
14	Robert O. Harris	Rep.	East Bridgewater.

MICHIGAN.

1	Frank E. Doremus	Dem.	Detroit.
2	Wm. W. Wedemeyer	Rep.	Ann Arbor.
3	J. M. C. Smith	Rep.	Charlotte.
4	Edward L. Hamilton*	Rep.	Niles.
5	Edwin F. Sweet	Dem.	Grand Rapids.
6	Samuel W. Smith*	Rep.	Pontiac.
7	Henry McMorran*	Rep.	Port Huron.
8	Joseph W. Fordney*	Rep.	Saginaw.
9	J. C. McLaughlin*	Rep.	Muskegon.
10	George A. Loud*	Rep.	Au Sable.
11	Francis H. Dodds*	Rep.	Mt. Pleasant.
12	H. Olin Young*	Rep.	Ishpeming.

MINNESOTA.

1	Sidney Anderson	Rep.	Lanesboro.
2	W. S. Hammond*	Dem.	St. James.
3	Charles R. Davis*	Rep.	St. Peter.
4	Frederick C. Stevens*	Rep.	St. Paul.
5	Frank M. Nye*	Rep.	Minneapolis.
6	Chas. A. Lindbergh*	Rep.	Little Falls.
7	Andrew J. Volstead*	Rep.	Granite Falls.
8	Clarence B. Miller*	Rep.	Duluth.
9	Halvor Steenerson*	Rep.	Crookston.

MISSISSIPPI.

1	E. S. Candler, Jr.*	Dem.	Corinth.
2	H. D. Stephens	Dem.	New Albany.
3	Benj. G. Humphreys*	Dem.	Greenville.
4	Thos. Upton Sisson*	Dem.	Winona.
5	S. A. Witherspoon	Dem.	Merdian.
6	B. P. Harrison	Dem.	Gulfport.
7	William A. Dickson*	Dem.	Centerville.
8	James Wm. Collier*	Dem.	Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.

1	James T. Lloyd*	Dem.	Shelbyville.
2	William W. Rucker*	Dem.	Keytesville.
3	Joshua W. Alexander*	Dem.	Gallatin.
4	Charles F. Booher*	Dem.	Savannah.
5	William P. Borland*	Dem.	Kansas City.
6	Clement C. Dickinson*	Dem.	Clinton
7	Courtney W. Hamlin*	Dem.	Springfield
8	D. W. Shackleford*	Dem.	Jefferson City.
9	Champ Clark*	Dem.	Bowling Green.
10	Richard Bartholdt*	Rep.	St. Louis.
11	Theron E. Catlin	Rep.	St. Louis.
12	L. C. Dyer	Rep.	St. Louis.
13	Walter L. Hensley	Dem.	Farmington.
14	Joseph J. Russell	Dem.	Charleston.
15	J. A. Daugherty	Dem.	Webb City.
16	Thomas L. Rubey	Dem.	Lebanon.

MONTANA.

At Large.

Charles N. Pray*	Rep.	Fort Benton.

NEBRASKA.

1	John A. Maguire*	Dem.	Lincoln.
2	C. O. Lobeck	Dem.	Omaha.
3	James P. Latta*	Dem.	Tekamah.
4	Charles H. Sloan	Rep.	Geneva.
5	George W. Norris*	Rep.	McCook.
6	Moses P. Kinkaid*	Rep.	O'Neill.

NEVADA.

At Large.

Edward E. Roberts	Rep.	Carson City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1	Cyrus A. Sulloway*	Rep.	Manchester.
2	Frank D. Currier*	Rep.	Canaan.

NEW JERSEY.

Dist.	Representative.	Politics	P. O. Address.
1	H. C. Loudenslager*	Rep.	Paulsboro.
2	John J. Gardner*	Rep.	Atlantic City.
3	Thomas J. Scully	Dem.	Perth Amboy.
4	Ira W. Wood*	Rep.	Trenton.
5	William E. Tuttle, Jr.	Dem.	Westfield.
6	William Hughes*	Dem.	Paterson.
7	E. W. Townsend	Dem.	Montclair
8	Walter I. McCoy	Dem.	South Orange.
9	Eugene F. Kinkead*	Dem.	Jersey City.
10	James A. Hamill*	Dem.	Jersey City.

NEW YORK.

1	Martin W. Littleton	Dem.	Port Washington.
2	George H. Lindsay*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
3	James P. Maher	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Frank E. Wilsont	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	William C. Redfield	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	William M. Calder*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	John J. Fitzgerald*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	Daniel J. Riordan*	Dem.	New York.
9	Henry M. Goldfogle*	Dem.	New York.
10	William Sulzer*	Dem.	New York.
11	Charles V. Fornes*	Dem.	New York
12	Michael F. Conry*	Dem.	New York.
13	Jefferson M. Levy†	Dem.	New York.
14	John J. Kindred	Dem.	Long Island City.
15	Thomas G. Patten	Dem.	New York.
16	Francis B. Harrison*	Dem.	New York.
17	Henry George, Jr.	Dem.	New York.
18	Stephen B. Ayres	Dem.	New York.
19	John E. Andrus*	Rep.	Yonkers.
20	Thomas W. Bradley*	Rep.	Walden.
21	Richard E. Connell	Dem.	Poughkeepsie.
22	William H. Draper*	Rep.	Troy.
23	Henry S. De Forest	Rep.	Schenectady.
24	George W. Fairchild	Rep.	Oneonta.
25	Theron Akin	Dem.	Akin.
26	George R. Malby*	Rep.	Ogdensburg.
27	Charles A. Talcott	Dem.	Utica.
28	Luther W. Mott	Rep.	Oswego.
29	Michael E. Driscoll*	Rep.	Syracuse.
30	John W. Dwight*	Rep.	Dryden.
31	Sereno E. Payne*	Rep.	Auburn.
32	Henry G. Danforth	Rep.	Rochester.
33	Edwin C. Underhill	Dem.	Corning.
34	James S. Simmons*	Rep.	Niagara Falls.
35	Daniel A. Driscoll*	Dem.	Buffalo.
36	Charles B. Smith	Dem.	Buffalo.
37	Edward B. Vreeland*	Rep.	Salamanca.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1	John H. Small*	Dem.	Washington.
2	Claude Kitchin*	Dem.	Scotland Neck.
3	James M. Faison	Dem.	Faison.
4	Edward W. Pou*	Dem.	Smithfield.
5	Charles M. Stedman	Dem.	Greensboro.
6	Hannibal L. Godwin*	Dem.	Dunn.
7	Robert N. Page*	Dem.	Biscoe.
8	R. L. Doughtin	Dem.	Sparta.
9	Edwin Y. Webb*	Dem.	Shelby.
10	James M. Gudger†	Dem.	Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

At Large.

L. B. Hanna*	Rep.	Fargo.
H. T. Helgeson	Rep.	Milton.

OHIO.

1	Nicholas Longworth*	Rep.	Cincinnati.
2	Alfred G. Allen	Dem.	Cincinnati.
3	James M. Cox*	Dem.	Dayton.
4	J. H. Goeke	Dem.	Wapakoneta.
5	Timothy T. Ansberry*	Dem.	Defiance.
6	Matthew R. Denver*	Dem.	Wilmington.
7	J. D. Post	Dem.	Washington C. H.
8	Frank B. Willis	Rep.	Ada.
9	Isaac R. Sherwood*	Dem.	Toledo.
10	Robert M. Switzer	Rep.	Gallipolis.
11	H. C. Claypool	Dem.	Chillicothe.
12	Edward L. Taylor, Jr.*	Rep.	Columbus.
13	Carl C. Anderson*	Dem.	Fosteria.
14	William G. Sharp*	Dem.	Elyria
15	George White	Dem.	Marietta.
16	W. B. Francis	Dem.	Martins Ferry

OHIO.—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representative.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
17	William A. Ashbrook*	Dem.	Johnstown.
18	J. J. Whitaker	Dem.	Canton.
19	E. R. Bathrick	Dem.	Akron.
20	Paul Howland*	Rep.	Cleveland.
21	R. J. Bulkley	Dem.	Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA.

1	Bird S. McGuire*	Rep.	Pawnee.
2	Dick T. Morgan*	Rep.	Woodward.
3	James L. Davenport†	Dem.	Vinita.
4	Charles D. Carter*	Dem.	Ardmore.
5	Scott Ferris*	Dem.	Lawton.

OREGON.

1	Willis C. Hawley*	Rep.	Salem.
2	A. W. Lafferty	Rep.	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	Henry H. Bingham*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
2	Joel Cook*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
3	J. Hampton Moore*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
4	Reuben O. Moon*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
5	Michael Donohue	Dem.	Philadelphia.
6	George D. McCreary*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
7	Thomas S. Butler*	Rep.	West Chester.
8	Robert E. Difenderfer	Dem.	Ashbourne.
9	William W. Griest*	Rep.	Lancaster.
10	John R. Farr	Rep.	Scranton.
11	Charles C. Bowman	Rep.	Pittston.
12	Robert E. Lee	Dem.	Pottsville.
13	John H. Rothermel*	Dem.	Reading.
14	George W. Kipp†	Dem.	Towanda.
15	William B. Wilson*	Dem.	Blossburg.
16	John G. McHenry*	Dem.	Benton.
17	Benjamin K. Focht*	Rep.	Lewisburg.
18	Marlin E. Olmsted*	Rep.	Harrisburg.
19	Jesse L. Hartman	Rep.	Holidaysburg.
20	Daniel F. Lafean*	Rep.	York.
21	Charles E. Patton	Rep.	Curwensville.
22	Curtis H. Gregg	Dem.	Greensburg.
23	Thomas S. Crago	Rep.	Waynesburg.
24	Charles Matthews	Rep.	New Castle.
25	Arthur L. Bates*	Rep.	Meadville.
26	A. Mitchell Palmer*	Dem.	Stroudsburg.
27	J. N. Langham*	Rep.	Indiana.
28	Peter M. Speer	Rep.	Oil City.
29	Stephen G. Porter	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
30	John Dalzell*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
31	James Francis Burke*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
32	Andrew J. Barchfeld*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.

RHODE ISLAND.

1	Geo. F. O'Shaughnessy	Dem.	Providence.
2	George H. Utter	Rep.	Westerly.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	George S. Legare*	Dem.	Charleston.
2	James T. Byrnes	Dem.	Aiken.
3	Wyatt Aiken*	Dem.	Abbeyville.
4	Joseph T. Johnson*	Dem.	Spartanburg.
5	David E. Finley*	Dem.	Yorkville.
6	J. Edwin Ellerbe*	Dem.	Marion.
7	Asbury F. Lever*	Dem.	Lexington.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At Large.

	Charles H. Burke*	Rep.	Pierre.
	Eben W. Martin*	Rep.	Deadwood.

TENNESSEE.

1	Sam R. Sells	Rep.	Johnson City.
2	Richard W. Austin*	Rep.	Knoxville.
3	John A. Moon*	Dem.	Chattanooga.
4	Cordell Hull*	Dem.	Carthage.
5	William C. Houston*	Dem.	Woodbury.
6	Joseph W. Byrns*	Dem.	Nashville.
7	Lemuel P. Padgett*	Dem.	Columbia.
8	Thetus W. Sims*	Dem.	Linden.
9	Finis J. Garrett*	Dem.	Dresden.
10	George W. Gordon*	Dem.	Memphis.

TEXAS.

Dist.	Representative.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Morris Sheppard*	Dem.	Texarkana
2	Martin Dies*	Dem.	Beaumont.
3	James L. Young	Dem.	Kaufman.
4	Choice B. Randell*	Dem.	Sherman.
5	Jack Beall*	Dem.	Waxahachie.
6	Rufus Hardy*	Dem.	Corsicana.
7	Alexander W. Gregg*	Dem.	Palestine.
8	John M. Moore*	Dem.	Richmond.
9	George F. Burgess*	Dem.	Gonzales.
10	Albert S. Burleson*	Dem.	Austin.
11	Robert L. Henry*	Dem.	Waco.
12	Oscar Calloway	Dem.	Fort Worth.
13	John H. Stephens*	Dem.	Vernon.
14	James L. Slayden*	Dem.	San Antonio.
15	John N. Garner*	Dem.	Uvalde.
16	William R. Smith*	Dem.	Colorado.

UTAH.

At Large.

	Joseph Howell*	Rep.	Logan.

VERMONT.

1	David J. Foster*	Rep.	Burlington.
2	Frank Plumley*	Rep.	Northfield.

VIRGINIA.

1	William A. Jones*	Dem.	Warsaw.
2	Edward E. Holland	Dem.	Suffolk.
3	John Lamb*	Dem.	Richmond.
4	R. Turnbull*	Dem.	Lawrenceville.
5	E. W. Saunders*	Dem.	Rocky Mount.
6	Carter Glass*	Dem.	Lynchburg.
7	James Hay*	Dem.	Madison.
8	Charles C. Carlin*	Dem.	Alexandria.
9	C. Bascom Slemp*	Rep.	Big Stone Gap.
10	Henry D. Flood*	Dem.	W. Appomattox.

WASHINGTON.

1	Wm. E. Humphrey*	Rep.	Seattle.
2	Stanton Warburton	Rep.	Tacoma.
3	William LaFollette	Rep.	Pullman.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1	John W. Davis	Dem.	Clarksburg.
2	William G. Brown	Dem.	Kingwood.
3	Adam C. Littlepage	Dem.	Charleston.
4	John M. Hamilton	Dem.	Grantsville.
5	James A. Hughes*	Rep.	Huntington.

WISCONSIN.

1	Henry A. Cooper*	Rep.	Racine.
2	John M. Nelson*	Rep.	Madison.
3	Arthur W. Kopp*	Rep.	Platteville.
4	William J. Cary*	Rep.	Milwaukee.
5	Victor L. Berger	Soc.	Milwaukee.
6	M. E. Burke	Dem.	Beaver Dam.
7	John J. Esch*	Rep.	La Crosse.
8	James H. Davidson*	Rep.	Oshkosh.
9	T. F. Konop	Dem.	Kewaunee.
10	E. A. Morse*	Rep.	Antigo.
11	Irvine L. Lenroot*	Rep.	Superior.

WYOMING.

	Frank W. Mondell*	Rep.	Newcastle.

DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.

ALASKA.

	James Wickersham	Rep.	Fairbanks.

ARIZONA.

	Ralph H. Cameron	Rep.	Flagstaff.

NEW MEXICO.

	William H. Andrews	Rep.	Albuquerque.

HAWAII.

	Jonah K. Kalanianaole	Rep.	Honolulu.

PORTO RICO.

Luis Munoz Rivera. Unionist. Commissioner, San Juan.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Owing to a deadlock in the Philippine Assembly, names of delegates to 62d Congress not known when ALMANAC went to press.

Republicans, 223; Democrats, 168; whole number, 391.

*Served in the Fifty-ninth Congress. †Served in a previous Congress.

The salaries of Representatives are $7,500 per annum and a mileage of 20 cents per mile each way. Salary of the Speaker, $12,000.

New York State Government.

(JANUARY 1, 1911.)

Governor	John A. Dix, Thomson	Term ex. Dec. 31, 1912.	Salary.	$10,000 and mansion.
Lieutenant-Governor	Thos. F. Conway, Plattsburg	" " " 1912.	"	5,000
Secretary to Governor	John A. Mason, New York.		"	4,000

Secretary of State	Edward Lazansky, New York	Term ex. Dec. 31, 1912.	Salary.	$6,000
Comptroller	William Sohmer, New York	" " " 1912.	"	8,000
State Treasurer	John J. Kennedy, Buffalo	" " " 1912.	"	6,000
Attorney-General	Thomas Carmody, Penn Yan	" " " 1912.	"	10,000
State Engineer and Surveyor	John A. Bensel, New York	" " " 1912.	"	8,000
Superintendent of Insurance	William H. Hotchkiss, Buffalo	" Feb. 17, 1912.	"	7,000
Superintendent Banking Dept.	Orlon Howard Cheney, New York	" May 9, 1911.	"	7,000
Superintendent State Prisons	Cornelius V. Collins, Troy	" April 17 1913.	"	6,000
Superintendent Public Works		" Dec. 31, 1912.	"	6,000
Commissioner of Education	Andrew S. Draper, Albany	Term during the pleasure of the Board of Regents.		7,500

Deputy Secretary of State—
Deputy Comptroller—
Deputy Supt. of Insurance (1st)—Henry D. Appleton.

Deputy Supt. of Insurance (2d)—Charles S. Fowler.
First Assistant Commissioner of Education—Augustus S. Downing.

CANAL BOARD.

Lieutenant-Governor Thomas F. Conway.
Secretary of State Edward Lazansky.
Comptroller William Sohmer.
State Treasurer John J. Kennedy.
Attorney-General Thomas Carmody.
State Engineer and Surveyor John A. Bensel.
Superintendent of Public Works———————

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

First District—William R. Willcox, Feb. 1, 1913; William McCarroll, Feb. 1, 1912; Edward M. Bassett, Feb. 1, 1911; Milo Roy Maltbie, Feb. 1, 1915; John E. Eustis, Feb. 1, 1914.
Second District—Frank W. Stevens, Feb 1, 1913; Martin S. Decker, Feb. 1, 1915; John N. Carlisle, Feb. 1, 1911; John B. Olmsted, Feb. 1, 1912; James E. Sague, Feb. 1, 1914.

STATE ARCHITECT.

Franklin B. Ware, New York. Salary, $7,500.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

Roscoe C. E. Brown, Brooklyn.
Charles F. Milliken, Canandaigua.
John E. Kraft, Kingston.
Harold N. Saxton, Albany, Chief Examiner.
Salaries of Commissioners, $3,000 each.

STATE COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

S. Percy Hooker, W. Le Roy. Term expires Dec. 31, 1914.
Thomas W. Allen, of New York. Term expires Dec. 31, 1912.
Robert Earl, of Herkimer. Term expires Dec. 31, 1910.

FOREST, FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONER.

H. Leroy Austin, Catskill. Salary, $5,000. Term expires Jan. 24, 1911.

STATE HISTORIAN.

Victor H. Paltsits. Term expires April 25, 1911. Salary, $4,500.

FISCAL SUPERVISOR OF STATE CHARITIES.

Dennis McCarthy, Syracuse. Term expires June 9, 1912. Salary. $6,000.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE.

Maynard N. Clement, Canandaigua. Term expires April 1, 1911. Salary, $7,000.

THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Adjutant-General—Of the State, William Verbeck, of the grade of Brigadier-General.
Military Secretary—Eckford C. de Kay.
Aides-de-Camp—Commander Russell Rayner, 1st Battalion, N. M.; Major William S. Beekman, 71st Infantry; Major Edward H. Snyder, 47th Infantry; Major John F. O'Rourke, Coast Artillery Corps; Major Marcus H. Rice, Jr., 1st Infantry; Capt. DeWitt Clinton Falls, Adjutant, 7th Regiment; Capt. John F. O'Ryan, 1st Field Artillery; Capt. Monson Morris, 12th Infantry; Capt. Walter F. Gibson 74th Infantry; Capt. William Herrick, 10th Infantry; First Lieut. Charles Curie, Jr., Squadron C; First Lieut. Henry H. Rogers, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. Griswold Green, 1st Infantry; First Lieut. Albert R. Whitney, Jr., Squadron A; Second Lieut. Harry G. Underwood, 2d Infantry.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Theodore H. Swift, Potsdam.
Charles H. Murray, New York
A. J. Redenbeck, Rochester.
} Salaries $8,000 each.

COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

Raymond A. Pearson. Term expires April 29, 1911.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

Eugene H. Porter, M. D., New York. Salary, $3,500. Term expires Dec. 31, 1912.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

John Williams, Dec. 31, 1912.
First Deputy—W. W. Walling. Salary, $3,000.
Second Deputy—Wm. C. Rogers. Salary, $3,000.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Daniel W. Cahill. Watertown. Salary, $5,000.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Fritz Reichmann, Watervliet.

STATE FISH CULTURIST.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean. Salary, $3,000.

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Albert W. Ferris, M. D., $7,500; William Cary Sanger, $5,000; Sheldon T. Viele, $5,000.

WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

Henry H. Persons, East Aurora; Charles Davis, Kingston; John A. Sleicher, New York; Robert H. Fuller, Albany; Milo M. Acker, Hornell. Salaries, $5,000 each and expenses.

ADVISORY BOARD OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS FOR THE NEW CANAL.

Edward A. Bond, Watertown; Thomas W. Symons, Buffalo; Alfred B. Fry, New York; Mortimer G Barnes, New York; Joseph Ripley, Albany

STATE RACING COMMISSION.

James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo; John Sanford, Amsterdam, Henry K. Knapp, New York.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor, Whitelaw Reid; *Vice-Chancellor*, St. Clair McKelway; Daniel Beach, Pliny T. Sexton, T Guilford Smith, Albert Vander Veer, William Nottingham, Lucian L. Shedden, Edward Lauterbach, Eugene A. Philbin, Chester S. Lord, Francis M. Carpenter.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

William Rhinelander Stewart, New York; Augustus Floyd, Moriches; Simon W. Rosendale, Albany; Richard L. Hand, Elizabethtown; John W. Hogan, Syracuse; Horace McGuire, Rochester; William H. Gratwick, Buffalo; Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr., Mount Kisco; Stephen Smith, M. D., New York; Thomas M. Mulry, New York; Joshua M. Van Cott, New York.

Legislature of the State of New York.

SESSION OF 1911.

SENATE.

President Lieutenant-Governor Thomas F Conway Dem . of Plattsburg.

Dist.	*Names of Senators*	*Politics*	*P O. Address.*
1	James L Long	Dem.	Oyster Bay.
2	Dennis I Harte*	Dem	Long Island City
3	Thomas H Cullen*	Dem	Brooklyn
4	Loring M Black, Jr.	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	Barth S Cronin*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	Eugene M. Travis*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	Thomas C. Harden*	Dem	Brooklyn.
8	James F. Duhamel	Ind.L.	Brooklyn.
9	Felix J. Sanner	Dem	Brooklyn.
10	James H. O Brien	Dem	Brooklyn.
11	Christopher D. Sullivan*	Dem	New York City.
12	Timothy D Sullivan*	Dem	New York City.
13	James D McClelland	Dem	New York City.
14	Thomas F. Grady*	Dem	New York City.
15	Thomas J. McManus*	Dem	New York City.
16	Robert F. Wagner*	Dem	New York City.
17	John G Saxe	Dem.	New York City.
18	Henry W Pollock	Dem	New York City
19	Josiah T Newcomb*	Rep.	New York City.
20	James J Frawley*	Dem	New York City.
21	Stephen J. Stilwell*	Dem	New York City.
22	Anthony J Griffin	Dem	New York City.
23	Howard R. Bayne*	Dem.	N. Brighton, S.I
24	J M. Wainwright*	Rep	Rye.
25	John B Rose*	Rep	Roseton.
26	Franklin D Roosevelt	Dem	Hyde Park.
27	William P Fiero	Dem.	Catskill.
28	Henry M Sage	Rep	Menands.
29	Victor M Allen*	Rep	Petersburg
30	Edgar T. Brackett*	Rep.	Saratoga Spr'gs
31	Loren H. White	Dem	Delanson.
32	Seth G Heacock*	Rep	Ilion
33	James A. Emerson*	Rep.	Warrensburgh.
34	Herbert P. Coats*	Rep.	Saranac Lake.
35	George H. Cobb*	Rep.	Watertown
36	T. Harvey Ferris	Dem.	Utica
37	Ralph W. Thomas	Rep.	Hamilton.
38	J Henry Walters	Rep.	Syracuse.
39	Harvey D Hinman*	Rep	Binghamton.
40	Charles J Hewitt*	Rep	Locke
41	John F Murtaugh	Dem.	Elmira
42	Fred k W. Griffith*	Rep	Palmyra
43	Frank C. Platt*	Rep	Painted Post
44	Thomas H. Bussey	Rep.	Perry
45	George F Argetsinger	Rep	Rochester
46	William L Ormrod	Rep.	Churchville
47	Robert H Gittins	Dem	Niagara Falls
48	Frank M Loomis	Dem	Buffalo
49	Samuel J Ramsperger*	Dem	Buffalo.
50	George B Burd	Dem.	Buffalo.
51	Charles M. Hamilton*	Rep.	Ripley.

Republicans	29
Democrats	21
Independence League	1
Total	51

* Members of the last Senate. Senators are elected for two years. The terms of the above expire December 31, 1912. Salary. $1.500 and mileage.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY.

Dist	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P O Address*
1	Harold I. Hinman*	Rep	Albany.
2	William W Nolan*	Rep.	Albany.
3	Robert B Waters*	Rep	Green Island

ALLEGANY.

	Jesse S. Phillips*	Rep.	Andover.

BROOME.

	Charles S. Butler	Rep.	Harpersville.

CATTARAUGUS.

	Ellsworth J. Cheney*	Rep.	Sandusky.

CAYUGA.

	Nelson L. Drummond	Dem.	Auburn.

CHAUTAUQUA.

1	Julius Lincoln	Rep.	Jamestown.
2	John L. Sullivan*	Rep	Dunkirk

CHEMUNG

	Robert P. Bush	Dem.	Horseheads.

CHENANGO

	Walter A. Shepardson*	Rep	Norwich

CLINTON

	John B. Trombly*	Dem	Altona.

COLUMBIA.

	Randall N. Saunders	Dem	Claverack.

CORTLAND

	Charles F. Brown*	Rep.	Cortland.

DELAWARE.

	Clayton L. Wheeler	Dem	Hancock.

DUTCHESS

1	Ferdinand A. Hoyt	Dem	Fishkill-on-Hudson.
2	L. Stuyvesant Chanler*	Dem	Red Hook.

ERIE

1	James S. Dawson	Dem	Buffalo.
2	Oliver G. La Reau	Dem	Buffalo.
3	Leo J Neppert*	Dem	Buffalo.
4	Edward D. Jackson*	Dem.	Buffalo

ERIE—*Continued.*

Dist	*Names of Members*	*Politics*	*P O Address*
5	Richard F Hearn*	Dem	Buffalo
6	Anthony H Mouczynski	Dem	Buffalo
7	Godfried H. Wende*	Dem	Buffalo.
8	Clarence MacGregor*	Rep	Buffalo.
9	Frank B. Thorn*	Rep.	Orchard Park

ESSEX.

	James Shea*	Rep	Lake Placid.

FRANKLIN.

	Alexander Macdonald*	Rep	St Regis Falls.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

	Alden Hart	Rep	Gloversville.

GENESEE.

	Clarence Bryant	Rep	Le Roy.

GREENE.

	J L. Patrie*	Dem	Catskill.

HERKIMER.

	Judson Bridenbecker	Dem	Herkimer.

JEFFERSON.

1	Lewis W. Day	Dem	Sacket Harbor
2	John G. Jones	Rep.	Carthage.

KINGS.

1	Edmund R Terry	Dem.	Brooklyn.
2	William J. Gillen*	Dem	Brooklyn.
3	Michael A. O Neil*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Clarence W. Donovan	Dem	Brooklyn.
5	Abraham F. Lent	Rep	Brooklyn.
6	John H. Gerken*	Dem	Brooklyn.
7	Daniel F Farrell*	Dem	Brooklyn.
8	John J McKeon*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	Edmund O Connor*	Ind L	Brooklyn.
10	Fred k M. Ahern	Rep.	Brooklyn.
11	William W. Colne*	Rep	Brooklyn.
12	Sydney W. Fry	Dem.	Brooklyn.
13	John H Donnelly*	Dem	Brooklyn.
14	James E. Fay*	Dem	Brooklyn.
15	John J O'Neill*	Dem	Brooklyn.

ASSEMBLY—*Continued.*

KINGS—*Continued.*

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
16	John F. Jameson	Dem.	Sheepshead Bay
17	Edward A. Ebbets*	Rep.	Brooklyn
18	Almeth W. Hoff	Rep.	Brooklyn.
19	Jacob Schifferdecker	Dem.	Brooklyn.
20	George F. Carew	Dem.	Brooklyn.
21	Harry Heyman	Dem.	Brooklyn.
22	Joseph T. Geatons	Dem.	Brooklyn.
23	Louis Goldstein	Dem.	Brooklyn.

LEWIS.

	Robert E. Gregg	Dem.	Barnes Corners.

LIVINGSTON.

	John C. Winters, Jr.	Rep.	Mt. Morris.

MADISON.

	Kirk B. Delano*	Rep.	Canastota.

MONROE.

1	Edward H. White*	Rep.	Rochester Jc.
2	Simon L. Adler	Rep.	Rochester.
3	August V. Pappert	Rep.	Rochester.
4	Cyrus W. Phillips*	Rep.	Rochester.
5	William T. Keys	Rep.	Scottsville.

MONTGOMERY.

	Richard A. Brace	Dem.	Fultonville.

NASSAU.

	Henry A. Hollmann	Dem.	Sea Cliff.

NEW YORK.

1	Thomas B. Caughlan*	Dem.	New York City.
2	Alfred E. Smith*	Dem.	New York City.
3	James Oliver*	Dem.	New York City.
4	Aaron J. Levy*	Dem.	New York City.
5	James J. Walker*	Dem.	New York City.
6	Harry Kopp*	Rep.	New York City.
7	Peter P. McElligott.*	Dem.	New York City.
8	Moritz Graubard*	Dem.	New York City.
9	John C. Hackett*	Dem.	New York City.
10	Harold Spielberg*	Dem.	New York City.
11	John J. Boylan*	Dem.	New York City.
12	James A. Foley*	Dem.	New York City.
13	James J. Hoey*	Dem.	New York City.
14	John J. Herrick*	Dem.	New York City.
15	Ashton Parker	Dem.	New York City.
16	Martin G. McCue*	Dem.	New York City.
17	Franklin Brooks	Rep.	New York City.
18	Mark Goldberg*	Dem.	New York City.
19	Andrew F. Murray*	Rep.	New York City.
20	Patrick J. McGrath*	Dem.	New York City.
21	Joseph A. Warren	Dem.	New York City.
22	Edward Weil	Dem.	New York City.
23	Frederick A. Higgins	Rep.	New York City.
24	Thomas A. Brennan*	Dem.	New York City.
25	Artemus Ward, Jr.*	Rep.	New York City.
26	Abram Goodman	Rep.	New York City.
27	Walter R. Herrick	Dem.	New York City.
28	Jacob Levy*	Dem.	New York City.
29	Harold J. Friedman	Dem.	New York City.
30	Louis A. Cuvillier	Dem.	New York City.
31	Max Shlivek	Rep.	New York City.
32	Thomas F. Turley	Dem.	New York City.
33	John Gerhardt*	Dem.	New York City.
34	Seymour Mork	Dem.	New York City.
35	Thomas F. Egan	Dem.	New York City.

NIAGARA.

1	Benj. F. Gould	Dem.	Lockport.
2	Henry A. Constantine	Rep.	Niagara Falls.

ONEIDA.

1	John W. Manley*	Dem.	Utica.
2	Herbert E. Allen*	Rep.	Clinton.
3	James T. Cross*	Rep.	Rome.

ONONDAGA.

1	James E. Connell*	Rep.	Baldwinsville.
2	Fred. W. Hammond	Rep.	Syracuse.
3	Thomas K. Smith	Rep.	Syracuse.

ONTARIO.

	Thomas B. Wilson	Rep.	Hall.

ORANGE.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	Caleb H. Baumes*	Rep.	Newburgh.
2	John D. Stivers*	Rep.	Middletown.

ORLEANS.

	Frank A. Waters	Rep.	Medina.

OSWEGO.

	Thaddeus C. Sweet*	Rep.	Phoenix.

OTSEGO.

	Chester A. Miller	Dem.	Oneonta.

PUTNAM.

	John R. Yale*	Rep.	Brewster.

QUEENS.

1	Andrew Zorn.*	Dem.	L. I. City.
2	Alfred J. Kennedy	Dem.	Whitestone.
3	Owen E. Fitzpatrick	Dem.	L. I. City.
4	Harry I. Huber	Dem.	Richmond Hill.

RENSSELAER.

1	Frederick C. Filley*	Rep.	Troy.
2	Bradford R. Lansing*	Rep.	Rensselaer.

RICHMOND.

	William A. Shortt*	Dem.	Tompkinsville.

ROCKLAND.

	Geo. A. Blauvelt	Dem.	Monsey.

ST. LAWRENCE.

1	Fred. J. Gray*	Rep.	Ogdensburg.
2	Edwin A. Merritt, Jr.*	Rep.	Potsdam.

SARATOGA.

	William M. Martin	Dem.	Saratoga Sp'gs.

SCHENECTADY.

	John C. Myers	Dem.	Schenectady.

SCHOHARIE.

	Daniel D. Frisbie*	Dem.	Middleburgh.

SCHUYLER.

	John W. Gurnett	Dem.	Watkins.

SENECA.

	Charles W. Cosad*	Ind. Dem.	Waterloo.

STEUBEN.

1	Thomas Shannon	Rep.	Bath.
2	John Seeley	Dem.	Woodhull.

SUFFOLK.

1	De Witt C. Talmage	Rep.	E. Hampton.
2	Frederick Sheide	Dem.	Lindenhurst.

SULLIVAN.

	John K. Evans*	Dem.	Bloomingburgh.

TIOGA.

	Otis S. Beach	Dem.	Owego.

TOMPKINS.

	Minor McDaniels	Dem.	Enfield Center.

ULSTER.

1	George Washburn	Dem.	Kingston.
2	Samuel C. Waring	Rep.	New Paltz.

WARREN.

	Henry E. H. Brereton	Rep.	Hill View, Lake George.

WASHINGTON.

	James S. Parker*	Rep.	Salem.

WAYNE.

	Albert Yeomans	Rep.	Walworth.

WESTCHESTER.

1	Harry W. Haines*	Rep.	Yonkers.
2	William S. Coffey*	Rep.	Mt. Vernon.
3	Frank L. Young*	Rep.	Ossining.
4	John A. Goodwin*	Rep.	White Plains.

WYOMING.

	Henry A. Pierce	Rep.	Castile.

YATES.

	Frank McA. Collin	Dem.	Penn Yan.

* Members of the last Assembly. Assemblymen are elected for one year. Salary, $1,500 and mileage.

Democrats	85
Republicans	63
Independent Democrat	1
Independence League	1
Total	150

Judiciary of the State of New York.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF NEW YORK.

JUDGES	Residences	Counties	Salaries	Politics	Terms Expire
Edgar M. Cullen, Chief Judge	Albany	Albany	$14 200	Dem	Dec 31 1913
Albert Haight, Associate Judge	Buffalo	Erie	13,700	Rep	" 31, 1912
John Clinton Gray, "	New York	New York	13 700	Dem	" 31, 1913
Irving G Vann, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13 700	Rep	" 31, 1912
Frederick Collin, "	Elmira	Chemung	13 700	Rep	" 31, 1920
William E Werner, "	Rochester	Monroe	13 700	Rep	" 31, 1918
Frank H Hiscock,* "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13 700	Rep	" 31, 1910
Emory A Chase * "	Catskill	Greene	13 700	Rep	" 31, 1910
Willard Bartlett, "	Brooklyn	Kings	13,700	Dem	" 31 1916

JUDGES OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

DEPARTMENT.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics	Designations Expire
1st. The county of New York.	John Proctor Clarke	New York	Rep	Oct. 3. 1915
	Victor J. Dowling	"	Dem	Dec. 31. 1914
	George L. Ingraham	"	Dem	Oct. 31. 1917
	Chester B. McLaughlin	Port Henry	Rep	" 31, 1914
	Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	Rep	Dec 31. 1914
	Nathan L. Miller	Cortland	Rep	" 31. 1914
2d. Kings, Queens. Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess.	Francis M. Scott	New York	Dem	" 4. 1911
	Michael H. Hirschberg'	Newburgh	Rep	" 31 1910
	John Woodward*	Jamestown	Rep	" 31. 1910
	Almet F. Jenks	Brooklyn	Dem	Dec 31 1912
	Joseph A. Burr	Brooklyn	Rep	Dec 13. 1913
	Edward B. Thomas	Brooklyn	Rep	Nov. 7. 1914
	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Rep	Temporary.
	William J. Carr	Brooklyn	Dem	Temporary
3d. Sullivan, Ulster. Greene, Columbia. Schoharie Albany, Rensselaer. Fulton. Schenectady. Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren. Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung.	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep	Jan 8. 1911
	Walter Lloyd Smith.	Elmira	Rep	Dec 31. 1916
	John M. Kellogg	Ogdensburg	Rep	Nov 12 1915
	Albert H. Sewell	Walton.	Rep	Dec 31, 1911
	James W. Houghton	Saratoga Springs	Rep	" 31, 191
4th. Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe. Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee. Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua	Peter B. McLennan	Syracuse	Rep	Dec. 31. 1920
	Alfred Spring	Franklinville	Rep	Dec 31. 1914
	Pardon C. Williams	Watertown	Rep	Dec. 31, 1911
	Frederick W. Kruse	Olean	Rep	Jan. 3. 1911
	James A. Robson	Canandaigua	Rep	" 7. 1912

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First and Second Districts, $17,500; remaining Districts, $7,200; but non-resident Justices, sitting in the Appellate Divisions of the First and Second Departments, receive the same compensation as the Justices in those Departments; if assigned to duty in the First and Second Districts, other than in the Appellate Division, their additional compensation is $10 per day.

DISTRICTS.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
1st. The city and county of New York.	Samuel Greenbaum	New York	Dem	Dec 31, 1915
	George L. Ingraham	"	Dem	" 31, 1919
	Francis M. Scott	"	Dem	" 31. 1911
	Joseph E. Newburger	"	Dem	" 31, 1919
	James A. Blanchard	"	Rep	" 31, 1915
	Vernon M. Davis	"	Dem	" 31. 1916
	Philip H. Dugro	"	Dem	" 31. 1914
	Victor J Dowling	"	Dem	" 31, 1918
	Edward E McCall	"	Dem	" 31, 1916
	John J Delany	"	Dem	" 31, 1924
	James Fitzgerald	"	Dem	" 31. 1912
	James A. O'Gorman	"	Dem	" 31. 1913
	Henry Bischoff, Jr	"	Dem	" 31, 1917
	Irving Lehman	"	Dem	" 31, 1922
	Leonard A Giegerich	"	Dem	" 31, 1920
	Alfred R. Page	"	Rep	" 31, 1923
	Nathan Bijur	"	Rep	" 31, 1923
	Edward J. Gavegan	"	Rep	" 31, 1923

* Successors designated by Governor *Dix* on January 1, 1911

JUDICIARY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Districts.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics	Terms Expire
1st. The city and county of New York.	Edward B. Amend	New York	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1916
	John Proctor Clarke	"	Rep	" 31, 1915
	John W. Goff	"	Dem	" 31 1920
	Samuel Seabury	"	Ind. L.	" 31 1920
	M Warley Platzek	"	Dem.	" 31 1920
	Peter A. Hendrick	"	Dem	" 31 1920
	John Ford	"	Ind. L.	" 31. 1920
	Mitchell L. Erlanger	"	Dem	" 31 1920
		"		" 31 1911
	Charles L. Guy	"	Dem.	" 31 1920
	John J. Brady	"	Dem.	" 31 1920
	James W Gerard	"	Dem.	" 31 1921
2d. Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, and Suffolk.	Isaac M. Kapper	Brooklyn	Dem.	" 31, 1923
	Joseph A Burr	"	Rep.	" 31 1919
	Luke D Stapleton	"	Dem.	" 31 1922
	Harrington Putnam	"	Dem.	" 31. 1922
	Josiah T. Marean	"	Dem.	" 31. 1912
	Almet F. Jenks	"	Dem.	" 31. 1912
	Garret J. Garretson	Elmhurst	Rep	" 31, 1924
	William J. Kelly	Brooklyn	Dem.	" 31. 1916
	Samuel T Maddox	"	Rep	" 31. 1922
	Edward B. Thomas	"	Rep	" 31, 1920
	Walter H. Jaycox	Patchogue	Rep.	" 31. 1920
	Joseph Aspinall	Brooklyn	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Frederick E Crane	"	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Lester W. Clark	New Brighton	Rep.	" 31. 1922
	Abel E. Blackmar	Brooklyn	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	William J. Carr	"	Dem.	" 31 1920
	Townsend Scudder	Glen Head	Dem.	" 31. 1924
	William P. Rudd	Albany	Rep	" 31, 1916
	Wesley O. Howard	Troy	Rep	" 31, 1915
	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep.	" 31 1918
	Alden Chester	Albany	Rep.	" 31, 1924
	Emory A Chase	Catskill	Rep.	" 31, 1912
	James A. Betts	Kingston	Dem.	" 31, 1917
4th. Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, and Schenectady counties	John M. Kellogg	Ogdensburg	Rep.	" 31, 1915
	Edgar A. Spencer	Gloversville	Rep.	" 31, 1914
	James W. Houghton	Saratoga Springs	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	Charles C. Van Kirk	Whitehall	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	Henry T. Kellogg	Plattsburg	Rep.	" 31 1923
	Chester B McLaughlin	Port Henry	Rep	" 31. 1913
5th. Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, and Lewis counties.	William S. Andrews	Syracuse	Rep	" 31 1914
	Watson M. Rogers	Watertown	Rep.	" 31. 1920
	P C. J. DeAngelis	Utica	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	Irving L. Devendorf	Herkimer	Rep.	" 31, 1924
	Frank H. Hiscock	Syracuse	Rep.	" 31, 1911
	Pardon C. Williams	Watertown	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Peter B. McLennan	Syracuse	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Edgar S. K. Merrell	Lowville	Dem.	" 31, 1920
6th. Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, and Cortland counties.	Albert F. Gladding	Norwich	Rep.	" 31, 1913
	Albert H. Sewell	Walton	Rep.	" 31, 1918
	Nathan L Miller	Cortland	Rep.	" 31 1920
	Henry B. Coman	Morrisville	Rep.	" 31, 1916
	Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep.	" 31 1918
	George F. Lyon	Binghamton	Rep.	" 31, 1918
7th. Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga, and Monroe counties.	James A. Robson	Canandaigua	Rep.	" 31, 1914
	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	Nathaniel Foote	Rochester	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	William W. Clark	Wayland	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	Arthur E. Sutherland	Rochester	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	George A. Benton	Spencerport	Rep.	" 31, 1921
	Samuel N. Sawyer	Palmyra	Rep.	" 31, 1917
8th. Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, and Wyoming counties.	John S. Lambert	Fredonia	Rep.	" 31, 1913
	Warren B. Hooker	"	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Alfred Spring	Franklinville	Rep.	" 31, 1921
	Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	Ind.Rep.	" 31, 1924
	Charles A Pooley	"	Rep.	" 31, 1914
	Frederick W. Kruse	Olean	Rep.	" 31, 1924
	John Woodward	Jamestown	Rep.	" 31 1920
	Cuthbert W. Pound	Lockport	Rep.	" 31 1920
	Edward K. Emery	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31 1920
	Louis W. Marcus	"	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Charles H. Brown	Belmont	Rep.	" 31, 1921
	Charles B. Wheeler	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1920
9th. Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland counties	Isaac N Mills	Mt. Vernon	Rep.	" 31, 1920
	Arthur S. Tompkins	Nyack	Rep.	" 31 1920
	Joseph Morschauser	Poughkeepsie	Rep.	" 31, 1917
	Michael H. Hirschberg	Newburgh	Rep	" 31 1922
	Martin J. Keogh	New Rochelle	Dem.	

New York Counties.

SHOWING POLITICAL AND JUDICIAL DIVISIONS OF WHICH THEY ARE UNITS.

Counties.	Senatorial Districts.	Congressional Districts.	Supreme Court Districts.	Appellate Div. Supreme Court Departments.
Albany	28	23	3	3
Allegany	44	37	8	4
Broome	39	30	6	3
Cattaraugus	51	37	8	4
Cayuga	40	31	7	4
Chautauqua	51	37	8	4
Chemung	41	33	6	3
Chenango	37	30	6	3
Clinton	33	26	4	3
Columbia	26	21	3	3
Cortland	40	30	6	3
Delaware	39	24	6	3
Dutchess	26	21	9	2
Erie	48, 49, 50	35, 36	8	4
Essex	33	26	4	3
Franklin	34	25	4	3
Fulton and Hamilton	32	25	4	3
Genesee	44	34	8	4
Greene	27	21	3	3
Herkimer	32	27	5	4
Jefferson	35	28	5	4
Kings	3 to 10	2 to 7	2	2
Lewis	32	28	5	4
Livingston	43	34	7	4
Madison	37	29	6	3
Monroe	45, 46	32	7	4
Montgomery	31	25	4	3
Nassau	1	1	2	2
New York	11 to 22	8 to 18	1	1
Niagara	47	34	8	4
Oneida	36	27	5	4
Onondaga	38	29	5	4
Ontario	42	31	7	4
Orange	25	20	9	2
Orleans	47	34	8	4
Oswego	35	28	5	4
Otsego	37	24	6	3
Putnam	26	21	9	2
Queens	2	1	2	2
Rensselaer	29	22	3	3
Richmond	23	8	2	2
Rockland	23	20	9	2
St. Lawrence	34	26	4	3
Saratoga	30	25	4	3
Schenectady	31	23	4	3
Schoharie	31	24	3	3
Schuyler	41	33	6	3
Seneca	40	33	7	4
Steuben	43	33	7	4
Suffolk	1	1	2	2
Sullivan	25	20	3	3
Tioga	41	30	6	3
Tompkins	41	30	6	3
Ulster	27	24	3	3
Warren	33	25	4	3
Washington	30	22	4	3
Wayne	42	31	7	4
Westchester	24	19	9	2
Wyoming	44	34	8	4
Yates	42	31	7	4

COUNTIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR CREATION.

No.	County.	Formed from	Date of Creat'n.
1	Albany	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
2	Dutchess	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
3	Kings	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
4	New York	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
5	Orange	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
6	Queens	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
7	Richmond	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
8	Suffolk	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
9	Ulster	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
10	Westchester	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683
11	Montgomery	Albany	March 12, 1772
12	Washington	Albany	March 12, 1772
13	Columbia	Albany	April 4, 1786
14	Clinton	Washington	March 7, 1788
15	Ontario	Montgomery	Jan. 27, 1789
16	Rensselaer	Albany	Feb. 7, 1791
17	Saratoga	Albany	Feb. 7, 1791
18	Herkimer	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791
19	Otsego	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791
20	Tioga	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791
21	Onondaga	Herkimer	March 5, 1794
22	Schoharie	Albany and Otsego	April 6, 1795
23	Steuben	Ontario	March 18, 1796
24	Delaware	Ulster and Otsego	March 10, 1797
25	Rockland	Orange	Feb. 23, 1798
26	Chenango	Tioga and Herkimer	March 15, 1798
27	Oneida	Herkimer	March 15, 1798
28	Essex	Clinton	March 1, 1799
29	Cayuga	Onondaga	March 8, 1799
30	Greene	Albany and Ulster	March 25, 1800
31	St. Lawrence	Clinton	March 3, 1802
32	Genesee	Ontario	March 30, 1802
33	Seneca	Cayuga	March 24, 1804
34	Jefferson	Oneida	March 28, 1805
35	Lewis	Oneida	March 28, 1805
36	Madison	Chenango	March 21, 1806
37	Broome	Tioga	March 28, 1806
38	Allegany	Genesee	April 7, 1806
39	Cattaraugus	Genesee	March 11, 1808
40	Chautauqua	Genesee	March 11, 1808
41	Franklin	Clinton	March 11, 1808
42	Niagara	Genesee	March 11, 1808
43	Cortland	Onondaga	April 8, 1808
44	Schenectady	Albany	March 7, 1809
45	Sullivan	Ulster	March 27, 1809
46	Putnam	Dutchess	June 12, 1812
47	Warren	Washington	March 12, 1813
48	Oswego	Oneida and Onondaga	March 1, 1816
49	Hamilton	Montgomery	April 12, 1816
50	Tompkins	Cayuga and Seneca	April 7, 1817
51	Livingston	Genesee and Ontario	Feb. 23, 1821
52	Monroe	Genesee and Ontario	Feb. 23, 1821
53	Erie	Niagara	April 2, 1821
54	Yates	Ontario	Feb. 5, 1823
55	Wayne	Ontario and Seneca	April 11, 1823
56	Orleans	Genesee	Nov. 12, 1824
57	Chemung	Tioga	March 29, 1836
58	Fulton	Montgomery	April 18, 1838
59	Wyoming	Genesee	May 14, 1841
60	Schuyler	Chemung, Steuben & Tompkins	April 17, 1854
61	Nassau	Queens	Jan. 1, 1899

National Guard, New York.

Headquarters Division, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, Manhattan.

Major-General Charles F. Roe, *Commanding.*

Adjutants-General .....Lieut.-Col. George A. Wingate and Lieut.-Col. Chauncey P. Williams.
Inspectors-General .. Lieut. Col. William H. Chapin and Lieut.-Col. Edward B. Bruch.
Judge-Advocate .... Lieut.-Col. W. W. Ladd.
Ordnance Officers .. ... Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston and Major William M. Kirby.
Commissary, ... Lieut. Col. Gilford Hurry.
Quartermaster.. Lieut.-Col. John N. Stearns, Jr.
Surgeon..... Lieut.-Col. Wm. G. Le Boutillier.
Engineer .....Lieut.-Col George W. Bunnell, Jr.
Signal Officer.....Lieut.-Col. Frederick T. Leigh.
Aides... Captains Louis M. Greer, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Adrian W. Martin.

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTERS DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength. Officers.	Men.	Commander.	Adjutant.	Headquarter Night.
First Co. Signal Corps.	Park Ave. & 34th St., Man..	3	84	Capt. Wm. L. Hallahan	....	Mon. & Thur.
Second Co. Signal Corps.	801 Dean Street, Brooklyn..	5	52	Lieut. Il'd D. Stevens.	....	Monday.
Twenty second Eng. ...	67th St. & Broadway, Man..	54	724	Col. W. B. Hotchkin ..	Capt. R. J. Daly....	Monday.
Squadron A.....	94th St. & Madison Ave., Man.	18	256	Maj. O. B. Bridgman.	Lieut. G. E. Fahys..	Friday.
Squadron C	Bedford Av. & Union St., B'k	19	205	Maj. C. I. De Bevoise..	Lieut. Chas. Curie..	Monday.
First (Battalion)..... ...	Franklin Av. & 166th St., Br'x	19	346	Maj. D. Wilson.....	Capt. J. Berry.	Tuesday.
Thirteenth Ar'y Dist....	Sumner & Jefferson Avs., B'k	51	1038	Col. Chas. O. Davis. .	Capt. T. R. Fleming	Tuesday
Ninth Ar'y Dist	125 West 14th St..	48	763	Col. Wm. F. Morris..	Capt. L. M. Thiery.	Mon. & Fri.
Eighth Ar'y Dist.....	Park Ave. & 94th St.....	36	588	Col. E. F. Austin.....	Capt. E. E. Acker...	Friday.
Field Hospital.....	56 West 66th St., Manhat'n.	4	48	Maj. W. S. Terriberry	....	Monday.

Total, City of New York, attached to Headquarters, September 30, 1910: Officers and Men, 4,358.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Headquarters, Park Ave. & 34th Street, Manhattan. Brigadier-General George Moore Smith, *Commanding*: *Adjutant-General*, Major Alfred H. Abeel. Headquarter Night, Monday.

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength. Officers.	Men.	Commander.	Adjutant.	Headquarter Night.
Seventh.....	Park Ave. & 67th St.....	47	851	Col. D. Appleton.....	Capt. D. W. C. Falls	Friday.
Twelfth.....	Columbus Ave & 62d St....	34	793	Col. G. R. Dyer.	Capt. A. D. Porter..	Daily
Sixty-ninth.....	Lexington Ave. & 26th St. Man	34	730	Col. L. D. Conley.....	Capt. J. J. Phelan..	Monday.
Seventy-first.....	Park Ave. & 34th St.	45	835	Col. W. G. Bates.....	Capt. C. Greene....	Tuesday.

First Brigade, September 30, 1910: Officers and men, 3,520.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Brooklyn and Queens.

Headquarters, Armory, 23d Regiment, Brooklyn, Brigadier-General John G. Eddy, *Commanding*; *Adjutant-General*, Major Walter F. Barnes. Headquarter Night, Monday

Organization.	Armory.	Numerical Strength. Officers.	Men.	Commander.	Adjutant.	Headquarter Night.
Fourteenth.....	8th Ave and 15th St.....	43	697	Col. John H. Foote...	Capt. T. F. Donovan	Monday.
Twenty third	1322 Bedford Ave..	53	723	Col. Frank H. Norton.	Capt. J. H. Ingraham.	Monday.
Forty-seventh.....	Marcy Ave. & Heyward St..	43	726	Col. H. C. Barthman...	Capt. H. McCutcheon	Monday

Second Brigade, September 30, 1910: Officers and men, 2 284.

National Guard, city of New York, September 30, 1910, 10,162; for National Guard, New York State, see Index at "National Guard."

The Naval Militia of New York, foot West 97th Street, Manhattan. by last report comprised 798 officers and men.

The Tariff Board.

Section 2 of the Tariff act of 1909 provides that "from and after March 31, 1910, except as otherwise specially provided for in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all articles when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands, Guam and Tutuila") the rates of duty prescribed by the schedules and paragraphs of the dutiable list of Section 1 of this act, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem, which rates shall constitute the maximum tariff of the United States. * * * To secure information to assist the President in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by this section, and the officers of the Government in the administration of the customs laws, the President is hereby authorized to employ such persons as may be required."

Under this authorization President Taft on September 15 appointed the following persons to be members of the Tariff Board and to perform the duties required by the act:

HENRY CROSBY EMERY, professor of political economy at Yale University, chairman.
JAMES BURTON REYNOLDS Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
ALVIN H. SANDERS, editor of the *Breeders' Gazette*, of Chicago

The Board met for organization in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington on September 24, 1909. It has since been actively engaged in the work assigned to it. The main investigation of the industrial effects of the tariff has been divided into three main parts, requiring three sets of investigators of different types. The first part is the collection of facts regarding each dutiable article, showing the character and localization of its production at home and abroad statistics of output imports and exports, rates of duty reduced to ad valorem terms, and the like. The second part is the collection of data regarding costs of production at the mill The third consists of obtaining information from the best experts available regarding home and foreign prices, local variations in each industry, and the general conditions of competition at home and abroad.

The force engaged in the investigations besides the members of the Board, the statistician and the strictly administrative employés consists of four chiefs of investigation eight trained investigators employed on the first part of the work and about an equal number of clerks to assist them about a dozen consulting or technical experts devoting a part of their time to the third part of the work or to reports on special topics. and twelve men in the field getting actual cost figures from the books of individual producers.

COLONIAL.

Governors.	Terms.	Governors.	Terms.	Governors.	Terms.
Adrian Joris	1623 1624	John Nanfan Lt Gov	1699-1700	James De Lancey Lt Gov	1755
Cornelius Jacobzen Mey	1624-1625	Earl of Bellomont	1700-1701	Sir Charles Hardy	1755-1757
William Verhulst	1625-1626	Col William Smith	1701	James De Lancey Lt Gov.	1757 1760
Peter Minuit	1626-1633	Col Abraham De Peyster		Cadwallader Colden President	1760-1761
Wouter Van Twiller	1633-1638	Col Peter Schuyler		Cadwallader Colden Lt-Gov	1761
William Kieft	1638-1647	John Nanfan, Lt Gov	1701-1702	Robert Monckton	1761
Petrus Stuyvesant	1647-1664	Lord Cornbury	1702-1708	Cadwallader Colden Lt Gov	1761 1762
Richard Nicolls	1664-1668	Lord Lovelace	1708-1709	Robert Monckton	1762-1763
Francis Lovelace	1668-1673	Peter Schuyler, Pres	1709	Cadwallader Colden Lt Gov.	1763-1765
Anthony Colve	1673-1674	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt Gov	1709	Sir Henry Moore	1765-1769
Edmond Andros	1674-1677	Peter Schuyler, Pres	1709	Cadwallader Colden Lt Gov	1769 1770
Anthony Brockholles, Com in Chief	1677-1678	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt Gov	1709	Earl of Dunmore	1770 1771
Sir Edmond Andros	1678-1681	Gerardus Beekman President	1710	William Tryon	1771 1774
Anthony Brockholles, Com in Chief	1681-1683	Robert Hunter	1710-1719	Cadwallader Colden Lt Gov	1774-1776
Thomas Dongan	1683-1688	Peter Schuyler, Pres	1719-1720	William Tryon	1776-1780
Sir Edmond Andros	1688	William Burnet	1720 1728	James Robertson	1780-1783
Francis Nicholson	1688-1689	John Montgomerie	1728-1731	Andrew Elliott, L Gov	1783
Jacob Leisler	1689-1691	Rip Van Dam, President	1731-1732		
Henry Sloughter	1691	William Cosby	1732-1736		
Richard Ingoldsby Com in Chief	1691-1692	George Clark, Lt Gov	1736-1743		
Benjamin Fletcher	1692-1698	George Clinton	1743-1753		
Earl of Bellomont	1698-1699	Sir Danvers Osborne	1753-1755		

STATE.

1	George Clinton	1777 1795	15	William C Bouck	1843 1844	29	Lucius Robinson	1877 1880
2	John Jay	1795-1801	16	Silas Wright	1845 1846	30	Alonzo B Cornell	1880 1882
3	George Clinton	1801-1804	17	John Young	1847 1848	31	Grover Cleveland	1883-1884
4	Morgan Lewis	1804 1807	18	Hamilton Fish	1849-1851	32	David B Hill	1885 1891
5	Daniel D Tompkins	1807 1817	19	Washington Hunt	1851 1853	33	Roswell P Flower	1892 1894
6	John Taylor	1817	20	Horatio Seymour	1853 1854	34	Levi P Morton	1895 1896
7	De Witt Clinton	1817 1822	21	Myron H Clark	1855-1856	35	Frank S Black	1897-1898
8	Joseph C Yates	1822-1824	22	John A King	1857 1858	36	Theodore Roosevelt	1899 1900
9	De Witt Clinton	1824-1826	23	Edwin D Morgan	1859 1862	37	Benjamin B Odell, Jr	1901-1904
10	Nathaniel Pitcher	1828	24	Horatio Seymour	1863 1864	38	Francis W Higgins	1905-1906
11	Martin Van Buren	1828-1829	25	Reuben E Fenton	1865-1868	39	Charles E. Hughes	1907 1910
12	Enos T Throop	1829-1832	26	John T Hoffman	1869 1872	40	Horace White	1910-1910
13	William L Marcy	1833-1839	27	John Adams Dix	1873-1874	41	John Alden Dix	1911-1912
14	William H Seward	1839 1842	28	Samuel J Tilden	1875-1876			

Mayors of the City of New York.

Before the Revolution the Mayor was appointed by the Governor of the Province; and from 1784 to 1820 by the Appointing Board of the State of New York, of which the Governor was the chief member. From 1820 to the amendment of the Charter, in 1830, the Mayor was appointed by the Common Council. In 1898 the term of the first Mayor of Greater New York (Van Wyck) began.

Mayors.	Terms.	Mayors.	Terms.	Mayors.	Terms.
1 Thomas Willett	1665	33 Robert Walters	1720-1725	65 Wm F Havemeyer	1845-1846
2 Thomas Delavall	1666	34 Johannes Jansen	1725-1726	66 Andrew H Mickle	1846-1847
3 Thomas Willett	1667	35 Robert Lurting	1726-1735	67 William V Brady	1847 1848
4 Cornelis Steenwyck	1668 167	36 Paul Richard	1735-1739	68 Wm F Havemeyer	1848 1849
5 Thomas Delavall	1671	37 John Cruger Sr	1739-1744	69 Caleb S Woodhull	1849-1851
6 Matthias Nicolls	1672	38 Stephen Bayard	1744-1747	70 Ambrose C Kingsland	1851 1853
7 John Lawrence	1673	39 Edward Holland	1747 1757	71 Jacob A Westervelt	1853-1855
8 William Dervall	1675	40 John Cruger, Jr	1757 1766	72 Fernando Wood	1855 1858
9 Nicholas de Meyer	1676	41 Whitehead Hicks	1766-1776	73 Daniel F Tiemann	1858 1860
10 S van Cortlandt	1677	42 David Matthews, Tory	1776-1784	74 Fernando Wood	1860-1862
11 Thomas Delavall	1678	43 James Duane	1784-1789	75 George Opdyke	1862-1864
12 Francis Rombouts	1679	44 Richard Varick	1789-1801	76 C Godfrey Gunther	1864 1866
13 William Dyre	1680 1681	45 Edward Livingston	1801 1803	77 John T. Hoffman	1866-1868
14 Cornelis Steenwyck	1682-1683	46 De Witt Clinton	1803-1807	78 T Coman (acting Mayor)	1868
15 Gabriel Minville	1684	47 Marinus Willett	1807 1808	79 A Oakey Hall	1869-1872
16 Nicholas Bayard	1685	48 De Witt Clinton	1808-1810	80 Wm F Havemeyer	1873-1874
17 S van Cortlandt	1686-1687	49 Jacob Radcliff	1810-1811	81 S B H Vance (Acting)	1874
18 Peter Delanoy	1689 1690	50 De Witt Clinton	1811 1815	82 William H. Wickham	1875-1876
19 John Lawrence	1691	51 John Ferguson	1815	83 Smith Ely	1877 1878
20 Abraham De Peyster	1692-1695	52 Jacob Radcliff	1815-1818	84 Edward Cooper	1879 1880
21 William Merritt	1695-1698	53 Cadwallader D Colden	1818-1821	85 William R Grace	1881-1882
22 Johannes De Peyster	1698-1699	54 Stephen Allen	1821-1824	86 Franklin Edson	1883-1884
23 David Provost	1699-1700	55 William Paulding	1825-1826	87 William R Grace	1885-1886
24 Isaac de Riemer	1700-1701	56 Philip Hone	1826-1827	88 Abram S Hewitt	1887 1888
25 Thomas Noell	1701-1702	57 William Paulding	1827 1829	89 Hugh J Grant	1889-1892
26 Philip French	1702-1703	58 Walter Bowne	1829-1833	90 Thomas F Gilroy	1893 1894
27 William Peartree	1703-1707	59 Gideon Lee	1833-1834	91 William L Strong	1895-1897
28 Ebenezer Wilson	1707-1710	60 Cornelius W Lawrence	1834-1837	92 Robert A. Van Wyck	1898 1901
29 Jacobus van Cortlandt	1710-1711	61 Aaron Clark	1837-1839	93 Seth Low	1902 1903
30 Caleb Heathcote	1711-1714	62 Isaac L Varian	1839-1841	94 George B McClellan	1904-1909
31 John Johnson	1714-1719	63 Robert H Morris	1841-1844	95 William J. Gaynor*	1910 1914
32 Jacobus van Cortlandt	1719-1720	64 James Harper	1844-1845		

* John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, had full power as Mayor during part of September and October, 1910, while Mayor Gaynor was disabled by an attempted assassination.

Popular and Electoral Vote for President in 1908.

States.	Popular Vote. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Chafin, Pro.	Gillhaus, Soc. L.	Watson, Pop.	Hisgen, Ind.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.
Alabama	74,374	25,305	1,399	665	...	1,565	495	49,069 D	11	...
Arkansas	87,015	56,760	5,842	1,194	...	1,026	289	30,255 D	9	...
California	127,492	214,398	28,659	11,770	...	...	4,278	86,906 R	...	10
Colorado	126,644	123,700	7,947	5,559	...	...	...	2,944 D	5	...
Connecticut	68,255	112,915	5,113	2,380	608	..	728	44,660 R	...	7
Delaware	22,071	25,014	239	670	...	...	30	2,943 R	...	3
Florida	31,104	10,654	3,747	1,356	..	1,946	553	20,450 D	5	...
Georgia	72,413	41,692	584	1,059	..	16,969	77	30,721 R	13	...
Idaho	36,162	52,621	6,400	1,986	...	...	119	16,526 R	...	3
Illinois	450,795	629,929	34,691	29,343	1,651	633	7,709	189,999 R	...	27
Indiana	338,262	348,993	13,476	18,045	643	1,193	514	10,731 R	...	15
Iowa	200,771	275,210	8,287	9,837	..	261	404	74,439 R	...	13
Kansas	161,209	197,216	12,420	5,033	...	..	68	36,007 R	...	10
Kentucky	244,092	235,711	4,060	5,887	404	333	200	8,381 D	13	...
Louisiana	63,568	8,958	2,538	...	...	..	82	54,610 D	9	...
Maine	35,403	66,987	1,758	1,487	...	..	700	31,584 R	...	6
Maryland	115,908	116,513	2,323	3,302	...	..	485	605 R	6	2
Massachusetts	155,543	265,966	10,781	4,379	1,018	..	19,239	110,423 R	...	16
Michigan	175,771	335,580	11,586	16,974	1,096	..	742	159,809 R	...	14
Minnesota	109,401	195,843	14,527	11,107	...	...	426	86,442 R	...	11
Mississippi	60,287	4,363	978	...	..	1,276	...	55,924 D	10	...
Missouri	346,574	347,203	15,431	4,231	868	1,165	402	629 R	...	18
Montana	29,326	32,333	5,855	827	..	..	481	3,007 R	...	3
Nebraska	131,099	126,997	3,524	5,179	...	..	...	4,102 D	8	...
Nevada	11,212	10,775	2,103	...	...	..	436	437 D	3	...
New Hampshire	33,655	53,149	1,299	905	...	..	584	19,494 R	...	4
New Jersey	182,567	265,326	10,253	4,934	1,196	..	2,922	82,759 R	...	12
New York	667,468	870,070	38,451	22,667	3,877	..	35,817	202,602 R	...	39
North Carolina	136,995	114,937	378	360	...	..	...	22,058 D	12	...
North Dakota	32,885	57,680	2,421	1,553	...	..	43	24,795 R	...	4
Ohio	502,721	572,312	33,795	11,402	720	163	475	69,591 R	...	23
Oklahoma	122,363	110,474	21,734	...	..	412	245	11,889 D	7	...
Oregon	38,049	62,530	7,339	2,682	...	..	289	24,481 R	...	4
Pennsylvania	448,778	745,779	33,913	36,691	1,222	..	1,057	297,001 R	...	34
Rhode Island	24,706	43,942	1,365	1,016	183	..	1,105	19,236 R	...	4
South Carolina	62,288	3,963	100	...	...	..	42	58,325 D	9	...
South Dakota	40,266	67,536	2,846	4,039	...	..	88	27,270 R	...	4
Tennessee	135,608	118,324	1,870	300	...	1,081	332	17,284 D	12	...
Texas	217,302	65,666	7,870	1,634	...	972	115	151,636 D	18	...
Utah	42,601	61,015	4,895	...	...	...	87	18,414 R	...	3
Vermont	11,496	39,552	..	799	...	...	804	28,056 R	...	4
Virginia	82,946	52,573	255	1,111	25	105	51	30,373 D	12	...
Washington	58,691	106,062	14,177	4,700	..	..	249	47,371 R	...	5
West Virginia	111,418	137,869	3,679	5,139	...	..	46	26,451 R	...	7
Wisconsin	166,632	247,747	28,170	11,572	314	..	...	81,115 R	...	13
Wyoming	14,918	26,846	1,715	66	..	...	64	5,928 R	...	3
Total	6,409,104	7,678,908	420,793	253,840	13,825	29,100	82,872	...	162	321

Popular Vote, Taft over Bryan **1,269,804**
Popular Vote, Taft over all **469,374**
Electoral Vote, Taft over Bryan **159**
Total Popular Vote, all candidates **14,888,442**

The above was compiled from the highest vote received by the electors.

Total Vote for President, 1904 and 1908.

States.	1908.	1904.	States.	1908.	1904.	States.	1908.	1904.
Alabama	103,809	109,684	Maryland	238,531	224,224	Oregon	110,889	90,184
Arkansas	152,126	116,411	Massachusetts	456,926	445,104	Pennsylvania	1,267,443	1,234,170
California	386,597	331,545	Michigan	541,749	520,437	Rhode Island	72,317	68,656
Colorado	263,877	243,693	Minnesota	331,304	297,592	South Carolina	66,398	56,912
Connecticut	189,999	191,116	Mississippi	66,904	58,383	South Dakota	114,775	101,995
Delaware	48,024	42,873	Missouri	715,874	643,861	Tennessee	257,515	242,756
Florida	49,360	39,302	Montana	68,822	64,444	Texas	293,559	234,008
Georgia	132,794	138,198	Nebraska	266,799	224,702	Utah	108,598	101,624
Idaho	97,288	72,578	Nevada	24,526	36,154	Vermont	52,651	51,887
Illinois	1,154,751	1,068,944	N. Hampshire	89,592	89,008	Virginia	137,066	130,544
Indiana	721,126	682,185	New Jersey	467,198	467,111	Washington	183,879	128,713
Iowa	494,770	485,703	New York	1,638,350	1,617,770	West Virginia	258,151	239,780
Kansas	375,946	324,588	North Carolina	253,610	207,867	Wisconsin	454,435	443,014
Kentucky	490,687	435,765	North Dakota	94,582	70,175	Wyoming	37,609	30,655
Louisiana	75,146	53,908	Ohio	1,121,588	1,004,393			
Maine	106,335	96,027	Oklahoma	255,228	...			

Total vote, 1900, 13,961,566; 1904, 13,528,979; 1908, 14,888,442.

Electoral Vote for President, 1888-1908.

States.	1908. Electoral Vote.		1904. Electoral Vote.		1900. Electoral Vote.		1896. Electoral Vote.		1892. Electoral Vote.			1888. Electoral Vote.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Bryan Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley Rep.	Cleveland, Dem	Harrison, Rep.	Weaver, Pop.	Cleveland, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.
Alabama	11	..	11	..	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	10	..
Arkansas	9	..	9	..	8	..	8	..	8	..	..	7	..
California	..	10	..	10	..	9	1	8	8	1	..	..	8
Colorado	5	..	..	5	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	3
Connecticut	..	7	..	7	..	6	..	6	6	..	..	6	..
Delaware	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	3	..
Florida	5	..	5	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	..
Georgia	13	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	..	12	..
Idaho	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..
Illinois	..	27	..	27	..	24	..	24	24	..	..	..	23
Indiana	..	15	..	15	..	15	..	15	15	..	..	..	15
Iowa	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	..	13
Kansas	..	10	..	10	..	10	10	..	..	..	10	..	9
Kentucky	13	..	13	..	13	..	1	12	13	..	..	13	..
Louisiana	9	..	9	..	8	..	8	..	8	..	..	8	..
Maine	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	..	6
Maryland	6	2	7	1	..	8	..	8	8	..	..	8	..
Massachusetts	..	16	..	16	..	15	..	15	..	15	..	..	14
Michigan	..	14	..	14	..	14	..	14	5	9	..	..	13
Minnesota	..	11	..	11	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	7
Mississippi	10	..	10	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..
Missouri	..	18	..	18	17	..	17	..	17	..	..	16	..
Montana	..	3	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
Nebraska	8	..	..	8	..	8	8	..	..	8	..	..	5
Nevada	3	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
New Hampshire	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	4
New Jersey	..	12	..	12	..	10	..	10	10	..	..	9	..
New York	..	39	..	39	..	36	..	36	36	..	..	..	36
North Carolina	12	..	12	..	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	11	..
North Dakota	..	4	..	4	..	3	..	3	1	1	1	..	3
Ohio	..	23	..	23	..	23	..	23	1	22	..	..	23
Oklahoma	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oregon	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	3	1	..	3
Pennsylvania	..	34	..	34	..	32	..	32	..	32	..	..	30
Rhode Island	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	4
South Carolina	9	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	9	..
South Dakota	..	4	..	4	..	4	4	..	..	4	..	..	12
Tennessee	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	..	12	..
Texas	18	..	18	..	15	..	15	..	15	..	..	13	..
Utah	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
Vermont	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
Virginia	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	12	..	..	12	..
Washington	..	5	..	5	..	4	4	..	..	4	..	..	..
W. Virginia	..	7	..	7	..	6	..	6	6	..	..	6	..
Wisconsin	..	13	..	13	..	12	..	12	12	..	..	..	11
Wyoming	..	3	..	3	..	3	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
Total	162	321	140	336	155	292	176	271	277	145	22	168	233

The Electoral Vote.

THE following was the electoral vote of the States in 1908 as based upon the Apportionment act of 1900:

States.	Electoral Votes.	States.	Electoral Votes.	States.	Electoral Votes.
Alabama	11	Maryland	8	Oregon	4
Arkansas	9	Massachusetts	16	Pennsylvania	34
California	10	Michigan	14	Rhode Island	4
Colorado	5	Minnesota	11	South Carolina	9
Connecticut	7	Mississippi	10	South Dakota	4
Delaware	3	Missouri	18	Tennessee	12
Florida	5	Montana	3	Texas	18
Georgia	13	Nebraska	8	Utah	3
Idaho	3	Nevada	3	Vermont	4
Illinois	27	New Hampshire	4	Virginia	12
Indiana	15	New Jersey	12	Washington	5
Iowa	13	New York	39	West Virginia	7
Kansas	10	North Carolina	12	Wisconsin	13
Kentucky	13	North Dakota	4	Wyoming	3
Louisiana	9	Ohio	23	Total	483
Maine	6	Oklahoma	7		

Electoral votes necessary to a choice 242

Under the Federal census of population to be taken in 1910 there will be a new apportionment of electoral votes, which will be in force at the Presidential election of 1912. Arizona having at the election of 1906 rejected joint Statehood with New Mexico under the permissory act of Congress, neither will attain Statehood before the next Presidential election unless Congress admits them separately in the meanwhile.

Election Returns.

BY STATES, COUNTIES, AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

ALABAMA.

Counties (66.)	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Watson, Pop.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1910. O'Neal Dem. *	Mallory, Rep. *
Autauga	655	97	..	..	..	..
Baldwin	439	107	..	62	..	..
Barbour	1,303	43	34	6	..	..
Bibb	670	139	16	77	..	..
Blount	1,133	973	23	..	..	..
Bullock	782	10	..	..	..	..
Butler	727	137	19	9	..	..
Calhoun	1,438	570	26	9	..	..
Chambers	1,025	50	15	9	..	..
Cherokee	712	602	26	46	..	..
Chilton	656	891	37	27	..	..
Choctaw	590	44	9	9	..	..
Clarke	1,169	56	5	4	..	..
Clay	863	594	26	2	..	..
Cleburne	278	344	2	..	..	..
Coffee	1,305	341	196	13	..	..
Colbert	849	353	..	46	..	..
Conecuh	651	111	11	8	..	..
Coosa	717	447	7	..	..	..
Covington	1,054	315	74	17	..	..
Crenshaw	1,100	311	38	15	..	..
Cullman	1,239	1,521	53	10	..	..
Dale	921	346	30	4	..	..
Dallas	1,420	28	4	4	..	..
De Kalb	1,395	1,104	8	18	..	..
Elmore	1,063	138	6	4	..	..
Escambia	614	112	..	25	..	..
Etowah	1,309	996	17	44	..	..
Fayette	731	678	45	9	..	..
Franklin	650	652	10	42	..	..
Geneva	854	501	126	4	..	..
Greene	423	12	4	..	..	..
Hale	714	13	..	1	..	..
Henry	723	79	72	8	..	..
Houston	965	242	28	10	..	..
Jackson	1,404	469	19	3	..	..
Jefferson	7,803	2,182	28	367	..	..
Lamar	839	163	2	..	..	..
Lauderdale	1,177	427	4	14	..	..
Lawrence	602	344	17	14	..	..
Lee	1,126	..	..	..	..	..
Limestone	1,188	238	2	6	..	..
Lowndes	633	36	..	..	..	..
Macon	489	38	5	4	..	..
Madison	2,168	277	1	17	..	..
Marengo	1,333	78	20	..	..	..
Marion	1,100	589	1	2	..	..
Marshall	1,313	925	51	10	..	..
Mobile	2,422	447	6	52	..	..
Monroe	856	18	5	1	..	..
Montgomery	2,621	79	1	9	..	..
Morgan	1,548	494	21	92	..	..
Perry	776	12	4	..	..	..
Pickens	816	69	23	20	..	..
Pike	1,507	39	15	..	..	..
Randolph	799	395	3	5	..	..
Russell	516	33	2	16	..	..
Shelby	1,011	1,231	215	23	..	..
St. Clair	820	781	107	6	..	..
Sumter	719	3	..	1	..	..
Talladega	1,010	351	10	2	..	..
Tallapoosa	1,343	104	6	8	..	..
Tuscaloosa	1,729	168	8	78	..	..
Walker	1,632	1,367	..	43	..	..
Washington	464	40	2	10	..	..
Wilcox	1,027	2	..	..	..	..
Winston	443	949	10	2	..	..
Total	74,374	25,308	1,565	1,899	..	..
Plurality	49,066	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent	71.92	24.48	1.51	1.31	..	..
Scattering		1,218			....	
Whole vote.		103,809			....	

ALABAMA—*Continued.*

For President in 1908 Chafin, Pro., received 665 votes; Hisgen, Ind., received 495 votes.

For Governor in 1906 Comer, Dem., received 62,721 votes, Shatton, Rep. 10,002.

The vote for Governor in 1902 was: Jelks, Dem., 67,763; Smith, Rep., 24,431.

For President in 1900 Barker, Pop., received 4,178 votes, and Woolley, Pro., 2,762 votes.

Bryan's Democratic vote in 1896 was 105,390, and the Populist vote 24,917. The scattering vote: Palmer, N. D., 6,462; Levering, Pro 2,147.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Mobile, Monroe, and Washington. G. W. Taylor, Dem., 6,591; scattering 178.

II. Counties of Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Escambia, Montgomery, Pike, and Wilcox. S. H. Dent, Jr., Dem., 9,591.

III. Counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry, Lee, and Russell. Henry D. Clayton, Dem., 9,173.

IV. Counties of Calhoun, Chilton, Cleburne, Dallas, Shelby, and Talladega. Fred S. Blackmon, Dem. 8,286; J. M. Atkins, Rep., 3,572.

V. Counties of Autauga, Chambers, Clay, Coosa, Elmore, Lowndes, Macon, Randolph, and Tallapoosa. J. T. Heflin 10,058.

VI. Counties of Fayette, Greene, Lamar, Marion, Pickens, Sumter, Tuscaloosa, and Walker. Richmond P. Hobson, Dem., 9,296; A. D. Mitchell, Rep., 2,014.

VII. Counties of Cherokee, Cullman, De Kalb, Etowah, Franklin, Marshall, St. Clair, and Winston. John L. Burnett, Dem., 9,496; M. W. Howard, Rep., 8,977.

VIII. Counties of Colbert, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, and Morgan. Wm. Richardson, Dem., 8,785; scattering, 172.

IX. Counties of Bibb, Blount, Hale, Perry, and Jefferson. O. W. Underwood, Dem., 10,114.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Emmett O'Neal; Lieutenant-Governor, W. D. Seed; Secretary of State, Cyrus B. Brown; Auditor, C. B. Smith; Adjutant-General, Bibb Graves; Attorney-General, R. C. Birkell; Treasurer, John Purifoy; Superintendent of Education, H. J. Willingham; Commissioner of Agriculture, E. F. Kolb; ex officio Commissioner of Insurance, Cyrus B. Brown—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. R. Dowdell; Associate Justices, Ormond Somerville, A. D. Sayre, John C. Anderson, R. T Simpson, J. J. Mayfield, and Thomas McClellan; Clerk, R. F. Ligon, Jr.—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	34	100	134
Republicans	1	4	5
Populists	...	...	...
Democratic majority	33	96	129

* Impossible to get official vote for Governor until the Legislature meets January 10, vote held in confidence until that time.

ALABAMA—*Continued*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1876. President..	102,002	68,230	....	....	*33,772 D
1880. President..	90,687	56,178	4,642	....	34,509 D
1882. Governor..	100,391	46,386	....	....	*54,199 D
1884. President..	92,973	59,144	762	....	33,829 D
1886. Governor..	144,821	37,116	....	576	107,621 D
1888. Governor	155,973	44,770	....	343	111,203 D
1888. President..	117,320	56,197	....	583	61 123 D
1890. Governor..	139,910	42,440	....	1,380	97,470 D
		Pop.			
1892. Governor..	126,959	....	115,522	....	*11 437 D
1892. President..	138,138	9,197	85,181	239	52,937 D
	R. & Pop.				
1896. Governor..	128,541	89,290	....	....	*39,251 D
		Rep.	*N D.*		
1896. President..	130,307	54,737	6,462	2,147	75,570 D
1898. Governor..	111,936	52,164	....	....	*59,772 D
		Pop.			
1900. Governor..	115,167	28,291	17,543	1,301	86 876 D
1902. Governor..	67 763	24,421	.. ..	.. ..	*43 342 D
1904. President..	79,857	22,472	5,057	612	57,385 D
1906. Governor..	62,771	10 002	.. ..	.. ..	52,769 D
1908. President.	74.374	25,305	1,565	665	49,066 D

* Majority.

ARIZONA.

Counties. (14.)	Congress, 1908.			Congress, 1904		
	Smith, Dem.	Cameron, Rep.	Cannon, Soc	Smith, Dem.	Fowler, Rep.	Gibson, Pro.
Apache	195	363	..	209	301	2
Cochise	2,233	2,526	356	2,001	1,374	13
Coconino	396	570	49	496	567	10
Gila	976	945	404	752	383	2
Graham	1,423	1,146	169	1,111	793	..
Greenlee	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maricopa	1,995	2,224	179	1,731	1,974	55
Mohave	361	195	53	344	213	..
Navajo	804	395	38	290	331	1
Pima	1,260	1,296	116	893	1,027	6
Pinal	349	357	28	369	206	..
Santa Cruz	342	308	27	239	309	1
Yavapai	1,326	1,532	332	1,492	1,608	24
Yuma	567	578	161	467	435	1
Total	11,727	12,435	1,912	10,494	9 521	108
Plurality	..	708	..	973	..	..
Per cent	44.49	47 10	7.17	49.01	44.51	0.55
Scattering	..	282	..	53	..	..
Whole vote	..	26,356	..	..	19,667	..

The Enabling act, otherwise known as the Statehood bill, passed by Congress, specifically stated that there should be no election held in the Territory, but that the delegates in Congress as well as all elective County Officers then in office, should hold over until after the adoption of a State Constitution and the election of State and County Officers under the provisions.

PRESENT TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Richard E. Sloan; Secretary, George U. Young; Treasurer, E. E. Kirkland; Auditor, W. C. Foster; Adjutant General, L. W. Coggins; Attorney General, John B. Wright; Superintendent of Education Kirke T. Moore; Commissioner of Insurance, George U. Young—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Edward Kent; Associate Justices, E. W. Lewis, Fletcher M. Doan, John H. Campbell, Edward M. Doe; Clerk, F. A. Tritle, Jr—all Republicans.

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY SINCE 1890.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1890	6.137	4,941	....	....	1 196 D
1892	7 152	5 171	....	....	1,981 D
1894	4 773	5 648	3,006	....	*875 R
1896	6 065	4 090	3,895	....	*1,975 D
1898	8 212	7 384	....	....	828 D
1900	8 664	7.664	....	....	1 000 D
1902	9 716	9 239	....	....	477 D
1904	10 494	9,521	....	....	973 D
			Soc		
1906	11 101	8,909	2,078	....	2,192 D
1908	11,727	12,435	1,912	106	708 R

* Plurality.

ARKANSAS.

Counties. (75.)	President, 1908				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan. Dem.	Taft Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs. Soc.	Donaghey Dem.	Roland, Rep.
Arkansas	937	673	161	42	1,067	399
Ashley	1,100	822	1	45	1,233	395
Baxter	607	302	7	64	694	263
Benton	3,067	1,532	76	155	2,504	985
Boone	1,149	682	10	64	1,312	552
Bradley	906	316	9	30	990	161
Calhoun	554	233	2	8	647	57
Carroll	1,295	1,051	21	72	1,525	1,118
Chicot	428	644	1	2	985	220
Clark	1,206	1,007	13	27	1,314	437
Clay	1,527	1,010	11	106	1,645	730
Cleburne	506	297	19	55	928	246
Cleveland	771	426	11	39	943	156
Columbia	1,614	817	3	9	1,350	402
Conway	2,533	824	6	45	2,778	364
Craighead	1,647	711	31	165	1,973	314
Crawford	1,261	1,339	16	67	1,670	1,176
Crittenden	428	383	6	6	1,304	32
Cross	719	564	2	59	979	327
Dallas	724	636	4	33	949	614
Desha	519	266	1	6	441	56
Drew	1 124	680	4	40	1,157	352
Faulkner	1 772	752	26	93	1,784	550
Franklin	1,308	567	18	119	1,496	580
Fulton	741	367	3	63	831	286
Garland	1,340	1,105	17	105	1,732	883
Grant	524	166	1	16	598	133
Greene	1,606	550	11	82	1,846	491
Hempstead	1,779	1 351	15	27	2,569	1,402
Hot Springs	834	687	6	23	1,235	778
Howard	968	611	10	83	1,067	295
Independence	159	948	14	109	2,264	927
Izard	873	392	14	53	1,145	346
Jackson	1,055	864	18	101	1,382	531
Jefferson	1 585	1,386	11	125	1,878	616
Johnson	1,155	554	12	140	1,490	532
Lafayette	743	552	2	4	774	362
Lawrence	1 188	583	20	59	1,517	377
Lee	1,182	354	1	29	2 274	1,305
Lincoln	389	159	5	16	806	245
Little River	663	435	12	105	664	171
Logan	1,716	1 151	19	88	1,825	1,065
Lonoke	1 385	592	17	30	1 696	489
Madison	1,441	1,542	6	69	1,402	1 374
Marion	705	371	8	81	764	359
Miller	1,038	727	3	36	1.061	458
Mississippi	930	1,180	11	155	1 063	213
Monroe	912	1,023	26	41	675	289
Montgomery	553	522	15	87	957	415
Nevada	890	784	9	47	1 080	348
Newton	377	584	3	36	496	693
Ouachita	1 156	1,505	5	14	1,417	1,071
Perry	608	445	7	65	660	237
Phillips	1,194	394	1	3	1 347	441
Pike	568	602	6	21	924	550
Poinsett	846	462	..	2	1,287	471
Polk	825	786	21	165	1 271	400
Pope	1 664	814	7	78	1,441	710
Prairie	1 003	812	11	41	830	312
Pulaski	3,893	3,545	52	228	3 820	1 308
Randolph	1,348	517	6	28	2 019	543
Saline	899	369	7	53	1 286	205
Scott	893	483	14	175	1,138	348
Searcy	597	636	14	141	828	967
Sebastian	3,035	2 052	65	620	2 830	1 175
Sevier	1,073	526	19	199	1 195	257
Sharp	940	317	6	78	936	213
St Francis	619	755	14	80	1,116	595
Stone	496	267	..	33	540	209
Union	1 407	558	2	11	1,576	153
Van Buren	798	670	40	39	1.060	171
Washington	2 748	2.734	58	185	2.175	1,270
White	1,718	587	75	176	2,285	676
Woodruff	1 049	756	7	51	931	267
Yell	1.743	1.040	14	194	1.980	852
Total	87.015	56.760	1.194	5,842	101646	39,570
Plurality	30,255	..	..	..	62 076	..
Per cent	57.22	37.29	.78	3.85	67.58	26.31
Scattering	..	1,315	..	..	9.196	..
Whole vote	..	152,126	..	..	150,412	..

ARKANSAS—*Continued*

For Governor in 1908 Donaghey received 111,478 votes: Worthington, Rep., 45,409; Jones, Soc., 6,787.

For Governor in 1910 Hogan, Soc., received 9,196 votes.

For President in 1908 Watson, Pop., received 1,026 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 289.

The vote for President in 1904 was Parker, Dem. 64,434: Roosevelt, Rep., 46,860; Parker's plurality 17,574.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910

Districts

I. Counties of Clay, Greene, Craighead, Mississippi, Crittenden, Cross, Poinsett, St Francis, Lee, Phillips, and Woodruff. R. B. Macon, Dem. 2,803. No opposition.

II. Counties of Stone, Sharp, Randolph, Lawrence, Fulton, Izard, Independence, White, Cleburne, Jackson, Prairie, and Monroe. W. A. Oldfield, Dem., 5,053; J. T. Hall, Rep., 1,131. Oldfield's majority, 3,922.

III. Counties of Washington, Benton, Madison, Carroll, Newton, Boone, Searcy, Baxter, Marion, and Van Buren. J. C Floyd, Dem., 5,131; P. S Granger, Rep., 4,197. Floyd's majority, 934.

IV. Counties of Crawford, Logan, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Sevier, Howard, Pike, Little River, Montgomery, and Miller. Ben. Craven, Dem., 3,369. No opposition.

V. Counties of Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Yell, Conway, Faulkner, Perry, and Pulaski. H. M Jacoway, Jr., Dem., 5,505; A. C. Remmel, Rep., 1,702. Jacoway's majority, 3,803.

VI. Counties of Garland, Hot Springs, Saline, Dallas, Grant, Desha, Cleveland, Lincoln, Drew, Jefferson, Arkansas, and Lonoke. J. T. Robinson, Dem., 4,701; R. C Thompson, Rep., 1,063. Robinson's majority, 3,638.

VII. Counties of Hempstead, Clark, Nevada, Columbia, Union, Ouachita, Lafayette, Calhoun, Bradley, Ashley, and Chicot. W. S Goodwin, Dem., 5,266; A. L. Wilson, Rep., 1,143. Goodwin's majority, 4,123.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT

Governor, George W. Donaghey; Lieutenant-Governor, J. T Robertson; Secretary of State, Earl W. Hodges; Treasurer, John W. Crockett; Auditor and Insurance Commissioner, J. R. Jobe; Attorney-General, Hal L. Norwood; Superintendent of Education, Geo. B. Cook; Commissioner of Agriculture, Fred. H. Phillips; Commissioner of Public Lands, R. G. Dye—all Democrats

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Edgar A. McCulloch; Justices, Samuel Frauenthal, C. D. Wood, William F. Kirby, and Jesse C Hart; Clerk of the Court, P. D English—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot*
Democrats	34	95	129
Republicans	1	5	6
Democratic majority	33	90	123

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1880.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Wheel.*	*Maj.*
1880. Pres..	60,865	42,549	4,079	....	*18,316 D
1884 Pres ..	72,927	50,895	1,847	....	*22 032 D
1886 Gov....	90,650	54,070	....	19,169	*36,580 D
			U Lab.	*Pro.*	
1888. Gov....	99,229	....	84,223	....	15,006 D
1888. Pres ..	85,962	58,752	10,613	641	*27,210 D
1890. Gov....	106,267	....	85,181	....	21,086 D
			Pop.		
1892. Pres..	87,834	46,884	11,831	113	*40,950 D
1894. Gov....	91,114	35,836	13,990	851	*55,278 D
1896. Gov....	74,809	26,055	24,541	1,551	*48,724 D
1896. Pres..	110,103	37,512	....	839	*72,591 D
1900. Gov....	88,637	44,701	3,641	....	*43,936 D
1900 Pres...	81,142	44,800	972	....	*36,342 D
1902. Gov....	77,354	29,251	8,345	4,791	48,103 D
			Soc.		
1904. Pres..	64,434	46,860	2,318	1 816	17,574 D
1906. Gov....	102,749	40,965	2,169	3,274	61,784 D
1908. Pres..	87,015	56,760	5,842	1,194	21,904 D
1908 Gov.	111,478	45,409	6,787	.	59,282 D

* Plurality.

CALIFORNIA.

Counties. (51.)	President. 1908				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Bell, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.
Alameda	7,110	21,380	608	3,462	9,821	15 826
Alpine	11	75	....	....	9	65
Amador	874	1 035	25	88	1,100	1 000
Butte	2,746	3,094	199	384	2,507	2,692
Calaveras	833	1,323	17	167	1,127	1,037
Colusa	1,064	730	33	52	1.313	649
Contra Costa	1,599	3,336	71	438	2,319	2,603
Del Norte	711	450	28	19	516	390
El Dorado	202	986	28	71	1,072	810
Fresno	1,019	6,384	22	148	5,455	6,200
Glenn	4,743	618	508	868	955	585
Humboldt	1,206	4,221	138	865	1,688	3,050
Imperial	675	909	102	204	801	1,106
Inyo	618	583	37	158	634	582
Kern	2,215	2,270	57	380	3,410	2,680
Kings	859	1,198	70	112	1,149	1,500
Lake	628	625	64	110	744	570
Lassen	361	551	9	81	437	622
Los Angeles	22 076	41,483	4,033	4,702	23,051	30,513
Madera	574	596	21	121	777	750
Marin	983	2 732	28	219	1,897	1,955
Mariposa	480	352	14	86	862	403
Mendocino	1,752	2,746	88	293	2,259	2,119
Merced	1,100	1 107	104	152	1 311	1,212
Modoc	574	620	12	24	590	635
Mono	121	224	....	25	156	230
Monterey	1 616	2 486	265	211	1,839	2 580
Napa	1,336	2 405	100	206	2 372	1,629
Nevada	1 368	1 825	76	296	1,290	1,398
Orange	1 911	3,244	451	375	2,695	3 026
Placer	1 491	1,865	69	171	1,603	1,560
Plumas	395	659	12	59	423	622
Riverside	1 374	3 229	427	565	1 914	3,026
Sacramento	4,533	6 515	106	608	6.033	5,217
San Benito	684	937	53	63	874	915
S. Bernardino	2 685	4 729	618	777	3 611	4,111
San Diego	2 393	5,412	212	1,342	2,966	4 514
San Francisco	21 260	33,184	406	4,523	24 065	25 528
San Joaquin	3 331	4 470	167	547	3.851	3 969
S Luis Obispo	1 381	2,008	154	370	1 285	2,121
San Mateo	1 314	2 867	29	301	1,828	2,389
Santa Barbara	1 640	2,713	104	376	1 995	2,334
Santa Clara	3 836	7 950	696	883	5,416	7 078
Santa Cruz	1 643	2,886	237	540	1 706	2,508
Shasta	1 389	1 891	69	577	1 606	1.723
Sierra	410	600	11	54	355	542
Siskiyou	1 657	1 813	39	264	1.910	1 630
Solano	2 033	3 115	102	402	2 919	2 301
Sonoma	3 168	5,427	285	483	4,178	3,976
Stanislaus	1 390	1 663	315	182	1,798	1 992
Sutter	652	896	28	45	746	845
Tehama	894	1 064	62	204	1 184	1 094
Trinity	331	393	14	130	388	484
Tulare	2 329	2 742	143	466	2,877	3 113
Tuolumne	878	943	72	187	1.179	1,080
Ventura	1 181	1 864	48	158	1 545	1,696
Yolo	1 553	1,707	74	127	1 804	1 466
Yuba	902	1,270	11	78	1 090	940
Total	127492	214398	11 770	28 659	154835	177191
Plurality		86,906				22,356
Per cent	32 98	55 45	3 05	7 41	40 15	45 94
Scattering		4,278				53 326
Whole vote		386,597				385,652

For Governor in 1910 Wilson, Soc., received 47,819 votes; Meads, Pro., 5,807.

For President in 1904 Parker, Dem., received 89,404 votes; Roosevelt, Rep., 205,226; Swallow, Pro., 380; Debs, Soc., 29,535.

The vote for Governor in 1902 was: Lane, Dem., 143,782; Pardee, Rep., 145,332; Brower, Soc., 9,582, Knouse, Pro., 4,636; scattering, 14,488.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Lassen, Marin, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Tehama, Alpine, Calaveras, Mariposa, Nevada, El Dorado, Amador, Tuolumne, and Trinity. Raker, Dem., 16,704; Engelbright, Rep., 16,570. Raker's plurality, 134.

CALIFORNIA—*Continued.*

II. Counties of Mendocino, Glenn, Colusa, Butte, Sutter, Yuba, Sacramento, Yolo, Lake, Napa, Sonoma, and Marin. Zumwalt, Dem., 22,229; Kent, Rep., 25,346. Kent's plurality, 3,116.

III. Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, and Solano. Knowland, Rep., 34,291; Miller, Soc., 6,653. Knowland's plurality, 27,556.

IV. County of San Francisco (part). MacArthur, Dem., 6,636; Kahn, Rep., 10,188. Kahn's plurality, 3,552.

V. Counties of San Francisco (part), San Mateo, and Santa Clara. Hayden, Dem., 15,345; Hayes, Rep., 33,265. Hayes's plurality, 17,920.

VI. Counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Benito, Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin. Cowell, Dem., 18,408; Needham, Rep., 19,717. Needham's plurality, 1,309.

VII. County of Los Angeles. Handley, Dem., 13,340; Stephens, Rep., 36,435. Stephens's plurality, 23,095.

VIII. Counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Kern, Tulare, Inyo, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego. Irving, Dem., 18,958; Smith, Rep., 28,202. Smith's plurality, 9,244.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, H. W. Johnson; Lieutenant-Governor, A. J. Wallace; Secretary of State, F. C. Jordan; Treasurer, W. R. Williams; Comptroller, A. B. Nye; Adjutant-General, V. S. Webb; Attorney-General, J. B. Lauck; Superintendent of Education, William Hyatt; Commissioner of Insurance, E. C. Cooper; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. B. Jeffrey—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, W. H. Beatty; Associate Justices, H. Melvin, Lucien Shaw, F. M. Angellotti, M. C. Sloss, F. W. Henshaw, W. G. Lorigan; Clerk, F. L. Caughey—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	31	68	99
Democrats	9	12	21
Republican majority	22	56	78

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Amer.*	*Pro.*	*Gr.*	*Maj.*
1872. Pres..	40,749	54,044	....	....	....	13,295 R
1876. Pres..	76,464	79,264	...	....	....	2,800 R
1880. Pres..	80,472	80,370	....	....	3,404	*102 D
1884. Pres..	89,288	102,416	....	2,920	2,017	*13,128 R
1886. Gov..	84,970	84,318	7,347	6,432	12,227	*652 D
1888. Pres..	117,729	124,816	1,591	5,761	....	*7,087 R
1890. Gov..	117,184	125,129	10,073	....	....	*7,945 R
			Pop.		*Ind.*	
1892 † Pres	118,293	118,149	25,352	8,129	....	*144 D
1894. Gov..	111,944	110,738	51,304	10,561	....	1,206 D
1894. Sec...	86,443	126,541	49,734	8,262	2,405	40,098 R
			N. D.			
1896. Pres.	143,373	146,170	2,006	2,573	....	*2,797 R
			Soc. L.			
1898. Gov..	129,261	148,354	5,143	4,297	....	19,093 R
			Soc. D			
1900. Pres..	124,985	164,755	7,554	5,024	....	39,770 R
1902. Gov..	143,782	145,332	5,992	4,636	....	1,550 R
1904. Pres.	89,404	205,226	29,555	7,380	.....	89,017 R
1906. Gov.	117,590	12,589	16,030	8,141	....	8,299 R
1908 Pres.	127,492	214,398	28,659	11 770	4,278	42,199 R

*Plurality. † Democratic and 1 Republican electors were chosen.

COLORADO.

Counties. (60.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Shafroth, Dem.	Stephen, Rep.
Adams	1,232	1,301	40	79	1,400	1,000
Arapahoe	1,340	1,514	55	89	756	1,081
Archuleta	505	503	35	49	351	402
Baca	179	215	1	7	..	*50
Bent	819	915	57	12	783	841
Boulder	5,772	4,856	498	498	4,379	3,698
Chaffee	1,697	1,233	47	267	1,696	1,546
Cheyenne	331	445	22	21	421	534
Clear Creek	1,702	872	10	24	579	316
Conejos	1,335	1,736	12	17	2,151	1,805
Costilla	559	1,051	5	12	424	1,204
Custer	555	449	5	4	600	450
Delta	2,006	1,838	97	342	1,868	1,950
Denver	33,145	30,193	861	1,507	29,217	16,134
Dolores	184	69	..	44	*75	..
Douglas	629	779	7	7	670	732
Eagle	828	521	8	43	509	402
Elbert	785	973	32	70	567	709
El Paso	5,995	8,022	560	493	4,484	5,665
Fremont	3,146	3,069	226	210	2,667	2,516
Garfield	1,898	1,504	80	100	1,871	1,557
Gilpin	1,185	843	28	75	625	556
Grand	487	529	4	12	382	402
Gunnison	1,481	889	31	117	*700	..
Hinsdale	215	156	4	28	167	151
Huerfano	776	3,074	17	42	1,085	2,775
Jackson	...	...	..	...	*100	..
Jefferson	2,583	2,623	86	108	2,778	2,637
Kiowa	406	474	24	8	567	547
Kit Carson	752	983	41	41	759	1,200
Lake	2,652	1,918	21	195	2,190	1,600
La Plata	2,004	1,381	43	328	1,950	1,500
Larimer	3,629	4,489	428	241	2,838	3,485
Las Animas	4,212	5,716	40	170	3,387	3,967
Lincoln	576	794	23	21	577	829
Logan	950	1,054	87	19	1,320	1,229
Mesa	2,824	3,049	421	501	2,524	3,038
Mineral	488	218	4	18	333	207
Montezuma	948	440	22	87	*400	..
Montrose	1,461	1,193	93	336	1,885	1,485
Morgan	1,208	1,672	105	56	1,078	1,508
Otero	3,542	3,232	316	178	3,625	3,368
Ouray	1,085	539	3	63	868	689
Park	807	465	3	32	708	558
Phillips	401	508	22	4	488	653
Pitkin	1,262	531	14	107	1,200	300
Prowers	1,015	1,430	133	115	1,185	1,342
Pueblo	8,092	7,337	253	244	7,763	5,964
Rio Blanco	466	384	4	19	*126	..
Rio Grande	1 139	1,132	26	26	1,201	1,248
Routt	1,403	1,098	26	45	1,302	1,259
Saguache	817	811	6	19	732	622
San Juan	774	547	5	94	668	473
San Miguel	927	882	26	112	882	814
Sedgwick	378	544	21	8	510	691
Summit	743	366	5	30	625	315
Teller	4,192	3,104	30	217	3,014	2,457
Washington	524	599	14	11	543	570
Weld	4,650	5,537	417	242	4,481	4,537
Yuma	1,148	1,061	50	115	1,125	1,050
Total	126644	123700	5,559	7,974	110746	95,468
Plurality	2,944	..	..	..	15,278	..
Percent	47.99	46.88	2.11	3.02	*	..
Whole vote	263,877					

*Plurality unofficial. Full vote not reported when ALMANAC was printed.

For President in 1904: Watson, Pop., received 824 votes; Corrigan, Soc. L., 335; scattering, 8,901.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

At Large—E. T. Taylor, Dem., 105,700; Stevens, Rep., 101,722; Bentley, Soc., 8,620; Cruse, Pro., 4,689.

Districts.

1. Counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Jefferson, Lake, Larimer, Logan, Morgan, Park, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, Weld, and Yuma: A. W. Rucker, Dem., 40,458; Burger, Rep., 37,966; Kindel, Pro., 17,144; Martin, Soc., 3,661.

COLORADO—*Continued.*

II. Counties of Archuleta, Baca, Bent, Chaffee, Cheyenne, Clear Creek, Conejos, Costilla, Custer, Delta, Dolores, Douglas, Eagle, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gilpin, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Huerfano, Kiowa, Kit Carson, La Plata, Las Animas, Lincoln, Mesa, Montezuma, Mineral, Montrose, Otero, Ouray, Pitkin, Prowers, Pueblo, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, and Summit. J. A. Martin, Dem., re-elected.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John H. Shafroth; Lieutenant-Governor, Stephen R. Fitzgarrald; Secretary of State, James B. Pearce; Treasurer, Roady Kenahan; Auditor, M. A. Leddy; Attorney-General, Benj. Griffith; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helen M. Wixson; Commissioner of Insurance, William L. Clayton—all Democrats except Griffith, Wixon and Clayton.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John Campbell, Rep.; Justices, S. H. White, Dem.; W. A. Hill, Dem.; M. S. Bailey, Dem.; Wm. H. Gabbert, Rep.; G. W. Musser, Dem.; Clerk, James R. Killian, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	26	40	66
Republicans	9	25	34
Democratic majority	17	15	32

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ITS ADMISSION.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1876.	Governor	13,816	14 154	....	.....	338 R
1880.	President	24,647	27,450	1,435	.....	*2,803 R
1884.	President	27,723	36,290	1,958	....	*8,567 R
1888.	President	37,567	50,774	....	1,266	*13,207 R
		Fusion.†				
1892.	President	53,585	38,620	....	1,638	*14,964 F
		Fusion.		*Pop.*		
1896.	President	161,153	26,271	....	1,717	134,882 F
1900.	Governor	121,998	93 245	....	3,786	28,750 F
1900.	President	122,733	93,072	....	3 790	29,661 F
				Soc.		
1904.	President	101,103	134 687	4,304	3 438	34,582 R
1906.	Governor	74,512	92 646	16,938	....	18,134 R
1908.	President	126,644	123,700	7,974	5,559	*2,944 D

* Plurality. † Fusion of Pops. and Silver Dems.

CONNECTICUT.

Counties. (8.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro	Debs, Soc.	Baldwin, Dem.	Goodwin, Rep.
Hartford	12 967	24,781	891	1 252	17.073	15.710
New Haven	22,394	32,204	441	2, 087	23, 739	20 238
New London	6 549	9,941	154	240	7,177	6,286
Fairfield	14,917	24,064	347	1, 020	15,974	15 830
Windham	2,523	4,960	152	53	2,878	3,295
Litchfield	4,128	8 978	204	161	5,277	5,895
Middlesex	2,935	5,071	114	55	3,068	3,986
Tolland	1 742	2 816	77	245	2.199	2 155
Total	68,255	112915	2, 380	5.113	77, 385	73.495
		44 660	..	..	3.890	..
Plurality						
Per cent	35 .94	59 64	1 25	2 67	47 33	44 95
Scattering		1.440			12.623	
Whole vote		189.999			163.503	

For Governor in 1908, Thayer, Dem., received 82,260 votes; Lilley, Rep., 98,179; O'Brien, Pro., 2 597; Peach, Soc., 4,827; Roberts, Soc. Lab., 582; Albrecht, Ind. 622.

For Governor in 1910, Hunter, Soc., received 10,812 votes; Hohenthal Pro., 1,811.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910

At Large—George P. Ingersoll, Dem., 73,320; John Q. Tilson, Rep., 79,585. Tilson's plurality, 6,265.

CONNECTICUT—*Continued.*

Districts.

I. Counties of Hartford and Tolland. Lonergan, Dem., 18,132; E. S. Henry, Rep., 19,367. Henry's plurality, 1,235.

II. Counties of New Haven and Middlesex. Reilly, Dem., 27,492; Shepard, Rep., 24,480. Reilly's plurality, 3,012.

III. Counties of New London and Windham, Jodoin, Dem., 9,833; E. W. Higgins, Rep., 10,011. Higgins's plurality, 78.

IV. Counties of Fairfield and Litchfield. Wilson, Dem., 20,636; E. J. Hill, Rep., 23,479. Hill's plurality, 2,843.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Simeon E. Baldwin; Lieutenant-Governor, Dennis A. Blakeslee; Secretary of State, Matthew H. Rogers; Treasurer, Costello Lippitt; Auditors, Wm. P. Bailey and Edward S. Roberts; Comptroller, Thos D. Bradstreet; Attorney-General, John H. Light; Commissioner of Agriculture, Governor *ex officio*; Supt. of Education, Charles D. Hine; Commissioner of Insurance, Theodore H. Macdonald—all Republicans except Governor.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frederick B. Hall, Rep.; Associate Justices, S. O. Prentice, Rep.; George W. Wheeler, Dem.; John M. Thayer, Dem. Alberto T. Roraback, Rep., Clerk, Geo. A. Conant.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	21	159	180
Democrats	14	97	111
Republican majority	7	62	69

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.-Lab.*	*Pro.*	*Plu*
1872	Pres..	45,866	50.626	.....	.....	4,760 R
1876	Pres...	61,934	59,084	774	378	2,850 D
1880	Pres....	64.415	67,071	868	409	2,656 R
1884	Pres....	67,167	65,893	1,684	2,489	1,284 D
1888.	Pres....	74,920	74,584	240	4,234	336 D
				Pop.		
1892	Pres....	82,395	77,030	806	4 026	5,365 D
				Nat Dem		
1896.	Pres....	56,740	110,285	4,334	1 808	53 545 R
1898.	Gov....	64,277	81,015	...	1,460	16,738 R
				Soc D.		
1900.	Pres....	75,997	102,567	1,029	1.617	28 570 R
				Soc.		
1902	Gov....	69,330	85,338	2,804	1,436	16,008 R
1904	Pres..	72,909	111.089	4,543	1,506	38 180 R
1906.	Gov....	67,776	88,384	2,932	1 820	20,608 R
1908.	Pres..	68,255	112,915	5,113	2,380	44 660 R
1908.	Gov ..	82,260	98,179	4,827	2,597	15,919 R

DELAWARE.

Counties. (3.)	President, 1908			State Treas., 1910	
	Bryan Dem	Taft Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Davis, Dem	Moore, Rep
Kent	4 093	4,159	103	3,847	3 903
New Castle	12, 963	14 987	437	12, 149	12, 249
Sussex	5, 013	5 870	133	5,111	5,534
Total	22 071	25, 014	670	21, 107	21, 686
Plurality		2, 943			579
Per cent	45. 75	52 10	1.33	47 92	49.24
Scattering				1,245	
Whole vote		48,024		44,038	

For President, 1908 Debs Soc. received 239 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 30.

For President, 1904, Parker Dem., received 19,360 votes; Roosevelt, Rep., 23,714.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Pennewill, Dem., 19,780; Lea Rep. 22,532; Chandler, Reg. Rep., 802. Lea's plurality, 2,752.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1910.

The total vote for each candidate for Congress, 1910, was: Robert C. White, Dem., 20,281; William H. Heald, Rep., 22,410; Lewis W. Brosius, Pro., 775; Frank A. Houck, Soc., 556.

DELAWARE—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Simeon H. Pennewill; Lieutenant-Governor, John M. Mendinhall; Secretary of State, William T. Smithers; Treasurer, David O. Moore; Auditor, Theodore Townsend; Attorney-General, Andrew C. Gray; Commissioner of Insurance, Chas. H. Maull—all Republicans, except Gray, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chancellor, Chas. M. Curtis, Rep.; Chief Justice, James Pennewill, Rep.; Associate Justices, Henry C. Conrad, Rep.; Victor B. Woolley, Dem.; Daniel O. Hastings, Rep.; William H. Boyce, Dem.; Clerk, Chas. H. Le Fevre, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1910.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	9	22	31
Democrats	8	13	21
Majority	1R	9D	10R

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

		Dem.	*Rep*	*N. D.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872.	President	10,206	11,115	....	....	909 R
1876.	President	13,381	10,740	....	....	2,641 D
1880.	President	15,183	14,150	....	....	1,033 D
1884.	President	16,976	13,053	....	....	3,923 D
						Plu
1888	President	16,414	12,973	....	400	3,441 D
1892.	President	18,581	18,083	....	565	498 D
1896.	President	13,424	16,804	877	355	3,630 R
				Soc. D.		
1900.	Governor	18,808	22,421	59	584	3,613 R
1900	President	18,858	22,529	57	538	3,671 R
1902.	Treasurer	16,602	20,705	....	575	4,103 R
1904.	President	19,360	23,714	....	607	4,354 R
1908	President	22,071	25,014	239	670	2,003 R

FLORIDA.

Counties. (45.)	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc	President, 1904. Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Alachua	1,239	686	38	25	1,277	543
Baker	152	104	7	51	207	120
Bradford	729	180	38	19	553	125
Brevard	294	225	1	50	633	124
Calhoun	241	339	2	12	162	160
Citrus	371	33	6	26	369	21
Clay	355	122	38	22	247	50
Columbia	465	279	23	61	595	317
Dade	981	275	53	160	887	307
De Soto	992	244	44	112	721	188
Duval	2 381	641	100	233	2,011	671
Escambia	1,887	718	101	351	1,573	497
Franklin	283	112	9	56	336	144
Gadsden	563	89	12	34	471	54
Hamilton	452	116	17	84	455	155
Hernando	280	57	3	14	172	12
Hillsborough	2,703	367	146	366	1,976	916
Holmes	438	337	8	40	284	140
Jackson	1 122	353	10	134	1,186	354
Jefferson	565	149	21	23	471	123
La Fayette	487	90	44	15	275	122
Lake	487	200	45	62	529	148
Lee	266	72	74	109	266	84
Leon	698	143	25	44	649	84
Levy	411	189	11	64	426	151
Liberty	176	69	4	11	143	50
Madison	511	32	7	23	595	66
Manatee	644	93	28	104	592	91
Marion	1,352	482	116	120	1,091	230
Monroe	630	227	31	239	680	287
Nassau	466	92	16	20	509	161
Orange	952	485	26	63	874	315
Osceola	193	81	1	12	271	65
Pasco	436	81	15	21	453	96
Polk	1,251	290	41	154	869	125
Putnam	797	454	32	105	562	210
St. John's	758	344	32	146	550	204
St. Lucie	280	63	7	38	....	....
Santa Rosa	535	212	10	35	403	73
Sumter	343	62	22	28	316	61
Suwanee	597	150	19	220	584	125
Taylor	250	160	12	41	168	119

FLORIDA—*Continued*

Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	President, 1904. Parker Dem	Roosevelt Rep.
Volusia	736	444	28	41	654	263
Wakulla	239	56	6	31	233	39
Walton	504	369	13	46	354	322
Washington	652	288	14	82	414	202
Total	31,104	10,654	1,356	3,747	27.046	8.314
Plurality	20,450	....	....	....	18,732	
Per cent	64. 70	20. 65	2. 80	7 07	69. 82	21. 47
Scattering		2,499			27	
Whole vote		49,360			39,329	

Vote for Governor in 1908 was: Gilchrist, Dem., 33,036; Cheney, Rep., 6,453; Pettigrew, Soc., 2,427.

In 1908, Watson, Pop., for President received 1,946 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 553.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Taylor, La Fayette, Levy, Marion, Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, Polk, Manatee, De Soto, Lee, Monroe, Lake—S. M. Sparkman, Dem., 10,525; C. C. Allen, Soc., 2,346.

II. Hamilton, Suwanee, Columbia, Baker, Bradford, Nassau, Duval, Clay, Putnam, St. John, Volusia, Osceola, Orange, Brevard, Dade, Alachua, Palm Beach, St. Lucie—Frank Clark, Dem., 11,626; Thomas C. Buddington, Rep., 1,362; Thomas W. Cox, Soc., 1,804.

III. Escambia, Santa Rosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Jackson, Calhoun, Franklin, Liberty, Gadsden, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison, D. H. Mays, Dem., 8,844; Eric Van Apelson, Rep., 1,032.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Albert W. Gilchrist; Secretary of State, H. C. Crawford; Treasurer, W. V. Knott; Comptroller, A. C. Croom; Attorney-General, Park M. Trammell; Auditor, Ernest Amos; Adjutant-General, J. C. R. Foster; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. M. Holloway; Commissioner of Agriculture, B. E. McLin—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. B. Whitfield; Justices, W. A. Hocker, R. F. Taylor, T. M. Shackleford, Chas. B. Parkhill and R. S. Cockrell; Clerk, Milton H. Mabry—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

The Legislature is: Senate, Dems., 32; House, Dems., 70.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*	*Pro.*	*Maj*
1872.	President	15,428	17,765	....	....	2,337 R
1876.	President	24,440	24,350	....	....	90 D
1880.	President	27,954	23,654	....	....	4,310 D
1884.	President	31,769	28,031	....	....	3,738 D
1888.	President	39,561	26,657	....	423	*12,904 D
		Pop.				*Plu*
1892.	President	30,143	4,843	....	475	25,300 D
		D. & Pop.	*Rep.*			
1896.	President	32,736	11,288	654	1,778	21,444 D
		Dem.		*Pop.*		
1900.	Governor	29,251	6,238	631	. .	23,013 D
1900.	President	28,007	7,314	1,070	1,039	20 693 D
1902.	Sec. State	16,428	....	....	....	16,428 D
					Soc.	
1904.	President	27.046	8,314	1.605	1,742	18,732 D
1908.	President	31,104	10.654	1.946	3.747	20.450 D

*Plurality.

GEORGIA.

Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Watson, Pop.	Governor, 1910. Smith, Dem. *	Brown Ind. Dem.
Appling	249	250	..	244	460	..
Baker	149	36	..	29	360	..
Baldwin	417	201	8	74	200	..
Banks	211	221	1	147	332	..
Bartow	726	780	11	73	752	..
Ben Hill	407	412	104	49	435	..
Berrien	595	212	19	64	500	..
Bibb	1,946	565	14	51	882	..
Brooks	472	362	4	103	299	..
Bryan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bullock	756	116	..	218	504	..

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Watson, Pop.	Smith, Dem. *	Brown Ind. Dem.
Burke	519	193	..	70	164	..
Butts	348	167	5	131	250	..
Calhoun	272	106	..	33	302	..
Camden	181	233	4	1	300	..
Campbell	210	140	..	116	405	..
Carroll	917	505	4	356	1,106	..
Catoosa	317	213	3	4	770	..
Charlton	124	53	6	2	..	..
Chatham	3,305	1,209	18	17	1,075	..
Chattaho'ch'e	111	118	..	17	48	..
Chattooga	437	716	9	28	54	..
Cherokee	326	665	6	100	791	..
Clarke	720	207	2	96	647	..
Clay	242	161	2	42	158	..
Clayton	248	223	11	99	340	..
Clinch	202	157	1	11	161	..
Cobb	889	548	18	174	1,354	..
Coffee	534	382	2	54	466	..
Colquitt	390	125	..	527	333	..
Columbia	144	12	1	185	201	..
Coweta	1,032	220	1	19	846	..
Crawford	285	24	..	32	175	..
Crisp	452	206	..	36	288	..
Dade	228	72	..	7	552	..
Dawson	125	219	5	5	449	..
Decatur	782	537	4	131	454	..
De Kalb	740	356	43	218	..	..
Dodge	544	177	1	44	614	..
Dooly	507	271	2	87	375	..
Dougherty	583	158	..	6	177	..
Douglas	152	181	4	187	301	..
Early	375	173	3	136	300	..
Echols	140	15	..	..	86	..
Effingham	302	89	1	55	175	..
Elbert	714	103	18	305	831	..
Emmanuel	549	530	8	473	..	..
Fannin	420	681	..	..	641	..
Fayette	338	162	..	151	281	..
Floyd	1,204	677	25	138	807	..
Forsyth	150	345	1	79	774	..
Franklin	379	253	9	329	908	..
Fulton	4,790	2,906	165	190	4,978	..
Gilmer	360	519	3	4	1,135	..
Glascock	63	52	4	264	98	..
Glynn	467	298	2	12	226	..
Gordon	476	615	1	97	627	..
Grady	463	238	33	215	363	..
Greene	412	428	25	201	666	..
Gwinnett	677	541	38	392	200	..
Habersham	364	230	17	77	459	..
Hall	707	634	33	94	..	..
Hancock	457	80	2	71	500	..
Haralson	252	506	23	106	618	..
Harris	556	94	1	77	464	..
Hart	408	192	5	200	511	..
Heard	203	5	..	34	332	..
Henry	369	194	51	27	263	..
Houston	855	27	166	..	495	..
Irwin	388	174	..	30	..	..
Jackson	736	406	12	323	506	..
Jasper	557	155	..	28	207	..
Jeff Davis	172	156	..	11	160	..
Jefferson	373	361	4	..	526	..
Jenkins	188	53	..	76	130	..
Johnson	135	162	3	355	300	..
Jones	385	322	..	28	300	..
Laurens	957	730	..	594	812	..
Lee	337	252	..	7	180	..
Liberty	219	412	1	160	42	..
Lincoln	167	1	5	249	222	..
Lowndes	681	154	31	58	400	..
Lumpkin	261	218	..	..	381	..
Macon	350	196	3	131	275	..
Madison	560	170	.	89	1,100	..
Marion	217	155	..	89	195	..
McDuffie	157	25	5	323	272	..
McIntosh	147	161	..	..	228	..
Meriwether	683	211	4	115	550	..
Miller	161	23	..	44	..	..
Milton	182	120	2	50	448	..
Mitchell	555	196	1	205	..	..

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Watson, Pop.	Smith, Dem. *	Brown Ind. Dem.
Monroe	456	162	..	217	646	..
Montgomery	414	254	..	213	233	..
Morgan	462	187	2	66	635	..
Murray	312	539	..	20	1,087	..
Muscogee	1,599	459	..	10	901	..
Newton	643	303	11	48	580	..
Oconee	136	51	..	240	267	..
Oglethorpe	495	67	..	112	550	..
Paulding	256	630	3	188	496	..
Pickens	187	731	4	3	400	..
Pierce	295	150	..	72	200	..
Pike	727	230	..	121	555	..
Polk	492	901	10	74	477	..
Pulaski	651	107	..	64	498	..
Putnam	410	20	..	16	380	..
Quitman	87	31	1	66	112	..
Rabun	233	171	..	13	443	..
Randolph	522	366	..	83	502	..
Richmond	1,727	267	..	345	1,161	..
Rockdale	352	172	..	87	540	..
Schley	219	173	2	64	189	..
Screven	355	428	9	357	225	..
Spalding	725	199	22	29	509	..
Stephens	306	261	..	27	257	..
Stewart	415	241	..	23	369	..
Sumter	876	476	4	36	462	..
Talbot	408	129	5	44	370	..
Taliaferro	235	216	..	130	204	..
Tattnall	534	263	18	432	..	..
Taylor	253	159	..	163	300	..
Telfair	613	29	227	..	1,106	..
Terrell	528	142	..	53	618	..
Thomas	765	723	7	308	704	..
Tift	450	99	..	104	364	..
Toombs	282	200	3	98	..	..
Towns	196	291	..	2	..	..
Troup	714	45	2	287	719	..
Turner	276	105	22	137	695	..
Twiggs	301	73	..	21	284	..
Union	344	418	..	5	..	..
Upson	369	145	..	249	480	..
Walker	754	925	6	32	1,085	..
Walton	727	389	6	225	..	..
Ware	771	190	16	12	..	..
Warren	158	166	4	257	..	..
Washington	630	267	..	479	..	..
Wayne	394	144	30	34	..	..
Webster	114	117	..	26	..	..
White	121	183	..	36	..	..
Whitfield	586	775	6	36	..	..
Wilcox	380	120	1	22	..	..
Wilkes	557	65	13	216	..	..
Wilkinson	280	55	1	55	..	..
Worth	457	237	..	251	..	..
Total	72,413	41,692	1,059	16,969	67,307	13,580
Plurality	30,721	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent	54.49	31.41	0.80	12.80	..	..
Scattering	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whole vote	132,794					

*Official vote 1910 not obtainable until Legislature meets.

The vote for Governor in 1908 was: Joseph M. Brown, Dem., 112,292; for Yancy Carter, Ind., 11,746.

For President in 1904 Parker, Dem., received 83,472; Roosevelt, Rep., 24,003; Watson, Pop., 21,511; Debs, Soc., 197; Swallow, Pro., 845 votes.

For President in 1908 Debs, Soc., received 584 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 77.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Bryan, Bullock, Burke, Chatham, Effingham, Emmanuel, Jenkins, Liberty, McIntosh, Screven, Tattnall, and Toombs. Charles G. Edwards, Dem., 2,019; Scattering, 7.

II. Counties of Baker, Berrien, Calhoun, Clay, Colquitt, Decatur, Dougherty, Early, Grady, Miller, Mitchell, Quitman, Randolph, Terrell, Thomas, Tift, Turner, and Worth. S. A. Roddenberry, Dem., 3,179; Scattering, 1.

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

III. Counties of Ben Hill, Crawford, Crisp, Dooly, Houston, Lee, Macon, Pulaski, Schley, Stewart, Sumter, Taylor, Twiggs, Webster, and Wilcox. Dudley M. Hughes, Dem., 2,855.

IV. Counties of Carroll, Chattahoochee, Coweta, Harris, Heard, Marion, Meriwether, Muscogee, Talbot, and Troup. W. C. Adamson, Dem., 2,815.

V. Counties of Campbell, Clayton, De Kalb, Douglas, Fulton, Newton, Rockdale, and Walton. William Schley Howard, Dem., 4,091; Scattering 39.

VI. Counties of Baldwin, Bibb, Butts, Fayette, Henry, Jones, Monroe, Pike, Spalding, and Upson. Chester L. Bartlett, Dem., 3,351.

VII. Counties of Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cobb, Dade, Floyd, Gordon, Haralson, Murray, Paulding, Polk, Walker, and Whitfield. Gordon Lee, Dem., 7,146; Walter Akerman, Dem., 2,285.

VIII. Counties of Clarke, Elbert, Franklin, Greene, Hart, Jasper, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Putnam, and Wilkes. Samuel J. Tribble, 8,635; William Howard, Dem., 6,222.

IX. Counties of Banks, Cherokee, Dawson, Fannin, Forsyth, Gilmer, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Lumpkin, Milton, Pickens, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, and White. Thomas M. Bell, Dem., 4,285; Scattering 2.

X. Counties of Columbia, Glascock, Hancock, Jefferson, Lincoln, McDuffie, Richmond, Taliaferro, Warren, Washington, and Wilkinson. Thomas W. Hardwick, Dem., 4,331; C. E. McGregor, Dem., 1,418.

XI. Counties of Appling, Brooks, Camden, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Dodge, Echols, Glynn, Irwin, Jeff Davis, Johnson, Laurens, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pierce, Telfair, Wayne, and Ware. William Brantley, Dem., 3,160; Scattering 75.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Hoke Smith; Secretary of State, Philip Cook; Treasurer, Wm. J. Speer; Comptroller and ex-officio Com. of Insurance, W. A. Wright; Attorney-General, Thomas S. Feeder; Supt. of Education, M. L. Brittain; Commissioner of Agriculture, Thos. G. Hudson—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. H. Fish; Beverly D. Evans, Presiding Justice; Associate Justices, J. H. Lumpkin, M. W. Beck and Samuel C. Atkinson; Clerk, Z. D. Harrison—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	43	182	225
Republicans	1	1	2
Democratic majority	42	181	223

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872. President	76,378	62,715	....	13,563 D
1876. President	130,088	50,446	....	79,642 D
1880 President	102,470	54,086	....	48,384 D
1884. President	94,567	47,603	168	46,964 D
1888. President	100,499	40,496	1,808	60,203 D

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1892. President	129,361	48,305	42,937	988	81,056 D

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Nat. D.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1896. Gov'nor	120,827	....	85,832	....	....	*34,995 D
1896. Presid t	94,232	60,091	2,708	....	5,613	34,141 D
1898. Gov nor	118 557	51,580	....	....	....	66,977 D
1900. Gov nor	90,448	....	....	23,235	....	*67,213 D
1900. Presid't	81,700	35,035	....	4,584	1,396	46,665 D
1902. Gov'nor	81,548	....	....	5,586	....	*75,982 D
1904. Presid't	83,472	24,003	....	21,511	....	59,469 D

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Pro.*	*Pop.*	*Plu.*
1906. Gov'nor	94,223	....	98	.....	....	94,125 D
1908. Presid't	72,413	41,692	584	16 969	1,059	*12,032 D

* Majority.

IDAHO.

Counties. (21.)	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin, Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1910. Hawley, Dem.	Brady, Rep.
Ada	3.721	4.778	224	276	3,944	4.135
Bannock	1,892	2,690	20	133	2.423	2,064
Bear Lake	903	1.460	7	14	909	1 364
Bingham	1,749	3,277	43	390	2,264	2 166
Blaine	1.248	1,197	28	123	1,390	899
Boise	862	877	27	156	721	821
Bonner	1,223	2 512	68	448	1,195	1,893
Canyon	2,783	4,023	324	279	2,620	3,209
Cassia	600	1,019	22	106	783	1,001
Custer	598	521	5	84	669	293
Elmore	666	662	43	194	765	687
Fremont	2,854	3,920	15	406	3,776	2,573
Idaho	1,833	2,126	86	397	1,545	1,441
Kootenai	2,206	4,407	284	1,094	2,932	2 259
Latah	1,802	3,101	324	296	1,599	2,304
Lemhi	777	809	6	58	891	786
Lincoln	804	1,310	34	262	1,640	1,748
Nez Perce	2,843	3,871	236	551	1,599	2,307
Oneida	1,512	2.595	11	99	1,412	2,685
Owyhee	650	604	14	70	573	434
Shoshone	2,109	3,256	33	512	2.571	1,716
Twin Falls	1,051	1,757	92	260	1,808	1,636
Washington	1,452	1,819	57	197	1,659	1,525
Total	36,162	52,621	1,986	6,400	40,856	39,961
Plurality		16,459			895	
Per cent	37.27	54.33	1 77	6.23	46 45	47 45
Scattering		119			5,352	
Whole vote		97,288			86,159	

For President in 1904, Parker, Dem., received 18,480 votes; Roosevelt, Rep., 47,783; Swallow, Pro., 1,013; Debs, Soc., 4,949; Watson, Pop., 353.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Heitfield, Dem., 24,192; Gooding, Rep., 41,877; Shaw, Soc., 4,000; Headly, Pro., 990; Bartley, Pop., 179.

For Governor, 1910, Motley, Soc., received 5,342 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Arthur M. Bowen, Dem., 31,832; Burton L. French, Rep., 46,401; Rolla Myer, Soc., 5,463.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James H. Hawley; Lieutenant-Governor, Lewis H. Sweetzer; Secretary of State, W. L. Gifford; Treasurer, O. V. Allen; Auditor, S. D. Taylor; Attorney-General, D. C McDougall; Superintendent of Education, Grace Shepard—all Republicans, except Hawley.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, George H. Stewart, Rep.; Associate Justices, James F. Ailshie, Rep.; Isaac N. Sullivan, Rep.; Clerk, I. W. Hart.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	14	34	48
Dem.-Fus	9	25	34
Republican majority	5	9	14

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY AND STATE SINCE 1880.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Maj.*
1880. Congress	3,604	2,090	1,514 D
1884. Congress	1,547	741	786 D
1888. Congress	6,404	9,609	3,203 R
1890. Governor	7,948	10,262	2,314 R

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Pop.*	*Plu.*
1892. President	....	8,599	288	10.520	1,921 P
1892. Governor	6,769	8.178	264	4,865	1,409 R
1894. Governor	7.057	10.208	....	7,121	3,087 R

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Pop.*	*Plu.*
1896. President	23,192	6,324	179	....	16,868 D
1898. Governor	19,407	13,794	1.175	....	5,613 D
1900. Governor	26,628	26,486	1.031	....	2,227 D
1900. President	26,414	26 997	857	213	2,216 D

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1902. Governor	26,021	31,874	636	1,737	5,833 R
1904. President	18,480	47,783	1,013	4,949	29,303 R
1906 Governor	29,496	38,386	1,037	4.650	8,900 R
1908. President	36,162	52,621	1,986	6,400	16,459 R

ILLINOIS.

Counties. (102.)	President, 1908				State Treas'r 1910.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft Rep.	Cha fin, Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Hartley, Dem.	Mitchell, Rep.
Adams	8,294	7,233	242	496	5,657	4,455
Alexander	2,027	3,790	54	56	2,208	2,541
Bond	1,465	2,143	289	84	1,186	1,827
Boone	587	2,805	155	127	269	1,664
Brown	1,609	947	64	11	1,044	480
Bureau	2,871	5,280	534	424	1,725	3,601
Calhoun	905	735	76	8	869	542
Carroll	1,129	2,875	223	67	594	2,041
Cass	2,434	1,878	90	14	1,948	1,381
Champaign	4,830	7,162	472	42	3,246	5,302
Christian	4,156	3,686	324	260	3,322	2,987
Clark	2,793	3,158	159	18	2,251	2,534
Clay	2,152	2,250	96	42	1,666	1,961
Clinton	3,016	2,104	61	181	2,169	1,560
Coles	3,957	4,388	206	58	3,084	3,433
Cook	152990	230400	5,965	18,842	157607	144679
Crawford	2,890	3,090	207	42	2,376	2,445
Cumberland	1,810	1,739	81	13	1,466	1,415
De Kalb	1,732	5,866	341	97	767	2,919
De Witt	2,155	2,628	138	15	1,862	2,260
Douglas	1,917	2,656	192	11	1,373	2,061
Du Page	1,975	4,530	449	77	976	3,047
Edgar	3,433	3,757	189	56	3,654	3,076
Edwards	747	1,614	120	14	572	1,340
Effingham	2,826	1,877	91	29	2,020	1,394
Fayette	3,193	3,261	203	31	2,667	2,690
Ford	1,164	2,617	178	10	903	1,886
Franklin	2,401	2,539	121	152	1,960	2,162
Fulton	4,906	6,077	405	568	3,350	4,506
Gallatin	1,845	1,411	81	34	1,397	918
Greene	3,159	2,004	166	49	1,939	874
Grundy	1,359	3,127	190	207	1,184	2,394
Hamilton	2,128	1,809	110	30	1,942	1,583
Hancock	4,260	3,781	226	38	3,383	3,161
Hardin	680	813	45	9	669	702
Henderson	820	1,547	102	12	598	1,325
Henry	2,499	6,387	478	138	1,709	4,059
Iroquois	2,966	4,855	314	67	1,594	3,259
Jackson	3,149	4,016	234	145	2,386	3,421
Jasper	2,317	1,860	131	7	1,768	1,401
Jefferson	3,377	3,210	133	33	2,795	2,753
Jersey	1,818	1,460	71	26	1,678	1,164
Jo Daviess	2,310	3,132	184	94	1,943	2,670
Johnson	1,055	1,913	61	20	782	1,571
Kane	4,360	12,840	618	311	1,882	5,848
Kankakee	2,461	5,999	184	74	1,525	4,372
Kendall	556	1,948	116	11	397	1,434
Knox	3,277	7,084	381	320	1,655	4,501
Lake	2,264	6,392	352	237	1,031	3,635
La Salle	7,589	11,159	454	705	5,769	8,288
Lawrence	2,253	2,197	192	14	2,119	1,987
Lee	2,144	4,255	232	37	1,840	3,132
Livingston	3,778	5,358	347	73	2,788	4,403
Logan	3,546	3,451	172	81	2,983	2,644
Macon	4,615	6,643	399	170	2,995	5,715
Macoupin	5,775	4,988	340	511	4,616	3,726
Madison	7,812	9,463	351	814	5,163	7,154
Marion	4,001	3,455	201	270	2,831	2,767
Marshall	1,714	1,893	113	48	1,726	1,547
Mason	2,264	1,924	204	24	1,823	1,277
Massac	652	2,084	85	7	347	1,181
McDonough	3,112	3,733	374	84	2,589	3,235
McHenry	1,887	5,331	194	51	695	3,074
McLean	5,982	8,953	840	197	3,904	6,548
Menard	1,748	1,600	135	19	1,521	1,393
Mercer	1,777	2,871	231	85	881	2,009
Monroe	1,512	1,733	15	9	1,447	1,660
Montgomery	3,909	3,782	318	242	3,446	2,740
Morgan	3,993	4,019	204	116	3,347	3,547
Moultrie	1,695	1,704	93	19	1,479	1,305
Ogle	1,761	4,848	338	28	641	2,295
Peoria	8,898	10,828	299	515	5,577	7,664
Perry	2,482	2,392	192	67	1,769	2,030
Piatt	1,530	2,349	153	12	873	1,556
Pike	3,859	2,932	257	185	3,028	2,412
Pope	748	1,706	58	6	590	1,254
Pulaski	1,080	2,185	56	19	625	1,664
Putnam	413	834	51	16	334	669
Randolph	3,172	3,045	151	101	2,563	2,586
Richland	1,938	1,684	122	67	1,671	1,466

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				State Treas'r 1910	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep	Cha fin. Pro.	Debs Soc.	Hartley, Dem.	Mitchell, Rep.
Rock Island	4,739	8,196	344	1,072	2,515	5,514
Saline	2,471	3,125	124	249	2 328	2 836
Sangamon	9,351	10,422	626	458	7,266	8 958
Schuyler	1,876	1,622	216	18	1,599	1,307
Scott	1,376	1,101	71	20	1,310	999
Shelby	4,065	3,312	380	40	2,976	2,245
Stark	738	1,635	71	22	543	1 119
St. Clair	11,342	12,619	344	1,517	7 970	10,630
Stephenson	4,076	4,605	254	84	3,470	3,809
Tazewell	3,786	3,767	237	119	3,419	3,166
Union	2,690	1,695	127	12	1,821	976
Vermilion	6,320	11,726	824	385	3,530	7 990
Wabash	1,814	1 511	158	22	1,487	1,327
Warren	2,327	3,283	257	175	1,945	2,550
Washington	1,830	2,355	111	64	1,379	2 172
Wayne	2,791	2,946	160	26	2,327	2,706
White	2,934	2,436	147	61	2,398	2,125
Whiteside	2,140	5,257	498	64	1,082	3 122
Will	5,693	10,368	316	425	4,736	7,511
Williamson	3,513	4 786	272	484	2,301	3,487
Winnebago	2,163	8,919	531	747	562	3,810
Woodford	2,156	2,204	203	54	2,054	1,963
Total	450795	629929	29,343	34,691	376046	436484
Plurality	....	179122	....	....	....	60,438
Per cent.	39.89	53.67	2.54	3.00	42.48	49.30
Scattering					72,743	
Whole vote	....	1,154,751			885,273	

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 7,709 votes; Watson, Pop., 633: Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 1,651.

For Governor in 1908, Stevenson, Dem., received 526,912 votes; Deneen, Rep., 550,076; Sheen, Pro., 33,922; Brower, Soc., 31,293; Jennings Soc. Lab., 1,526; McCraskrin, Ind., 10,883.

For State Treasurer in 1910 Kendall, Pro., 20,113; Frankel, Soc., 49,687; Larson, Soc. Lab., 2,943.

For President in 1904, Corrigan, Soc. L., 4,698; Watson, Pop., 6,725; Holcomb, Cont., 830

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Sturger, Dem., 334,880; Deneen, Rep., 634,029; Patton, Pro., 35,390; Collins, Soc. Dem., 59,062; Veal, Soc. Lab., 4,379; Hogan, Peo., 4 364; Spent Cont., 780.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. County of Cook. Maher Dem., 12,466; Madden, Rep., 14,920. Eckles, Pro., 293; Greer, Soc., 1,165.

II. County of Cook. Vaughan, Dem., 18,717; Mann, Rep., 20,128; Bentall, Soc., 2,711.

III. County of Cook. Crowley, Dem., 11 604; Wilson, Rep., 16,661.

IV. County of Cook. McDermott, Dem., 15,764; Walsh, Rep., 7,028; Reed, Pro., 259; Bulthouse, Soc., 1,994.

V. County of Cook. Sabath, Dem., 13 936; Clussmann, Rep., 3,533; Van Dyke, Pro., 207; Kral, Soc., 1,775.

VI. County of Cook. Stack, Dem., 22,951; Moxley, Rep., 17,178; Ellacott, Pro., 1,275; Chant, Soc., 3,551.

VII. County of Cook. Buchanan, Dem., 22,520; Lundin, Rep., 21,096; Gieske, Pro., 1,065; Collins, Soc., 7,016.

VIII. County of Cook Gallagher, Dem., 14,281; Coffey, Rep., 7,975; Cronker, Pro., 174; Drexler, Soc., 1,903.

IX. County of Cook. Evans, Dem., 13,501; Gansbergen, Rep., 12,991; Boynton, Pro., 404; Schiffersmith, Soc., 2,650

X. Counties of Cook (part) and Lake. Finnegan, Dem., 17,541; Foss, Rep., 20,130; Boring, Pro., 1,185; Magisen, Soc., 3,370.

XI. Counties of Du Page, Kane, McHenry and Will. Hawley, Dem., 11,276; Copley, Rep., 17,899; Brooks, Pro., 1,106; Brower, Soc., 1,047.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

XII. Counties of Boone, De Kalb, Grundy, Kendall, La Salle, and Winnebago, Rausch, Dem., 9,185; Fuller, Rep., 20,665, Farmiloe, Pro., 1,054; Johnson, Soc., 2,277.

XIII. Counties of Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson, and Whiteside. Wright, Dem., 9 752, McKenzie, Rep., 17,249; Markel, Pro., 689; Rubendall, Soc., 456.

XIV. Counties of Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, Mercer, Rock Island, and Warren. Tavenner, Dem., 12 980; McKinney, Rep., 17,004; Chapman, Pro., 852; Morrill, Soc., 1,658.

XV. Counties of Adam, Fulton, Henry, Knox, and Schuyler. Bergland, Dem..16,487; Prince, Rep., 16,753; Ranson, Pro., 900; Sjodin, Soc., 1,501.

XVI. Counties of Bureau, Marshall, Peoria, Putnam, Stark, and Tazewell. Stone, Dem., 17,633; Graff, Rep., 15,024; Edwards, Pro..648; Panier, Soc., 1,162.

XVII. Counties of Ford, Livingston, Logan, McLean, and Woodford. Fitz Henry, Dem., 14,215; Sterling, Rep., 16,601; Means, Pro., 817; Sanders, Soc., 292.

XVIII. Counties of Clark, Cumberland, Edgar, Iroquois, Kankakee, and Vermilion. Cundiff. Dem., 16,186; Cannon, Rep., 20,943; Woolsey, Pro., 1,664, Brooks, Soc., 735.

XIX. Counties of Champaign, Coles, De Witt, Douglas, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby, and Piatt. Martin, Dem., 19,259; McKinley, Rep., 23,107; Eiter, Pro., 1,073; Easley, Soc., 459.

XX. Counties of Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Greene, Jersey, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Pike, and Scott. Rainey, Dem., 20,194; Danskin, Rep., 12,961; Temple, Pro., 550; Morgan, Soc., 380.

XXI. Counties of Christian, Macoupin, Montgomery, and Sangamon. Graham, Dem., 19,886; Wilson, Rep., 17,318; Meller, Pro., 889; Rahm, Soc., 1,593.

XXII. Counties of Bond, Madison, Monroe, St. Clair, and Washington. Campbell, Dem., 18,787; Rodenberg, Rep., 23,024; Meek, Pro., 654; Groeteka, Soc., 3,826.

XXIII. Counties of Clinton, Crawford, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Marion, Richland, and Wabash. Foster, Dem., 23,535; Loy, Rep., 18,230; Bebout, Pro., ——; Jeths, Soc., 981.

XXIV. Counties of Clay, Edwards, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Wayne, and White. Fowler, Dem., 17,235; Chapman, Rep., 16,918; Scott, Pro., 630; Dickerson, Soc., 521.

XXV. Counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, Union, and Williamson. Lyerle, Dem., 16,442; Thistlewood, Rep., 18,233; Davis, Pro., 675; Boone, Soc., 1,815.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Chas S. Deneen; Lieutenant-Governor, John G. Oglesby; Secretary of State, James A. Rose; Treasurer, Edward E. Mitchell; Auditor, J. S. McCullough; Attorney-General, W. H. Stead; Adjutant-General, Frank S. Dickson; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Francis G. Blair—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Alonzo K. Vickers, Rep.; Associate Justices, Wm. M. Farmer, Dem.; George A. Cooke, Dem.; John P. Hand, Rep.; Frank D. Dunn, Rep.; Orrin N. Carter, Rep.; James H. Cartwright, Rep.; Clerk of the Court, J. McCan Davis, Rep.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	34	82	116
Democrats	17	68	85
Independents and Pro.	—	3	3
Republican majority	17	11	28

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu*
1872. President.	184,772	241,237	....	....	*56,445 R
1876. President.	258,601	278,232	17,207	....	19,631 R
1880. President.	277,321	318,037	26,358	440	40,716 R
1884. President.	312,351	337,469	10,776	12,074	25,118 R
			Labor.		
1888. President.	348,371	370,473	7,090	21,695	22,102 R
			Pop.		
1892. President.	426,281	399,288	22,207	25,879	26,993 D
	D. & Pop.		*N. D.*		
1896. President.	464,632	607,130	6,390	9,796	142,498 R
	Dem.		*Pop.*		
1898. Treasurer.	405,490	448,940	7,886	11,753	43,450 R
			S. D.		
1900. Governor.	518,966	580,198	8,617	15,643	61,232 R
1900. President.	503,061	597,985	9,687	17,623	94,924 R
1902. Treasurer.	360,925	450,695	20,167	18,424	89,770 R
1904. President.	327,606	632,645	69,225	34,770	305,039 R
1906. Sec. State.	271,984	417,544	42,002	88,393	145,560 R
			Soc.		
1908. President.	450,795	629,939	34,691	29,343	179,122 R

* Majority.

INDIANA.

Counties. (92.)	President, 1908.				Sec State, 1910.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Ellingham, Dem.	Gulley Rep.
Adams	3,404	1,726	141	13	2,829	1,326
Allen	12,145	9,468	340	494	9,914	6,150
Bartholomew	3,637	3,306	151	59	3,420	3,087
Benton	1,566	1,936	103	15	1,427	1,666
Blackford	2,214	1,835	166	42	1,995	1,692
Boone	3,525	3,471	166	11	3,356	3,288
Brown	1,177	683	68	5	888	556
Carroll	2,590	2,546	152	68	2,406	2,427
Cass	5,234	4,700	349	38	4,637	4,180
Clark	4,085	5,706	82	68	3,619	2,633
Clay	4,204	3,766	110	499	3,721	2,999
Clinton	3,680	3,626	281	78	3,281	3,347
Crawford	1,539	1,403	126	82	1,248	1,071
Daviess	3,253	3,424	134	204	3,056	3,124
Dearborn	3,365	2,520	94	41	2,826	1 915
Decatur	2,564	2,838	159	39	2,391	2,637
De Kalb	3,684	2,991	287	63	3,288	2,622
Delaware	5,725	7,014	475	316	4,794	5,213
Dubois	3,344	1,397	36	58	2,941	1 138
Elkhart	5,697	6,245	596	400	5,339	5,536
Fayette	1,700	2,394	114	81	1,698	2,120
Floyd	4,064	3,451	94	226	3,446	2,648
Fountain	2,846	2,894	122	45	2,645	2,611
Franklin	2,616	1,670	74	7	2,256	1,396
Fulton	2,350	2,426	125	13	2,083	2,081
Gibson	3,656	3,753	241	86	3,445	3,396
Grant	5,819	7,181	1,140	339	5,094	5,991
Greene	4,172	4,145	84	930	3,563	3,724
Hamilton	2,947	4,421	435	24	2,524	3,559
Hancock	3,040	2,472	146	22	2,653	2,068
Harrison	2,646	2,419	100	67	2,217	1,946
Hendricks	2,571	3,231	146	..	2,379	2,860
Henry	3,197	4,358	332	61	2,568	3,513
Howard	3,497	4,423	550	255	2,650	3,707
Huntington	3,712	3,973	405	241	3,480	3,514
Jackson	3,783	2 631	140	30	2,833	1,856
Jasper	1,495	1,939	70	7	1,349	1,566
Jay	3,370	3,256	426	53	3,215	2,987
Jefferson	2,708	2,995	176	97	2,354	2,504
Jennings	1,871	2,100	101	21	1,773	1,784
Johnson	3,268	2,519	193	9	2,967	2,388
Knox	5,116	4,247	199	375	4,164	3,698
Kosciusko	3,362	4,377	233	54	2,970	3,660
La Grange	1,414	2,351	133	19	1,051	1,730
Lake	5,502	9,499	125	303	6,120	7,854
Laporte	5. 680	5,824	126	103	5.295	4,806
Lawrence	3 118	3,884	93	119	2,472	3,000
Madison	8.296	7,481	497	894	7,422	5,935
Marion	34, 078	34, 351	839	1,075	30, 492	26, 872

INDIANA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Sec. State, 1910.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro	Debs, Soc.	Bingham, Dem	Gulley Rep
Marshall	3,287	2 947	199	55	5 053	2.670
Martin	1. 733	1. 667	34	11	1.637	1.428
Miami	4.176	3.820	233	187	3.549	3.172
Monroe	2,780	3.051	77	14	2.318	2.604
Montgomery	4.227	4.457	195	44	4.034	3.754
Morgan	2.789	3,074	121	44	2.687	2.746
Newton	1.190	1 645	65	8	1.188	1.376
Noble	3.239	3.507	120	29	2.976	3.050
Ohio	622	619	16	3	681	628
Orange	1.961	2.433	70	44	2.002	2.039
Owen	2.023	1.726	61	51	1.826	1.622
Parke	2.707	3 026	315	204	2.323	2.553
Perry	2 356	1.903	34	37	2.138	1.656
Pike	2.360	2.359	59	131	1.528	2.092
Porter	1.789	2.940	78	59	1.528	2.369
Posey	3.084	2.444	147	69	2.579	1.765
Pulaski	1.832	1.561	110	14	1.384	1.306
Putnam	3.131	2.626	121	36	2.799	2.251
Randolph	2.600	4.792	388	87	2.260	3.821
Ripley	2.749	2.660	88	76	2.638	2.407
Rush	2.544	3.102	191	13	2.436	2.743
Scott	1.243	979	51	3	1.057	837
Shelby	4.035	3.529	252	95	3.823	2,916
Spencer	2.662	2.920	61	18	2.673	2.659
Starke	1.305	1.521	43	39	1.281	1.336
Steuben	1.453	2.704	182	13	1.337	2.299
St. Joseph	8.562	11 222	272	705	7.959	8.236
Sullivan	4.659	2,942	225	398	3.560	2.382
Switzerland	1 537	1.444	58	14	1.445	1.434
Tippecanoe	4.984	6 164	289	65	4.502	5.410
Tipton	2.556	2 395	183	13	2.391	2.144
Union	808	1.066	73	18	772	930
Vanderburgh	8.033	9.116	135	1 034	7.919	7.286
Vermillion	1.844	2.568	217	407	1.971	2.031
Vigo	10 685	10.223	257	690	9.346	6.599
Wabash	3.116	4.091	337	87	2.657	3.512
Warren	1 045	2.092	70	3	786	1.638
Warrick	2.782	2.839	138	101	2.489	2.345
Washington	2.573	1.976	74	12	2.224	1.670
Wayne	4.503	6.731	179	308	3.674	5.182
Wells	3.345	2.185	482	65	2.676	1.751
White	2.326	2.423	144	19	2.073	2.331
Whitley	2.493	2.302	134	13	2.342	2.017
Total	338262	348993	16,045	13.476	299935	287668
Plurality		10. 731			12,367	
Per cent	47.06	48. 55	2 51	1.73	47.52	44 24
Whole vote		721,126			631 133	

For President in 1904. Parker, Dem., received 274,345 votes; Roosevelt, Rep., 368,289; Swallow, Pro ,23,496; Debs, Soc 12.013: Watson, Pop , 2.444; Corrigan, Soc L., 1,598.

For President in 1908, Gillhaus, Soc Lab., 643: Watson, Pop., 1.193; Hisgen, Ind., 514.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Kern, Dem , 274,998; Hanly, Rep., 359,362: McWhirter, Pro., 22,690; Templeton, Peo., 2,065; Hallenberger, Soc., 10,991; Dillon, Soc Lab., 1,437. Hanly's plurality, 84,364

For Governor in 1908, Marshall, Dem , 348,493; Watson, Rep., 334,040, Haynes, Pro., received 15,926 votes; Robinson, Pop., 986; Goodman, Soc., 11,948, Stoner, Soc Lab., 573; Zion, Ind., 383

For Sec. State in 1910, Hitz, Pro., received 17,024 votes; Jones, Soc., 19,632; Stoner, Soc Lab., 2,974.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Gibson, Posey, Pike, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick. Bohne, Dem , 22,400; Posey, Rep., 18,606; Harrell, Pro., 853; Bishop, Soc , 1,027. Bohne's plurality, 3,794.

II. Counties of Daviess, Greene, Monroe, Owen, Sullivan, Knox, Lawrence, and Martin. Cullup, Dem , 22,960; Bland, Rep., 21,419 Eddington, Pro., 700; Garton, Soc , 2,322 Cullup's plurality, 1,541.

INDIANA—*Continued.*

III. Counties of Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Dubois, Orange, Crawford, Perry, Scott, and Washington. Cox, Dem , 21,670; Poindexter, Rep , 14,969; Lewis, Pro , 419; Wells Soc., 78. Cox's plurality, 6 701.

IV. Counties of Dearborn, Jackson, Brown, Bartholomew, Jennings, Jefferson Johnson Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland Lincoln Dixon, Dem. 22,001; Kamman, Rep , 17,921; Kennick, Pro., 950; Townsend Soc., 253 Dixon's plurality, 4 080.

V. Counties of Clay, Parke, Vermillion Vigo, Hendricks, Morgan, and Putnam Ralph W Morse, Dem , 25,917; Tilley, Rep 21,267; Walter, Pro , 898; Van Horne, Soc . 2,103 Morse's plurality, 4 650

VI. Counties of Decatur, Fayette, Henry, Hancock, Franklin, Shelby, Union, Rush and Wayne. Gray, Dem , 23,740; W C. Barnard, Rep., 22,242; Worth, Pro., 1,461; Perkins, Soc., 1,057. Barnard's plurality 1,478.

VII. County of Marion Korbly, Dem., 30,300; Cox, Rep . 26,968; Lewis, Pro ,719; Ott, Soc., 2,295. Korbly's plurality, 3,332.

VIII. Counties of Adams, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph, and Wells. Adair, Dem , 25 455; Warner, Rep , 19,309; Ayers, Pro., 1,429; Overcorsh, Soc . 2,910. Adair's plurality, 6,146.

IX. Counties of Boone, Clinton, Fountain, Carroll, Hamilton, Montgomery, and Tipton. Martin A Morrison, Dem., 24,434; Neal, Rep., 23,841; Northam, Pro , 1,343; Wason Soc., 1,326 Morrison's plurality, 593.

X. Counties of Benton, Laporte, Jasper, Tippecanoe, Warren, Lake, Newton, Porter and White. Peterson, Dem., 25,692; Edgar D. Crumpacker, Rep., 27,722; Tuesbury, Pro., 647; Tilton, Soc., 1,055. Crumpacker's plurality, 2.030.

XI. Counties of Blackford, Howard, Cass, Grant, Huntington, Miami, and Wabash. Rauchs Dem , 22,528; Thompson Rep , 21,282; Baldwin, Pro . 1,860; Morlott, Soc., 1,551 Rauch's plurality. 1.246.

XII. Counties of Allen, De Kalb, La Grange, Noble, Steuben, and Whitley. Cyrus Cline Dem., 19,754; Heaton, Rep., 17,937; Sawyer, Pro , 1.048; Brunskill, Soc , 830 Cline's plurality, 1.817.

XIII. Counties of Elkhart, Kosciusko, Fulton, Pulaski, Marshall, St Joseph, and Starke. Henry A Barnhart, Dem., 25 253; Moorman, Rep., 24,153; Schenerman, Pro ,1.359; Katin, Soc . 1 650. Barnhart's plurality 1 100.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Thomas R. Marshall; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank J. Hall; Secretary of State, L G Ellingham; Treasurer, Wm. H Vollmer; Auditor, Wm. H. O'Brien; Attorney General, Thos M. Honan; Adjutant-General Geo W McCoy; Superintendent of Education, Chas. A. Greathouse—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court· Chief Justice, Quincy A Meyers; Justices, John V. Hadley, James H Jordan, Leander J. Monks. Oscar H Montgomery; Clerk of the Court, Edward V. Fitzpatrick—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	20	40	60
Democrats	30	60	90
Majority	10 D	20 D	30 D

INDIANA—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

		Dem	Rep	Gr.	Pro.	Plu.
1876	President	213,526	208,011	9,533	....	5,515 D
1880	President	225,528	232,164	12,986	....	6,641 R
1884	President	244,992	238,480	8,293	3,028	6,512 D
				U. Lab.		
1888.	President	261,013	263,361	2,694	9,881	2,348 R
				Pop.		
1892	President	262,740	255,615	22,208	13,050	7,125 D
1896	President	305,573	323,754	....	3,056	18,181 R
1900	Governor	306,368	331,531	....	13,451	25,163 R
1900.	President	309,584	333,063	....	13,718	26,470 R
				Soc.	*Pro.*	
1902.	Sec State	263,265	298,819	7,134	17,765	35,554 R
1904	President	274,345	368,289	12,013	23,496	93,944 R
1906.	Sec State	263,526	294,351	7,824	20,785	30,825 R
1908	President	338,262	348,993	13,476	18,045	10,731 R
1908	Governor	348,493	334,040	11,948	476	14,453 D

IOWA.

Counties. (99.)	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep	Chafin Pro.	Debs. Soc.	Governor, 1910. Porter Dem.	Carroll Rep.
Adair	1,322	2,185	45	24	1,279	1,738
Adams	1,325	1,595	57	30	1,262	1,374
Allamakee	1,725	2,521	40	7	1,684	2,176
Appanoose	2,167	3,161	80	322	2,532	2,986
Audubon	1,050	1,701	33	9	989	1,392
Benton	2,418	3,180	76	94	2,337	2,303
Blackhawk	3,127	5,437	293	244	2,966	3,675
Boone	1,958	3,368	151	350	1,754	2,411
Bremer	1,925	1,656	56	14	1,934	1,407
Buchanan	1,889	2,552	118	16	1,764	2,112
Buena Vista	1,054	2,337	86	66	838	1,680
Butler	994	2,467	79	15	968	1,785
Calhoun	1,152	2,353	152	64	1,172	1,675
Carroll	2,510	1,865	58	12	2,491	1,259
Cass	1,655	2,799	47	64	1,589	2,259
Cedar	1,986	2,455	67	22	1,979	1,943
Cerro Gordo	1,520	2,990	98	60	1,364	2,081
Cherokee	1,084	2,300	68	24	1,009	1,383
Chickasaw	1,877	1,571	35	15	1,864	1,431
Clarke	1,134	1,624	37	3	1,004	1,356
Clay	778	1,921	41	16	718	1,498
Clayton	3,026	2,773	61	30	2,906	2,152
Clinton	4,821	4,836	80	191	4,648	3,402
Crawford	2,322	2,169	69	22	2,43.	1,611
Dallas	1,871	3,132	142	78	1,407	2,526
Davis	1,749	1,484	40	20	1,527	1,529
Decatur	1,809	2,149	56	58	1,672	1,889
Delaware	1,471	2,396	65	36	1,398	1,948
Des Moines	3,975	4,153	103	233	3,798	2,761
Dickinson	503	1,109	26	25	512	1,006
Dubuque	6,645	4,708	53	427	6,616	2,250
Emmet	622	1,401	24	38	459	1,296
Fayette	2,281	3,369	179	86	2,208	2,725
Floyd	1,250	2,462	48	15	890	1,716
Franklin	737	2,154	50	5	841	1,340
Fremont	1,979	1,949	59	21	1,677	1,680
Greene	1,152	2,574	84	16	1,011	1,770
Grundy	1,105	1,861	45	1	1,276	1,322
Guthrie	1,522	2,560	60	11	1,440	2,047
Hamilton	1,145	2,765	109	34	992	1,584
Hancock	804	1,750	49	3	681	1,221
Hardin	1,187	3,123	146	19	1,371	1,612
Harrison	2,425	2,914	111	108	2,013	2,409
Henry	1,606	2,653	82	11	1,461	3,044
Howard	1,408	1,530	57	55	1,266	1,311
Humboldt	587	1,818	54	9	613	1,307
Ida	1,181	1,367	19	13	1,169	1,214
Iowa	1,907	2,230	83	19	2,089	1,712
Jackson	2,545	2,542	35	109	2,311	2,032
Jasper	2,889	3,543	152	91	2,460	2,607
Jefferson	1,439	2,271	166	17	1,309	1,819
Johnson	3,314	2,758	50	14	3,014	2,200
Jones	2,176	2,453	52	23	2,071	2,032
Keokuk	2,459	2,728	151	40	2,376	2,535
Kossuth	1,826	2,612	35	9	1,715	1,831
Lee	4,706	4,362	73	86	4,227	3,121
Linn	5,493	6,938	213	131	4,439	4,420
Louisa	978	2,025	46	19	872	1,709
Lucas	1,267	1,757	109	35	1,012	1,504
Lyon	1,064	1,650	29	56	1,198	1,362
Madison	1,404	2,425	82	56	1,249	1,979

IOWA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1910. Porter Dem.	Carroll Rep.
Mahaska	3,035	3,326	395	92	2,712	3,240
Marion	2,739	2,625	160	154	2,323	2,279
Marshall	1,941	3,887	309	195	2,266	1,917
Mills	1,522	1,969	55	17	1,337	1,664
Mitchell	988	1,932	36	9	856	1,489
Monona	1,732	1,977	35	15	1,490	1,758
Monroe	1,979	2,686	112	418	1,693	2,403
Montgomery	1,282	2,553	74	49	1,070	2,080
Muscatine	3,038	3,523	85	475	3,112	2,867
O'Brien	1,326	1,912	36	36	1,512	1,650
Osceola	777	1,000	18	11	762	853
Page	1,726	3,141	196	101	1,377	2,640
Palo Alto	1,340	1,639	59	61	1,260	1,347
Plymouth	2,168	2,622	99	39	2,122	2,008
Pocahontas	1,315	1,867	35	22	1,177	1,436
Polk	7,924	12,555	527	601	7,414	6,877
Pottawat'mie	5,520	6,137	169	162	4,755	4,840
Poweshiek	1,661	2,794	184	33	1,555	2,298
Ringgold	1,092	1,940	83	15	934	1,530
Sac	1,230	2,366	74	21	993	1,461
Scott	5,845	6,845	71	667	6,487	3,862
Shelby	1,935	1,973	53	33	1,919	1,753
Sioux	1,891	2,697	32	22	1,493	2,398
Story	1,195	3,790	293	52	1,086	2,553
Tama	2,550	2,774	151	38	2,574	2,281
Taylor	1,585	2,460	94	46	1,310	2,087
Union	1,843	2,207	124	37	1,678	1,774
Van Buren	1,730	2,133	77	17	1,492	1,875
Wapello	5,724	4,541	124	551	3,443	3,608
Warren	1,645	2,589	163	19	1,297	2,229
Washington	2,119	2,631	123	17	1,876	2,197
Wayne	1,756	2,092	119	45	1,742	1,810
Webster	2,374	3,658	241	192	2,356	2,600
Winnebago	489	1,710	40	9	439	1,196
Winneshiek	2,008	2,767	65	29	2,619	2,530
Woodbury	5,223	6,587	256	230	3,880	3,724
Worth	449	1,433	30	16	383	1,214
Wright	866	2,498	77	10	776	1,391
Total	200771	275210	9,837	8,287	187163	205607
Plurality	..	74,439	..	..	..	18,444
Per cent	40.58	55.63	1.99	1.65	47.65	52.34
*Scattering	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whole vote	..	494,770	..	..	..	392,770

*Scattering vote not available at time of going to press.

For President in 1904 Parker, Dem., received 149,141 votes; Roosevelt, Rep., 307,907.

For President in 1904 Swallow, Pro., received 11,601 votes; Debs, Soc., 14,847; Watson, Pop., 2,207 votes.

For Governor in 1908 White, Dem., received 195,855 votes, Carroll, Rep., 303,443.

For President in 1908 Watson, Pop., received 261; Hisgen, Ind., 404.

The vote for Governor in 1903 was: Sullivan, Dem., 159,708; Cummins, Rep., 238,798; Hanson, Pro., 12,378; Work, Soc., 6,479; Weller, Peo., 589.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Louisa, Van Buren, and Washington. J. A. S. Pollard, Dem., 13,427; Charles A. Kennedy, Rep., 15,602. Kennedy's plurality, 2,175

II. Counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine, and Scott. I. S. Pepper, Dem., 19,815; Charles Grilk, Rep., 16,971. Pepper's plurality, 2,844.

III. Counties of Blackhawk, Bremer Buchanan, Butler, Delaware, Dubuque, Franklin, Hardin and Wright. John Denison, Jr., Dem., 15,572; Chas. E. Pickett, Rep., 19,324. Pickett's plurality, 3,752

IV. Counties of Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Clayton, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek, and Worth. D. D. Murphy, Dem., 16,792; G. N. Haugen, Rep., 16,928. Haugen's plurality, 226.

IOWA—*Continued*

V. Counties of Benton, Cedar, Grundy, Jones, Linn, Marshall and Tama. S. E. Huber, Dem., 14,676; James W. Good Rep, 17,353 Good's plurality 2,677.

VI Counties of Davis, Jasper, Keokuk, Mahaska, Monroe, Poweshiek and Wapello D W. Hamilton, Dem., 15,914; N E. Kendall Rep, 17,335 Kendall's plurality 1,421.

VII. Counties of Dallas Madison, Marion, Polk, Story, and Warren. C. L. Price. Dem., 14,597; S F. Prouty, Rep., 17,728. Prouty's plurality 3 125.

VIII. Counties of Adams, Appanoose, Clarke, Decatur Fremont, Lucas, Page, Ringgold, Taylor, Union, and Wayne. F. Q. Stuart, Dem., 15,565; H. M. Towner, Rep., 19,458. Towner's plurality 3,893.

IX. Counties of Adair, Audubon, Cass, Guthrie, Harrison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie, and Shelby. W. I Cleveland, Dem., 16,916; Walter I Smith Rep., 18 763. Smith's plurality 1,847.

X. Counties of Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Crawford, Emmet, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Humboldt, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Webster, and Winnebago. Frank P. Woods, Rep, 26 925; James Anderson, Pro 845. Woods's plurality, 26,080.

XI Counties of Buena Vista, Cherokee, Clay, Dickinson, Ida, Lyon, Monona, O'Brien, Osceola, Plymouth, Sac, Sioux, and Woodbury, M M White, Dem, 14,377; E H. Hubbard, Rep., 22,199. Hubbard's plurality, 7 822

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT

Governor B F Carroll; Lieutenant-Governor, George W Clarke; Secretary of State, W C Hayward; Treasurer, W. W Morrow; Auditor, J L Bleakly; Attorney General George Kosson; Superintendent of Education, A. M. Deyoe; Adjutant-General, Guy E. Logan—all Republicans

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court Chief Justice, John C Sherwin, Rep.; Judges, Scott M. Ladd Rep.; Emlin McClain, Rep.; Wm D Evans, Rep; Horace E. Deemer, Rep; S M Weaver Rep; Clerk, Burgess W. Garrett, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	34	70	104
Democrats	16	38	54
Republican majority	18	32	50

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem	*Rep*	*Gr*	*Pro*	*Pln*
1876 Pres	112,121	171,332	9 400	...	49,721 R
1880. Pres	105 845	183,904	32 327	...	78 059 R
1884 Pres.	†177 316	197 089	...	1 472	19 773 R
1888, Pres	179 887	211.598	9 105	3.550	31 711 R
			Pop		
1892. Pres	196.367	219.795	20 595	6.402	23 428 R
1895 Gov	149,433	208 689	32,118	11.052	59.256 R
	D & Pop		*N. D.*		
1896. Pres	223.741	289 293	4 516	3 192	65 552 R
1897. Gov	194.514	224.501	4,268	8.357	29 987 R
	Dem		*Pop.*		
1898 Sec. State	173.000	236.524	3.472	7.559	63.524 R
1899. Gov	183.326	239.543	1 694	7.650	56,217 R
			Soc. D.		
1900. Pres	209 466	307.785	2.778	9.479	98,606 R
190L Gov	143 685	226 839	3,460	15 649	83 154 R
			Soc.		
1903 Gov	159.708	238 798	6,479	12 378	79,090 R
1904. Pres	149.141	307,907	14.847	11 601	158,766 R
1906 Gov	196.143	216,968	9.792	8.901	20.825 R
1908 Pres	200.771	275.210	8,287	9 837	74.439 R
1908 Gov	195.855	303.443			18.444 R

†Democratic and Greenback Fusion vote.

KANSAS.

Counties. (105.)	President, 1908.				Governor. 1910.	
	Bryan, Dem	Taft, Rep	Chafin Pro	Debs, Soc	Hodges Dem	Stubbs Rep.
Allen	2.579	3.283	26	204	1 755	2.107
Anderson	1 512	1,722	61	65	1 340	1,633
Atchison	2,592	3,244	18	48	2 530	1 914
Barber	864	1 097	36	45	897	1 095
Barton	2.004	1.729	24	100	2,008	1 478
Bourbon	2 686	2,695	42	211	1.845	2 348
Brown	2.044	2 778	50	01	1 435	2 381
Butler	2 290	3.049	160	149	2 215	2 276
Chase	834	1 021	24	46	782	937
Chautauqua	958	1 689	11	148	833	1 266
Cherokee	3 819	3 893	51	1 030	3 292	2 668
Cheyenne	339	486	20	41	267	488
Clark	350	386	12	24	350	476
Clay	1.495	1,858	52	102	1 281	1 544
Cloud	1 663	2,170	76	242	1 671	1 674
Coffey	1 729	2 094	63	35	1 455	1 679
Comanche	245	392	10	10	202	482
Cowley	2.995	3 578	109	396	1 925	3 022
Crawford	4.230	5 152	54	1 631	4 020	3 281
Decatur	1.250	898	41	94	974	745
Dickinson	2.782	2.886	94	152	2 135	2 005
Doniphan	1 113	2 307	18	33	919	2 096
Douglas	2 010	3 279	70	49	1 733	2 540
Edwards	704	773	35	27	703	839
Elk	1.187	1.454	21	25	1 134	1,170
Ellis	1 421	768	17	20	1 379	743
Ellsworth	1 039	1 213	26	13	1 191	895
Finney	551	1 000	18	58	475	977
Ford	1.089	1 333	36	44	1 150	1 419
Franklin	2 155	2 658	134	93	1 624	2 422
Geary	1 033	1.257	27	38	1 063	867
Gove	456	632	26	33	369	655
Graham	723	911	15	95	739	1 005
Grant	133	178	2	12	87	207
Gray	338	372	21	64	266	387
Greeley	89	206	3	21	42	264
Greenwood	1 545	2 370	22	69	1 630	1 797
Hamilton	275	415	4	30	255	505
Harper	1.404	1 490	69	112	1.063	1 536
Harvey	1 475	2 305	77	99	1 736	1 578
Haskell	139	172	6	36	110	133
Hodgeman	290	411	12	7	284	425
Jackson	1.494	2 201	39	17	1 276	1 731
Jefferson	1 720	2.270	31	64	1 692	1 713
Jewell	1 932	2 410	110	54	1 699	2 320
Johnson	2 091	2 313	28	88	2 364	1 790
Kearny	304	435	3	26	280	446
Kingman	1,479	1 442	45	84	1 287	1 397
Kiowa	409	699	30	37	375	733
Labette	2 783	3 367	54	643	2 454	2 470
Lane	271	357	16	49	208	363
Leavenworth	3 818	4 846	43	288	5 343	2 514
Lincoln	1 117	1 218	30	58	954	1 196
Linn	1 657	1 960	31	126	1 300	1 683
Logan	308	524	18	32	241	649
Lyon	2 562	2 973	147	161	2 220	2 578
Marion	1 747	2 546	80	57	1 766	1 975
Marshall	2,514	3 296	53	32	2,480	2 551
McPherson	1 905	2 708	51	55	1 629	2 345
Meade	386	560	24	26	450	630
Miami	2 256	2 475	26	91	2 292	1 776
Mitchell	1 570	1 765	42	118	1 404	1 554
Montgomery	4 030	5 166	57	661	3 959	4 019
Morris	1 273	1,788	28	19	1 165	1 482
Morton	140	154	5	6	114	183
Nemaha	2.182	2 394	63	32	1,806	2 294
Neosho	2 386	2.929	29	166	2 387	2 068
Ness	461	635	117	109	394	722
Norton	1.337	1 448	66	59	1 046	1 178
Osage	2 288	2.671	86	264	1 994	2 296
Osborne	1 132	1 665	169	45	921	1 500
Ottawa	1 265	1 444	65	83	1 052	1 354
Pawnee	961	1,000	36	68	923	1 061
Phillips	1 490	1 762	55	65	1 382	1,498
Pottawatomie	1 680	2.650	19	11	1,936	1 911
Pratt	1 027	1,193	73	67	1 004	1,224

KANSAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro	Debs. Soc.	Hodg's Dem	Stubbs Rep.
Rawlins	732	789	7	59	622	695
Reno	3 381	4 092	114	175	3,440	3 299
Republic	1,905	2 156	67	35	1 767	1 915
Rice	1 407	1 832	217	110	1.197	1 860
Riley	1.289	2 276	58	65	1.113	1 952
Rooks	1 003	1 280	51	75	846	1 265
Rush	894	764	9	30	785	843
Russell	976	1 360	18	27	1 041	1 242
Saline	2,134	2.297	33	116	2 180	1 989
Scott	294	324	8	61	202	392
Sedgwick	6.049	6.756	247	390	5.029	5.610
Seward	413	427	15	33	330	523
Shawnee	5 585	7.554	112	170	5.489	5.095
Sheridan	631	635	15	22	478	639
Sherman	508	439	13	46	338	563
Smith	1,593	1 843	78	51	1.503	1.613
Stafford	1.135	1.334	99	48	960	1.346
Stanton	107	180	3	6	96	194
Stevens	215	258	23	39	184	407
Sumner	2.772	3.235	95	204	2,439	2.505
Thomas	458	617	20	32	508	528
Trego	630	569	22	44	490	662
Wabaunsee	1.163	1.849	33	24	1.483	1.223
Wallace	206	350	11	23	169	446
Washington	1.904	2.711	53	46	1.688	1,959
Wichita	173	233	1	22	143	230
Wilson	1 777	2 428	40	324	1,369	1 858
Woodson	1.047	1,252	12	41	939	1,135
Wyandotte	8 923	8,684	117	528	7.309	7,065
Total	161209	197216	5, 033	12.420	146014	162181
Plurality		37,007				16,167
Per cent	42.91	52.49	1.08	3.31	44.79	49 75
Scattering		68				17.756
Whole vote		375.946				325.951

For Governor, 1910, Stallard, Soc., received 15,384 votes; Cady, Pro., 2,372.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was Dale, Dem., 116 991; Hoch, Rep., 186,731; Louther, Soc., 12,101; Kerr, Pro., 6,584. Hoch's plurality, 69.740.

For President in 1904 was: Parker, Dem., 84,800; Roosevelt, Rep., 210,893; Watson, Pop, 6.156.

For Governor in 1908 was: Botkin, Dem., 162,385; Stubbs, Rep., 196,692; Soc., 11,721, and Pro., 3,886.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha, and Shawnee. J. B. Chapman, Dem., 7,486; D. R. Anthony, Rep., 21,852; E. B. Keck, Soc., 878.

II. Counties of Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami, and Wyandotte. John Caldwell, Dem., 19,852; A. C. Mitchell, Rep., 23,282; Kate R. O'Hare, Soc., 2,272; C. H. Smith, Pro., 324.

III. Counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, and Wilson. Jere. D. Botkin, Dem., 19,943; P. P. Campbell, Rep., 20,771; W. P. Talbot, Pro., 231; C. S. Beudure, Soc., 5,748.

IV. Counties of Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, and Woodson. Henderson S. Martin, Dem., 14,051; Fred. S. Jackson, Rep., 17,111; E. C. Lindley, Soc., 24.

V. Counties of Clay, Cloud, Geary, Dickinson, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline, and Washington. G. T. Helvering, Dem., 15,775; R. R. Rees, Rep., 17,680; Jesse R. Johnson, Soc., 1,028.

VI. F. S. Rockefeller, Dem., 18,985; I. D. Young, Rep., 21,020; D. W. Stoner, Soc., 1,270.

KANSAS—*Continued.*

VII. George A. Neeley, Dem., 20,133; E. H. Madison, Rep., 24,925; E. H. H. Gates, Soc., 1,915.

VIII. Victor Murdock, Rep., 16,239; George Burnett, Soc., 2,354.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, W. R. Stubbs; Lieutenant-Governor, Richard C. Hopkins; Secretary of State, Charles H. Sessions; Treasurer, Mark Tulley; Auditor, W. E. Davis; Attorney-General, John S. Dawson; Adjutant-General, C. I. Martin; Superintendent of Education, E. T. Fairchild; Superintendent of Insurance, Ike S. Lewis—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. A. Johnston; Associate Justices, Judson S. West, Silas Porter, Clark A. Smith, Rousseau A. Burch, Henry F. Mason and Alfred W. Bensen, all Republicans; Clerk, D. A. Valentine.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	35	71	106
Democrats	5	53	58
Independent	.. ..	1	1
Republican majority	30	17	47

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	Rep	Gr	Pro.	Plu
1876. President	37.002	78.322	7 770	....	40 120 R
1880. President	59 789	121 520	19 710	....	61,731 R
1884. President	90 132	154.406	16,341	4.954	64 274 R
1886. Governor	115.697	149.615	....	8,094	33,918 R
			U. L.		
1888. President	102,745	182.904	37 788	6.779	80,159 R
			Pop		
1892. President	....	157 237	163,111	4.539	5,874 P
1894. Governor	26.709	148,697	118,329	5,496	30,368 R
	Dem.	Pop.	N. D.		
1896. President	171,810	159 541	1 209	1,921	12,269DP
			Soc.L.		
1898. Governor	134,158	149.392	642	1.092	15.134 R
1900. Governor	164,794	181,893	....	2,662	17,099 R
			Soc.D.		
1900. President	162,601	185.955	1,258	3,605	23.354 R
			Soc.		
1902. Governor	117,148	159,242	4.098	6.065	42.094 R
1904. President	84,800	210,893	15,494	7,245	126 093 R
1906. Governor	150 024	152,147	4.463	7,621	2.123 R
1908. President	161,209	197.216	12,420	5,033	36,007 R
1908. Governor	162.385	196,692	11,721	3,886	34,307 R

KENTUCKY.

Counties. (119.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1907.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs. Soc.	Hager Dem	Willson. Rep
Adair	1,429	1,872	64	..	1.330	1.708
Allen	1,402	1.922	58	4	1,269	1 739
Anderson	1,477	1,040	46	1	1 206	1 039
Ballard	2 117	706	34	63	1.595	592
Barren	3,145	2 308	102	8	2 724	2 034
Bath	1,754	1 471	42	6	1.466	1,349
Bell	925	2,815	30	88	666	1,951
Boone	2 041	631	31	6	1.565	560
Bourbon	2,508	2,312	48	14	2.339	2 229
Boyd	1 950	2,894	63	53	1.543	2.563
Boyle	1 787	1,485	44	10	1.577	1.358
Bracken	1 510	1,100	44	47	1.265	993
Breathitt	1 567	1,620	32	..	1.168	1 395
Breckinridge	2.090	2.603	81	28	1 963	2,262
Bullitt	1.409	726	34	7	1.054	634
Butler	1 012	2 328	55	3	846	2.061
Caldwell	1 541	1 617	42	31	1 306	1 445
Calloway	3,024	808	101	25	2 056	800
Campbell	6 813	7 025	120	810	4,025	6.058
Carlisle	1.625	482	55	22	1,176	365
Carroll	1.514	546	45	2	1 262	590
Carter	1 595	2 620	70	27	1 586	2 349
Casey	1.191	1 878	27	6	1 096	1 616
Christian	3,120	4 618	59	19	2.605	3.925
Clark	2,525	1,859	52	20	2,335	1,806

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908				Governor, 1907.	
	Bryan Dem	Taft. Rep.	Chafin Pro	Debs. Soc.	Hager Dem.	Wilson, Rep
Clay	691	1,991	26	9	628	1,691
Clinton	330	1,082	34	18	343	989
Crittenden	1,309	1,714	26	14	1 145	1,494
Cumberland	605	1,172	26	1	523	868
Daviess	5,218	3,922	142	30	3,750	3,138
Edmonson	858	1,291	16	6	722	1,260
Elliott	1,159	618	8	..	1,162	574
Estill	996	1,503	43	..	816	1,264
Fayette	5,247	4,748	108	30	4,912	4,598
Fleming	2,057	1,984	52	3	1,804	1,840
Floyd	1,601	1,557	32	4	1,446	1,151
Franklin	3 233	1,632	32	9	2,856	1,606
Fulton	1,705	636	25	6	1,004	459
Gallatin	958	321	7	2	809	270
Garrard	1,259	1 578	49	5	1 225	1,449
Grant	1,654	1,099	32	5	1 396	1,083
Graves	4 952	1,744	115	108	3,730	1,754
Grayson	1,854	2,360	33	..	1,648	2,140
Green	1 167	1,337	23	10	1 077	1,258
Greenup	1,441	2,142	74	78	1,205	1,480
Hancock	868	1 052	48	11	698	881
Hardin	3,010	1,913	29	30	2 330	1,786
Harlan	252	1,392	17	1	217	1,517
Harrison	2,797	1,571	61	..	2,428	1,556
Hart	1,766	1,850	54	31	1,728	1 824
Henderson	3,735	2,528	85	163	2 479	1,790
Henry	2 253	1,358	51	..	2 027	1 402
Hickman	1,890	658	30	8	1,246	443
Hopkins	3,721	3,315	101	68	2,764	2,756
Jackson	232	1,851	5	2	197	1,686
Jefferson	26,186	27,180	438	653	19,078	28,047
Jessamine	1,574	1,271	95	12	1,256	1,208
Johnson	1,004	2,326	21	40	927	2,076
Kenton	8,683	6,431	135	505	6,370	7,504
Knott	1,110	576	18	..	1,019	504
Knox	867	2,788	28	96	876	2,531
Larue	1,337	1,029	13	4	1,026	960
Laurel	1,165	2 584	42	15	975	2,216
Lawrence	1,878	2,098	47	6	1,829	1,678
Lee	783	1,171	12	2	638	1,018
Leslie	95	1,299	4	3	120	1,246
Letcher	476	1,158	9	2	409	857
Lewis	1,268	2,549	65	23	1,171	2,125
Lincoln	1,994	1,861	94	2	1 619	1,611
Livingston	1,186	997	41	53	1,106	889
Logan	3,114	2,326	67	46	2,433	2,010
Lyon	1 001	759	21	4	746	691
Madison	3,055	3,191	49	16	2 711	2,789
Magoffin	1,005	1,645	29	3	982	1,426
Marion	2,093	3,121	10	2	1,568	1,508
Marshall	1,852	1,217	62	8	1,364	1 040
Martin	240	1,042	11	7	160	749
Mason	2 675	2,136	85	14	2,433	2,151
McCracken	4,127	2 966	64	100	2 944	2,856
McLean	1,430	1,319	75	20	1,164	1,042
Meade	1,295	863	18	15	1,117	721
Menifee	833	451	..	3	680	394
Mercer	1,747	1,567	82	3	1,482	1,494
Metcalfe	968	1,311	25	1	923	1,142
Monroe	770	1,861	20	1	776	1 690
Montgomery	1,549	1,305	32	6	1,257	1,211
Morgan	2,013	1,400	15	..	1 845	1,132
Muhlenberg	2,740	3,063	61	90	2,133	2,612
Nelson	2,452	1 436	26	4	1,813	1 368
Nicholas	1,723	1 085	46	3	1,559	1 049
Ohio	2,785	3,337	91	74	2,348	2,985
Oldham	1,259	625	38	11	744	544
Owen	2,732	735	13	1	2,223	791
Owsley	224	1,240	6	..	245	1,157
Pendleton	1,543	1 177	60	38	1 304	1,201
Perry	524	1,274	13	6	432	1,156
Pike	2,208	3,467	81	5	2 058	2,766
Powell	739	699	24	1	634	566
Pulaski	2 460	4,483	146	25	1,929	3,913
Robertson	688	398	11	3	592	399
Rockcastle	962	1,816	48	2	789	1 533
Rowan	757	1,017	27	5	652	858
Russell	739	1,255	78	18	631	1,027
Scott	2,476	1,794	33	7	2,106	1,801
Shelby	2,742	1 823	37	4	2,192	1,696
Simpson	1,714	913	24	3	1,361	951
Spencer	1,175	563	21	1	882	485
Taylor	1,294	1,218	58	1	1,148	1,107
Todd	1,908	1,555	23	6	1,363	1 436
Trigg	1,686	1,351	20	39	1 347	1 250
Trimble	1,322	344	25	9	1 060	331
Union	2,781	1,312	41	87	2,098	997
Warren	3,742	2,929	100	17	2,734	2 626
Washington	1,615	1,515	16	3	1,416	1 582
Wayne	1,436	1,936	48	2	1 264	1,472
Webster	2,491	1,828	83	11	1 872	1 497
Whitley	1,111	4,023	39	..	823	3 415
Wolfe	1 101	818	21	1	899	653
Woodford	1,690	1,369	36	2	1 419	1,305
Total	244092	235711	5.887	4.960	196428	214481
Plurality	8,381					18,053
Per cent	49 84	48.13	1 20.	.83	48.64	51.36
Scattering		937			7,851	
Whole vote		490.687			418.760	

For President in 1904, Parker, Dem., received 217,170 votes; Roosevelt, Rep., 205,277, Debs, Soc., 3,602; Corrigan Soc. Lab., 596.

The vote for Governor in 1903 was: Beckham, Dem., 229,014; Belknap, Rep., 202,764; Demarc, Pro., 4,830; Nagle, Soc., 2,044; Schmutz, Soc. Lab., 615.

The vote for President in 1900 was: Bryan, Dem., 235,103; McKinley, Rep., 227,128; Woolley, Pro., 3,780, Barker, Pop., 1,861; Debs, Soc., 645; Malloney Soc. Lab., 390.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 200 votes; Watson, Pop. 333; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 404

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910

Districts

I. Counties of Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway Carlisle, Crittenden, Fulton, Graves, Hickman, Livingston Lyon, Marshall, McCracken, and Trigg. Ollie M. James, Dem., 11,574, C. L Horney, Soc., 1,389. James's majority, 10 185.

II. Counties of Christian, Daviess, Hancock Henderson, Hopkins, McLean, Union, and Webster. A. O Stanley, Dem., 12,040; R. J. Salmon Rep., 6,902; Nicholas Royster, Soc., 417 Stanley's plurality, 5,138.

III. Counties of Allen, Barren, Butler, Edmonson, Logan, Metcalfe, Monroe, Muhlenberg, Simpson, Todd, and Warren R Y Thomas Jr., Dem., 16,063; W. H. Jones, Rep., 14,850; W. L. Cassady, Pro., 373 Thomas's plurality, 1,213

IV. Counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Green, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Ohio, Taylor, and Washington. Ben Johnson, Dem., 18,263; D. W. Gaddie, Rep., 11,952; Edward G Austin, Soc., 624. Johnson's plurality, 6,311.

V. County of Jefferson. Swagar Sherley, Dem., 21,437; J. Wheeler McGee Rep., 17,376; J. B. Stroud, Pro., 222; Hermon F. Young Soc., 1,085; James H. Arnold, Soc. Lab., 212. Sherley's plurality, 4,061.

VI Counties of Boone, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton, and Trimble, Arthur B. Rouse, Dem., 15,454; Chas. W. Nagel, Rep., 11,007; Walter Langersisk, Soc., 1,337. Rouse's plurality, 4,447.

VII Counties of Bourbon, Fayette, Franklin, Henry, Oldham Owen, Scott, and Woodford James C. Cantrill, Dem., 13,858; M. C. Rankin, Rep., 10,877. Cantrill's majority, 2,981.

VIII Counties of Anderson, Boyle, Garrard, Jessamine, Lincoln, Madison, Mercer, Rockcastle, Shelby, and Spencer, Harvey Helm, Dem., 12,412; Hugh Miller, Rep., 9,385. Helm's majority, 3,027.

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

IX. Counties of Bracken, Bath, Boyd, Carter, Fleming, Greenup, Harrison, Lewis, Lawrence, Mason, Nicholas, Robertson, and Rowan. J. W. Fields, Dem., 19,350; Joseph B. Bennett, Rep., 18,737; Fields's majority, 613.

X. Counties of Breathitt, Clark, Elliott, Estill, Floyd, Johnson, Knott, Lee, Martin, Magoffin, Montgomery, Morgan, Menifee, Pike, Powell, and Wolfe. A. Floyd Bird, Dem., 18,766, J. W. Langley, Rep., 20,664; Langley's majority, 1,898.

XI. Counties of Adair, Bell, Casey, Clay, Clinton, Cumberland, Jackson, Harlan, Knox, Letcher, Leslie, Laurel, Monroe, Owsley, Perry, Pulaski, Russell, Wayne, and Whitley. Eliza Bertram, Dem., 16,357; Caleb Powers, Rep., 25,622; Samuel V. Brents, Soc., 387. Powers's plurality, 9,265.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, A. E. Willson; Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. Cox; Secretary of State, Beu L. Bruner; Treasurer, Edwin Farley; Auditor, Frank P. James; Attorney General, James B. Breathitt; Superintendent of Education, Elsworth Regenstine; Commissioner of Agriculture, M. C. Rankin; Commissioner of Insurance, Charles W. Bell —all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals: Chief Justice, J. P. Hobson, Dem; Justices, W. E. Settle, Dem.; Ed. C. O'Rear, Rep.; John M. Lasing, Dem.; John D. Carroll, Dem.; T. J. Munn, Dem; Shackelford Miller, Commissioner of Appeals, Wm. R. Clay; Clerk, Napier Adams, Rep. Miller's and Clay's politics not given.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot*
Democrats	24	74	98
Republicans	13	26	39
Democratic majority	11	48	59

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*N.D.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1876 Pres..	159,690	97,156	1,944	....	....	62,634 D
1880. Pres.	147,999	104,550	11,498	....	....	43,449 D
1884. Pres..	152,961	118,763	1,693	....	3,139	34,198 D
			Lab.			
1888. Pres..	183,800	155,134	622	....	5,225	28,666 D
			Pop.			
1892. Pres..	175,461	135,441	23,500	...	6,442	40,020 D
1896. Pres.	217,890	218,171	..	5,114	4,781	281 R
1899. Gov...	191,331	193,714	3,038	....	2,346	2,383 R
1900. Pres..	235,103	227,328	1,861	....	3,780	7,975 D
1903. Gov..	229,014	202,764	4,830	....	....	27,250 D
1904. Pres..	217,170	205,277	2,511	.....	6,609	11,873 D
1907. Gov ..	196,428	214,481	*S. L.*	*Soc.*	6,352	18,053 R
1908. Pres .	244,092	235,711	404	4,060	5,887	8,381 D

LOUISIANA.

Parishes. (59.)	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Debs, Soc.
Acadia	1,017	214	141
Ascension	551	107	9
Assumption	511	198	1
Avoyelles	1,240	50	16
Baton Rouge, East	1,090	83	20
Baton Rouge, West	198	9	..
Bienville	926	65	131
Bossier	470	8	9
Caddo	1,733	125	40
Calcasieu	1,975	683	185
Caldwell	314	21	58
Cameron	660	15	2
Carroll, East	194	6	1
Carroll, West	189	11	46
Catahoula	650	88	114
Claiborne	874	38	24
Concordia	288	4	11
De Soto	881	17	41

LOUISIANA—*Continued.*

Parishes.	President, 1908. Bryan. Dem.	Taft, Rep	Debs, Soc.
Feliciana, East	589	12	2
Feliciana, West,	350	22	..
Franklin	456	15	12
Grant	388	83	52
Iberia	820	328	52
Iberville	500	44	..
Jackson	493	77	51
Jefferson	1,122	30	..
Lafayette	725	128	121
Lafourche	1,072	296	5
Lincoln	634	52	26
Livingston	448	19	30
Madison	156	6	..
Morehouse	458	20	19
Natchitoches	792	143	42
Orleans	25,678	3,288	253
Ouachita	851	60	27
Plaquemines	416	127	15
Pointe Coupée	653	23	..
Rapides	1,302	159	40
Red River	386	6	72
Richland	445	9	..
Sabine	593	47	38
St. Bernard	356	18	..
St. Charles	215	23	..
St. Helena	281	34	1
St. James	364	123	8
St. John Baptist	287	33	2
St. Landry	1,395	238	14
St. Martin	651	39	18
St. Mary	767	273	27
St. Tammany	755	107	73
Tangipahoa	1,116	240	27
Tensas	300	7	..
Terrebonne	634	372	7
Union	634	53	24
Vermilion	547	156	50
Vernon	618	273	241
Washington	550	49	1
Webster	853	32	109
Winn	527	153	206
Total	63,568	8,958	2,538
Majority	..	..	..
Plurality	54,610	..	..
Per cent	84.79	11.77	3.33
Whole vote		75,146	

For Governor in 1904 Blanchard, Dem. received 48,345 votes; Behan Rep., 5,877.

For Governor in 1908 Jared Y. Sanders, Dem., received 60,666 votes; Henry N. Pharr, Rep., 7,617; J. W. Barnes, Soc., 1,247.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, and part of the city of New Orleans. Albert Estopinal, Dem., 11,932; John A. Wogan, Rep., 1408.

II. Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John Baptist, and St. James, and part of the city of New Orleans. Garland Dupre, Dem., 10,333; Victor Loisel, Rep., 2,160; W. C. Hall, Soc., 154.

III. Parishes of Assumption, Iberia, Lafayette, Lafourche, St. Martin, St. Mary, Terrebonne, and Vermilion. Robt. F. Broussard, Dem., 4,011; Jules Dreyfus, Rep., 395.

IV. Parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, Webster, and Winn. John T. Watkins, Dem., 4,244;

V. Parishes of Caldwell, East Carroll, West Carroll, Catahoula, Claiborne, Concordia, Franklin, Jackson, Lincoln, Madison, Morehouse, Ouachita, Richland, Tensas, and Union. Joseph E. Ransdell, Dem., 4,255. No opposition.

LOUISIANA—*Continued.*

VI. Parishes of Baton Rouge, East; Baton Rouge, West; Feliciana, East; Feliciana, West, Livingston, Pointe Coupée, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, and Washington. Robert C. Wickliffe, Dem., 4,016.

VII. Parishes of Acadia, Avoyelles, Calcasieu, Cameron Grant, Rapides, St Landry, and Vernon. A. P. Pujo, Dem., 7,393; J. R. Jones, Soc., 706.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT

Governor, J. Y Sanders, Lieutenant-Governor, P. M. Lambermont; Secretary of State, J T Michel; Auditor, Paul Capdeville; Treasurer, O B Steele; Attorney-General, Walter Guion, Superintendent of Education, T H Harris; Commissioner of Agriculture, Charles Schuler; Commissioner of Insurance, Eugene J. McGuney; Commissioner of Public Lands, Fred J. Grace—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J A. Breaux: Associate Justices A D Land, F T Nicholls, Frank A. Monroe, O O. Provosty; Clerk, Paul E. Mortimer—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

Both Houses Democratic; Senate, 41; House, 116.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Maj.*
1872.	President	66,467	59,975	6,492 D
1872.	President	*57,029	71,634	14,605 R
1876	President	83,723	77,174	6,549 D
1876	President	*70,508	75,315	4,807 R
1880	President	65,067	38,628	26,439 D
1884	President	62,539	46,347	16,182 D
1888	President	85,032	30,484	54,548 D
			Fusion.	
1892.	President	87,922	26,563	61,359 D
1896	Governor	116,216	90,138	26,078 D
		Rep.	*Nat D.*	*Plu*
1896	President	77,175	22,037	1,834 55,138 D
1900	Governor	60,206	2,449	... †48,580 D
1900.	President	53,671	14,233	.... †39,438 D
			Soc.	
1904.	President	47,708	5,205	995 42,503 D
1908	President	63,568	8,958	2,538 54,610 D

* Count of the Rep Returning Board. † Majority.

MAINE.

Counties. (16,)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan. Dem.	Taft Rep	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Plaisted Dem	Fernald, Rep
Androscoggin	3,095	4,381	96	183	6,132	4,190
Aroostook	1,157	4,783	145	53	3,501	4,784
Cumberland	5,735	10,593	270	372	11,390	9,906
Franklin	930	2,173	51	15	1,841	2,073
Hancock	1,846	3,169	36	77	4,104	3,209
Kennebec	2,842	6,133	132	99	6,833	6,204
Knox	1,932	2,228	40	230	3,460	2,407
Lincoln	1,196	1,693	50	51	2,326	1,689
Oxford	2,093	4,179	66	63	3,539	3,867
Penobscot	3,526	7,336	117	102	8,965	6,487
Piscataquis	828	2,157	63	7	2,145	1,744
Sagadahoc	838	1,776	65	65	2,009	1,785
Somerset	1,676	3,688	62	138	3,848	3,043
Waldo	1,335	2,491	32	68	3,035	2,713
Washington	2,256	3,507	47	60	3,864	3,902
York	4,076	6,700	215	115	6,433	6,669
Total	35,403	66,987	1,487	1,758	73,425	64,672
Plurality		31,584	..	..	8,753	
Per cent	33.30	62.99	1.40	1.65	52.06	45.86
Scattering		1,700			2,934	
Whole vote.		106,335			141,031	

The vote for Governor in 1910 was: Hunter, Soc., 1,582. Ames, Pro., received 1,352

The vote for State Auditor in 1910 was: Hatch, Rep., 67,370; Stevens, Dem., 70,913, Bramhall, Soc., 1,604; Skillings, Pro., 1,352

MAINE—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts

I. Counties of Cumberland and York. Pennell, Dem., 16,901; Hinds, Rep., 17,521; Morse, Soc., 332; Perrigo, Pro., 433. Hinds' plurality, 620.

II. Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, and Sagadahoc. D. J. McGillicuddy, Dem., 18,938; Jno. P Swasey, Rep., 16,227; Emerson, Pro, 310; Pickering, Soc., 508. McGillicuddy's plurality, 2,711.

III. Counties of Hancock, Kennebec, Somerset, and Waldo. Sam'l W. Gould, Dem., 17,187; Edwin C. Burleigh, Rep., 15,798; W. G. Sterling, Pro., 224; Brown, Soc., 447. Gould's plurality, 1,389

IV. Counties of Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis, and Washington. George M Hanson, Dem., 17,516; Frank E. Guernsey, Rep., 18,017. W. A. Rideout, Pro., 290. Guernsey's plurality, 501.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Frederick W. Plaisted; Secretary of State, A. I. Brown; Treasurer, P. P. Gilmore; Adjutant-General, Elliot C. Dill; Auditor Lamont A Stevens; Attorney-General, Warren C. Philbrook; Superintendent of Education, Payson Smith; Insurance Commissioner, Beecher Putnam; Commissioner of Agriculture, A. W. Gilman; Commissioner of Public Lands, E E Ring—all Republicans, Plaisted and Stevens Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court: Chief Justice, L. A. Emery; Associate Justices, L. C. Cornish, Albert M. Spear, W. P. Whitehouse, G. E. Bird, Albert R Savage, A. W. King and Henry C. Peabody—all Republicans except Bird; Clerks, C F. Sweet, C W. Jones, L. Barton—all Republicans except Barton.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	9	65	74
Democrats	22	86	108
Democrats majority	13	21	34

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem	*Rep*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1872. President	29,087	61,422	....	....	*32,335 R
1876 President	49,823	66,300	663	....	16,477 R
1880. President	65,171	74,039	4,408	235	8,868 R
1884. President	51,656	71,716	3,994	2,160	20,060 R
			Lab.		
1888. President	50,481	73,734	1,344	2,691	23,253 R
1890. Governor	45,331	64,214	1,298	2,981	18,883 R
			Pop.		
1892. President.	48,044	62,923	2,381	3,062	14,979 R
1894. Governor.	30,621	69,599	5,321	2,730	38,978 R
			N. D		
1896 President.	34,688	80,465	1,870	1,570	45,777 R
1898 Governor.	29,497	54,266	315	2,335	24,769 R
			Soc D		
1900. Governor.	39,823	73,955	632	3,538	34,132 R
1900 President	36,822	65,435	878	2,585	28,613 R
1902 Governor	38,349	65,889	1,973	4,376	27,490 R
1904 Governor	49,791	75,591	1,576	2,756	25,800 R
1904 President.	27,630	64,437	2,103	1,510	36,807 R
1906. Governor.	61,477	69,315	1,553	1,139	7,838 R
1908. President	35,403	66,987	1,758	1,487	30,584 R
1908 Governor	66,075	73,728	1,430	1,425	7,653 R

* Majority.

MARYLAND.

Counties. (24.)	President, 1908		President 1904		Comptroller, 1909	
	Bryan. Dem.	Taft. Rep	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep	Hering. Dem.	Williams, Rep
Allegany	4,791	5,178	3,326	5,232	3,123	4,364
Anne Arund'l	3,435	2,926	3,001	2,849	2,570	1,433
Baltimore C'y	49,139	51,528	47,901	47,444	43,175	42,161
Baltimore Co	10,297	10,197	9,394	7,570	9,657	8,124
Calvert	714	1,070	740	1,030	685	765
Caroline	1,945	1,584	1,809	1,452	1,905	1,552
Carroll	3,641	3,406	3,527	3,357	3,292	3,400
Cecil	2,847	2,378	2,554	2,425	2,628	2,260
Charles	1,167	1,643	1,180	1,659	992	743
Dorchester	2,769	2,627	2,087	2,680	2,379	708

MARYLAND—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.		President, 1904.		Comptroller, 1909.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt. Rep.	Hering, Dem	Williams, Rep.
Frederick	5,158	5,966	5,004	5,788	5,052	5,649
Garrett	1,121	2,055	947	2,051	818	1,587
Harford	3,143	2,742	3,151	2,561	3,031	2,382
Howard	1,764	1,276	1,914	1,258	1,851	1,008
Kent	1,939	1,753	1,956	1,841	1,868	1,419
Montgomery .	3,351	2,805	3,082	2,711	3,168	2,348
Pr ce George's	2,680	2,639	2,270	2,845	2,213	1,717
Queen Anne s	2,086	1,135	2,258	1,487	1,547	832
Somerset	1,627	1,912	1,247	1,874	1,662	738
St. Mary's....	1,021	1,333	1,580	1,174	671	567
Talbot.	2,025	1,908	1,861	1,999	1,851	1,377
Washington .	4,518	4,650	4,064	4,581	4,256	4,336
Wicomico	2,751	2,273	2,593	2,179	2,629	1,884
Worcester	1,974	1,529	2,000	1,450	1 639	470
Total	115908	116513	109446	109497	102562	92, 823
Plurality	..	605.	..	51	9,739	....
Per cent	48. 59	48. 84	48 81	48.81	50.65	45.84
Scattering. ..	6,110		5,286		70 77	
Whole vote.	238,531		224,229		202,462	

In 1908, one Taft elector received the highest vote, 116,513. Six Democratic and two Republican electors were chosen. The scattering vote for President was: Chafin, Pro., 3,302; Debs, Soc., 2 323; Hisgen, Ind., 485.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester. James H. Covington, Dem., 18,341; Abraham L. Dryden, Rep., 16,066, Charles M. Elderdice, Pro., 1,110, Coving- ton's plurality, 2,275

II. Baltimore City. counties of Baltimore, Carroll, and Harford. J. F. C. Talbot, Dem., 19,352; William B. Baker, Rep., 17,124; Harry E. Gilbert, Pro., 480; Chas. W. Smiley, Soc., 424. Talbot s plurality, 2,228.

III. Baltimore City. George Konig, Dem., 15,028; Charles W. Main, Rep., 14,740; Conrad Mauler, Jr., Pro., 314; R. J. Fields, Soc., 985. Konig's plurality, 288.

IV. Baltimore City. John C. Linthicum, Dem., 17,478 A. E. Mullikin, Rep., 15,698; S. L. Le Compte, Pro., 446; C. F. Klein, Soc., 756. Linthicum's plurality, 1,780.

V. Counties of Howard, Charles, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Calvert, and the 21st., 23d and 24th wards of Baltimore City. James E. Ray, Jr., Dem., 14,879; Thomas Parran, Rep., 15,706; S. R. Neave, Pro., 522; August Hartig, Soc., 601. Parran's plu- rality, 827.

VI. Counties of Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, and Washington. D. J. Lewis, Dem., 16,585; B. H. Warner, Rep., 15,896; F. C. Hendrickson, Pro., 848; Paul O. Weber, Soc., 1,158. Lewis's plurality, 689.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Austin L. Crothers; Secretary of State, N. Winslow Williams; Treasurer, Murray Van- diver; Comptroller, Wm. S. Clagett; Adjutant- General, Henry W. Warfield; Attorney-Gen- eral, Isaac L. Straus—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals: Chief Judge, Andrew H. Boyd; Associate Judges, N. Chas. Burke, Wil- liam H. Thomas, John R. Pattison, Hammond Urner, John P. Briscoe, S. D. Schmucker, and James A. Pearce; Clerk, Caleb C. Magruder—all Democrats except Schmucker and Urner, Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot*
Democrats	17	71	88
Republicans	9	30	39
Ind. Dem	1	.	1
Democratic majority..	7	41	48

MARYLAND—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

1876. President.	91,780	71,981	....	....	*19,799 D
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu*
1880. President.	93,706	78,515	818	....	15,191 D
1884. President.	96,866	82,748	578	2 827	11.118 D
1888. President	106,168	99,986	....	4.767	6.182 D
			Pop.		
1892. President	113,866	92,736	796	5.877	21,130 D
1895. Governor.	106,169	124,936	989	7,719	18.767 R
			N D.		
1896. President.	104.735	136 959	2,507	5.918	32.224 R
1899. Governor.	126,409	116,286	....	5,275	12,114 D
			S. D.		
1903. Governor.	108 548	95,923	1,302	2 913	12,625 D
1904 President	109,446	109,497	2,247	3.034	51 R
1907. Governor.	102,051	94.300	*Soc*	3.776	7 751 D
1908. President.	115,908	116,513	2,323	3,302	605 R

* Majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1908				Governor, 1910	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Cha- fin, Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Foss, Dem.	Dra- per, Rep.
Barnstable...	777	3. 312	66	46	1. 689	2.660
Berkshire.....	5, 903	9, 137	141	325	6. 352	7 008
Bristol	10. 719	20. 683	493	572	15, 531	15. 264
Dukes	133	589	19	11	203	409
Essex	18. 801	36, 351	772	2, 376	27, 241	25 342
Franklin.....	1, 637	4. 824	100	240	1. 873	3 632
Hampden	9. 909	14. 485	187	973	11 605	11 594
Hampshire .	2. 612	5. 362	121	252	3. 590	4 961
Middlesex	31, 362	58, 672	869	1, 445	41, 219	42 729
Nantucket ..	136	359	6	..	123	161
Norfolk	7. 683	18, 225	225	733	11 433	14 076
Plymouth	5, 295	13, 236	212	1 187	9 077	8.886
Suffolk	43, 773	46. 337	498	1 559	54. 514	31, 240
Worcester ...	16, 803	34, 394	670	1, 084	23. 197	26. 211
Total	155543	265966	4, 379	10, 781	207647	194173
Plurality.....	....	110423	....	....	*13474	....
Per cent	34. 04	58. 21	.96	2. 36	*47 10	44. 27
Scattering	20, 257				17. 306	
Whole vote.	456. 926				440 831	

*For Governor, 1910, Foss also received 14, 052 on Dem. Progressive Nom. Paper ticket, and on ticket, without designation, he received 7,663 votes, making his total vote, 229, 379.

For Governor, 1910, White, Soc., received 11,396 votes; Ruther, Soc. Lab., 2,613; Nichols, Pro., 3,277.

For Governor, 1907, Whitney received 13.547 votes on Dem. Citizens, Independent Citizens and no designation tickets; Hisgen, Independence League, 75, 489; Prohibition Party, 3,810; Brown, Soc., 7, 621; Brennan, Soc. Lab., 2, 999.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 19,239 votes; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 1,018.

For President in 1904, Corrigan, Soc. Lab., received 2,359 votes; Watson, Pop., 1,294.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Berkshire, Franklin (part), Hamp- den (part), Hampshire (part). Edward M. Lewis, Dem., 13,244; George P. Lawrence, Rep., 14,109; Louis B. Clark, Soc., 1,476. Lawrence's plurality, 865.

II. Counties of Franklin (part), Hampden (part). Hampshire (part), Worcester (part). Wm. G. McKechnie, Dem., 13,774; Frederick H. Gillett, Rep., 14,242; Elva E. Fenton, Soc., 1, 177. Gillett's plurality, 468.

III. County of Worcester (part) John A. Thayer, Dem., 15,243; Charles G. Washburn, Rep., 14,544. Thayer's plurality. 699.

IV. Counties of Worcester (part) and Middlesex (part). John J. Mitchell, Dem., 16,835; William H. Wilder, Rep., 16,365; James D. Ryan, Soc., 767. Wilder's plurality, 130

V. Counties of Essex (part) and Middlesex (part). James H. Carmichael, Dem., 13,163; Butler Ames, Rep., 13, 760. Ames's plurality, 597.

VI. County of Essex (part). William H O'Brien, Dem., 12,038; Augustus P. Gardner, Rep., 17,272; James H. Carey, Soc., 2,667. Gard- ner's purality, 5 234.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Continued.*

VII. Counties of Essex (part), Middlesex (part). Walter H. Creamer, Dem., 14,237; Ernest W. Roberts, Rep., 16,624; W. Lathrop Meaker, Ind., 1,837. Roberts's plurality, 2,287.

VIII. County of Middlesex (part). Fred'k S. Dectrick, Dem., 13 802; Samuel W. McCall, Rep., 15,854. McCall's majority, 2.012.

IX. County of Suffolk (part). John A. Keliher, Ind Dem., 10,037; William F. Murray, Dem., 11,652; William H. Oakes, Rep., 2,081. Murray's plurality, 1,615.

X. Counties of Suffolk (part), Norfolk (part). James M. Curley, Dem., 20,345; J. M. Galvin, Rep., 15,783. Curley's plurality, 4,562.

XI. County of Suffolk (part). Andrew J. Peters, Dem., 18,933; William D. Cotton, Jr., Rep., 13,033. Peters's plurality, 5,900.

XII. Counties of Bristol (part), Norfolk (part). Daniel J. Daley, Dem., 14,696; John W. Weeks, Rep., 19,037. Weeks's plurality, 4,341.

XIII. Counties of Dukes, Nantucket, Bristol (part), and Plymouth (part). James F. Morris, Dem., 9,831; Wm. S Greene, Rep., 14,079. Greene's majority, 4,248.

XIV. Counties of Barnstable, Plymouth (part), and Bristol (part). Thomas C. Thatcher, Dem., 15,686; Robert O. Harris, Rep., 15,753. Harris's plurality, 67.

At the special election held Mar. 22, 1910, to fill vacancy in the 14th district: Eugene R. Foss, Dem., 15,084 votes; William R. Buchanan, Rep., 9,470; John McCarty, Soc., 734.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Eugene N. Foss, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, Louis A. Frothingham; Secretary of State, Wm. M. Olin; Treasurer, Elmer A. Stevens; Auditor, Henry E. Turner; Adjutant-General, ————; Attorney-General, James M. Swift; Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, J. Lewis Ellsworth; Commissioner of Insurance, Frank C. Hardison; Secretary Board of Education, George H. Martin—all Republicans except Foss.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth: Chief Justice, Marcus P. Knowlton; Justices, James M. Morton, Arthur P. Rugg, Henry Newton Sheldon, John W. Hammond, William C Loring, and Henry K. Braley; Clerk of the Court, Clarence H. Cooper—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot*
Republicans	26	125	151
Democrats	14	112	126
Others	8	3	3
Republican majority	12	10	22

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872. President.	59,195	135,495	....	....	74,300	R
1876. President.	108,777	150,063	....	....	41,286	R
1880. President.	111,960	165,205	4,548	682	53,245	R
1884. President.	122,352	146,724	24,382	9,923	24,372	R
			Lab.			
1888. President.	151,855	183,892	....	8,701	32,037	R
			Pop.			
1892. President.	176,813	202,814	3,210	7,539	26,001	R
1894. Governor.	123,930	189,307	9,037	9,965	65,377	R
1895. Governor.	121,599	186,280	7,786	9,170	64,681	R
	Dem.-Pop.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*	*Pro.*		
1896. Governor.	103,662	258,204	14,164	4,472	154,542	R
1896. President.	105,711	278,976	11,749	2,968	173,265	R
1897. Governor.	79,552	165,095	13,879	4,948	85,543	R
			Soc.			
1899. Governor.	103,802	168,902	10,778	7,402	65,100	R
1900. President	156,997	238,866	2,599	6,190	71,869	R
1901. Governor.	114,362	185,809	8,898	4,780	71,447	R
1902. Governor.	159,156	196,276	39,708	3,538	37,120	R
1903. Governor.	163,700	199,684	25,251	3.278	35,984	R
1904. President.	165,746	257,822	13,604	4,379	92,076	R
1905. Governor.	174,911	197,469	12 874	3.286	22 558	R
1907. Governor.	170,842	188,068	7,621	3,810	103,689	R
1908. President.	155,543	265,986	10,781	4,379	110,423	R
1909. Governor.	182,252	190,186	10,137	5,434	7,934	R

MICHIGAN.

Counties. (85.)	President, 1908.				Governor. 1910.	
	Bryan, Dem	Taft, Rep.	Chafin, Pro.	Debs, Soc	Hemans, Dem	Osborn, Rep.
Alcona	176	826	24	54	86	537
Alger	235	1,006	22	60	148	485
Allegan	2,211	5,479	294	135	1,981	2,584
Alpena	952	2,377	34	116	590	1,348
Antrim	576	2,032	101	59	423	813
Arenac	717	1,085	60	67	531	729
Baraga	293	770	19	14	239	678
Barry	2,139	3,254	246	21	1,947	2,020
Bay	4,223	6,760	180	403	3,433	3,487
Benzie	555	1,442	210	77	257	590
Berrien	4,606	7,289	275	276	4,051	4,018
Branch	2,400	3,721	188	131	2,360	2,265
Calhoun	4,253	6,859	473	530	3,581	3,944
Cass	2,474	3,092	148	128	2,005	2,024
Charlevoix	806	2,538	149	176	517	1,330
Cheboygan	1,217	2,081	130	84	1,112	1,358
Chippewa	1,182	2,422	130	37	513	2,602
Clare	567	1,350	38	22	563	784
Clinton	2,193	3,493	147	23	2,139	2,172
Crawford	243	593	12	28	259	445
Delta	1,101	3,257	84	80	630	1,758
Dickinson	549	2,515	176	44	495	872
Eaton	3,148	4,383	208	89	3,662	2,886
Emmet	1,016	2,323	204	184	746	1,172
Genesee	3,267	7,268	444	303	3,015	3,789
Gladwin	393	1,195	48	31	345	812
Gogebic	617	2,265	147	60	734	1,460
Gr'd Traverse	1,301	2,821	134	27	673	1,607
Gratiot	2,374	4,164	178	32	2,016	2,357
Hillsdale	2,549	4,517	280	43	2,369	2,055
Houghton	2,421	9,381	627	371	2,221	5,677
Huron	1,481	3,590	164	57	1 268	2,195
Ingham	5,025	6,725	585	157	6,130	3,786
Ionia	3,241	4,598	461	92	3,110	2,894
Iosco	670	1,227	40	9	579	855
Iron	265	2,060	40	22	189	1,556
Isabella	1,666	3 185	133	53	1,888	1,961
Jackson	5,234	6,768	331	161	5 427	3,960
Kalamazoo	4,518	6,571	455	425	4,169	3,864
Kalkaska	359	1,156	105	46	276	433
Kent	11,494	16,663	859	947	8,619	9,228
Keweenaw	64	1,029	16	25	53	673
Lake	254	678	14	31	184	324
Lapeer	1,657	3,454	289	34	1,491	2,178
Leelanau	578	1,268	46	23	304	534
Lenawee	4,704	6,607	398	28	3,891	4,069
Livingston	2,418	2,740	219	10	2,587	2,183
Luce	108	357	31	4	35	239
Mackinac	773	1,161	23	10	557	847
Macomb	3,158	4,497	226	34	3,099	2,193
Manistee	1,805	2,709	109	139	2,163	1,468
Marquette	1,278	5,635	261	331	1,001	3,841
Mason	1,136	2,590	151	52	1,310	1,437
Mecosta	1,183	2,721	151	80	828	1,189
Menominee	1,313	2,863	128	79	1,112	2,095
Midland	839	2,004	53	43	755	1,321
Missaukee	446	1,573	51	19	327	1,043
Monroe	3,457	4,208	211	50	3,050	3,070
Montcalm	1,725	4,585	198	116	1,150	1,971
M'ntm'r'ncy	180	588	3	8	95	264
Muskegon	1,803	5,103	149	273	1,551	2,898
Newaygo	962	2,682	148	69	669	1,454
Oakland	3,962	6,287	423	107	4,406	4,448
Oceana	803	2,462	259	58	839	1,375
Ogemaw	458	1,225	81	25	446	751
Ontonagon	429	1,250	18	47	265	1,138
Osceola	769	2,826	146	5	733	1,036
Oscoda	114	332	8	3	55	221
Otsego	276	866	34	15	179	305
Ottawa	2,441	5,659	262	165	2,056	3,722
Presque Isle	305	1,722	18	57	197	966
Roscommon	149	430	18	18	178	296
Saginaw	7,025	9,464	244	558	5,533	6,411
Sanilac	1,484	4,181	358	43	1,240	3,654
Schoolcraft	295	1,364	42	16	90	622
Shiawassee	350	4,211	526	171	2,270	2,963
St. Clair	3,754	7,324	332	295	3,385	4,294
St. Joseph	2,773	3,464	173	108	2,320	2,378

* Total Dem. vote, including Independent Citizens', etc., 84,379.

MICHIGAN—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor. 1908.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chaffin, Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Hemans, Dem.	Osborn, Rep
Tuscola	1,575	4,448	331	46	1,149	2,750
Van Buren	2,335	4,565	195	129	1,862	2,589
Washtenaw	4,441	5,845	305	88	4,690	3,937
Wayne	24,603	50,618	1,446	2,461	25,399	31,910
Wexford	832	2,892	237	39	837	1,190
Total	175771	335580	16,974	11,586	159670	202863
Plurality		159809				43 193
Per cent	32.34	62.00	3.13	2.12	41.61	52.86
Scattering					21,185	
Whole vote		541.749			383,718	

For Governor, 1906, Richter, Soc. Lab. received 1,153 votes.

For President in 1904 Swallow, Pro., received 13 308 votes; Debs, Soc., 8,941; Watson, Pop., 1,159; Corrigan, Soc. L., 1,012.

For President in 1908 Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., received 1,096 votes, Hisgen, Ind., 742.

For Governor, 1908, Hemans, Dem., received 252,611 votes, Warner, Rep., 262,141.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. County of Wayne (part). Frank E. Doremus, Dem., 20 843; Edwin Denby Rep., 17,676; Alfred Lotner, Pro., 315; Chas. Erb, Soc., 1,286.

II. Counties of Lenawee, Monroe, Jackson Washtenaw, and Wayne (part) J. V. Sheehan, Dem 15,125, W. W. Wedemeyer, Rep 21,485; E. P. Bates, Pro., 725; D. J. Mallory Soc., 575.

III. Counties of Branch, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, and Eaton. N. H. Stewart, Dem., 11 935, John M. C. Smith Rep., 18,805; F. S. Goorich, Pro., 842; Chas. H. Price, Soc 883

IV. Counties of St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren Allegan, and Barry. J. E. Barnes, Dem., 12,185, Edward L. Hamilton, Rep., 17,282; Henry Andrews, Pro., 663, O. M. Southworth Soc., 660.

V. Counties of Ottawa, Kent and Ionia. Edwin F. Sweet, Dem., 15,228, Gerrit J. Diekema, Rep 14,589; Henry F. Powell Pro., 893. B. F. Barendsen, Soc., 755

VI. Counties of Oakland Genesee, Livingston Ingham, and Wayne (part). A. M. Cummins, Dem., 18,403; Samuel W. Smith, Rep 23 321; S. W. Sly, Pro 1,209; John A. C. Menton Soc., 1 189

VII Counties of Macomb, Lapeer, St. Clair, Sanilac, Huron and Wayne (part). Thomas Wellman, Dem., 11,595, Henry McMorran, Rep., 16,897; Nelson Miller, Pro., 687; Wm. H. Smith, Soc., 427.

VIII Counties of Clinton, Saginaw, Shiawassee and Tuscola. James P. Devereaux, Dem., 10 571; Joseph W. Fordney, Rep., 14,878; George Fisher, Pro., 676; Frank E. Jones, Soc., 191

IX. Counties of Muskegon Oceana, Newaygo, Mason, Lake, Manistee, Wexford, Benzie, and Leelanaw. Emery D. Weimer, Dem., 6,171; James C. McLaughlin, Rep., 13,029, R. C. Young, Pro., 629

X. Counties of Bay, Midland, Gladwin, Arenac, Ogemaw Iasco, Alcona, Oscoda, Crawford, Montmorency, Alpena, Presque Isle, Otsego, Cheboygan, and Emmet. Albert Miller, Dem., 8,747; George A. Loud, Rep., 15,060; G. A. Parmeneter, Pro., 445, Henry A. Hotchkiss, Soc., 944.

MICHIGAN—*Continued.*

XI. Counties of Montcalm, Gratiot, Isabella, Mecosta, Osceola, Roscommon, Missaukee, Kalkaska, Grand Traverse, Antrim, and Charlevoix. Hubbard Head, Dem., 7,157; Francis H. Dodds, Rep. 16,179; Welsh, Pro., 660, Raymond Bentley, Soc., 976.

XII. Counties of Delta, Schoolcraft, Chippewa, Mackinac, Ontonagon, Marquette, Menominee, Dickinson, Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw, Alger, Luce, Iron, and Gogebic. Gideon T. Werline, Dem., 8,751; H. Olin Young, Rep., 24,661.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Chase S. Osborn; Lieutenant-Governor, John Q. Ross; Secretary of State, Fred K. C. Martindale; Treasurer, Al. E. Sleeper; Auditor, Oramell B. Fuller; Attorney-General, Franz C. Kuhn, Adjutant-General, ——————; Superintendent of Education, Luther L. Wright; Commissioner of Insurance, M. O. Roland, Commissioner of State Land Office, Huntley Russell—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Russell C. Ostrander, Rep.; Justices, John E. Bird, Rep.; Joseph B. Moore, Rep.; Aarou V. McAlvay, Rep.; Chas. A. Blair, Rep.; Frank A. Hooker, Rep.; Flavius L. Brooke, Rep.; John W. Stone, Rep.; Clerk, Charles C. Hopkins, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE. 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	29	87	116
Democrats	3	13	16
Republican majority	26	74	100

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu*
1872. Pres	78,350	138,458	....	....	*60,108 R
1876. Pres	141,595	166,901	9,060	....	*25,306 R
1880. Pres	131,300	185,190	34,795	....	53,890 R
	Dem.-Gr †		*Str.-Gr.*		
1884. Gov	186 887	190,840	414	22,307	3,953 R
1884. Pres	189,361	192 669	753	18,403	3,308 R
1886. Gov	174,042	181,474	....	25,179	7,432 R
	Dem.		*U. L.*		
1888. Pres	215,469	236,387	4,555	20,945	22,923 R
			Indus.		
1890. Gov.	183,725	172,205	13,198	28 651	11,520 D
1891. Sup. Ct.	148,271	153,211	9,121	14,144	4,940 R
			Pop.		
1892. Pres	202,296	222,708	19,892	14,069	20,412 R
1893 Sup. Ct.	148,712	164 754	14,469	14,526	16 039 R
1894. Gov.	130,823	237,215	30,012	18,788	106,392 R
1895. Sup. Ct.	168,807	189,294	25,943	18,116	80,487 R
	Dem.-Pop.		*N. D.*		
1896. Gov	221.022	304.431	9,738	5,499	83 409 R
1896. Pres	236,714	293,582	6,879	5,025	56,868 R
			Pop.		
1898. Gov	168,142	243,239	1,656	7,006	75,097 R
1899. Sup. Ct.	165,482	216,828	4,856	8,789	51,346 R
			Soc. D.		
1900. Gov	226,228	305,612	2,709	11,834	79,384 R
1900. Pres	211,685	316,269	2,826	11,859	104,584 R
1902. Gov	174,077	211,261	4,271	11 326	37,184 R
1903. Sup. Ct	127,582	215,825	6,402	14,611	88,243 R
1904. Gov	134,151	361,866	8,941	13,308	227,715 R
1906. Gov	129,963	227,557	5,926	9,149	97,594 R
1908. Gov	252,611	262,141	*Soc.*	16,092	9,530 R
1908. Pres	175,771	335,580	11,586	16,974	159 809 R

*Majority. †Fusion.

MINNESOTA.

Counties. (85.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Gray, Dem.	Eberhart, Rep.
Aitkin	589	1,205	57	143	413	807
Anoka	610	1,577	56	42	620	1,041
Becker	728	2,058	186	223	765	1,648
Beltrami	648	1,878	45	384	607	1,350
Benton	765	1,001	50	54	729	972
Big Stone	565	967	89	51	709	808
Blue Earth	2,191	3,297	226	143	2,248	3,034
Brown	1,536	1,518	55	246	1,195	1,982
Carlton	506	1,487	51	333	643	914
Carver	1,101	1,739	34	21	793	1,993
Cass	461	1,009	42	197	377	788
Chippewa	799	1,409	144	32	777	1,193
Chisago	408	2,107	49	71	511	1,309
Clay	1,134	1,858	111	68	985	1,924
Clearwater	164	779	46	185	187	611
Cook	42	255	11	19	54	208
Cottonwood	526	1,240	98	19	544	1,127
Crow Wing	661	1,681	72	410	699	1,430
Dakota	1,778	2,481	131	108	1,570	2,628
Dodge	515	1,454	96	19	410	932
Douglas	979	1,894	165	70	1,041	1,799
Faribault	1,039	2,305	357	26	786	1,841
Fillmore	1,153	3,259	175	77	1,057	2,556
Freeborn	976	2,465	421	167	1,055	2,162
Goodhue	1,149	4,480	249	198	1,383	3,289
Grant	376	1,099	69	25	416	800
Hennepin	16,169	27,789	1,616	2,293	15,226	20,020
Houston	744	1,699	68	11	704	1,457
Hubbard	401	1,288	46	124	388	881
Isanti	466	1,198	196	185	679	879
Itasca	684	1,883	95	397	800	1,390
Jackson	1,013	1,575	58	24	800	1,345
Kanabec	242	803	43	65	284	586
Kandiyohi	947	2,312	222	145	1,110	1,889
Kittson	499	968	84	14	525	699
Koochiching	420	826	29	188	321	655
Lac Qui Parle	661	1,894	267	13	666	1,342
Lake	152	584	41	362	272	471
Le Sueur	1,699	1,819	79	199	1,698	1,902
Lincoln	683	891	63	27	715	935
Lyon	1,043	1,618	146	46	1,091	1,158
McLeod	1,506	1,579	73	35	1,160	1,270
Mahnomen	143	265	5	81	217	263
Marshall	730	1,148	186	177	747	1,636
Martin	1,054	1,922	184	91	1,183	1,684
Meeker	1,111	1,928	74	35	1,190	2,096
Mille Lacs	427	1,119	91	168	586	699
Morrison	1,513	1,936	64	118	1,523	1,679
Mower	1,206	2,629	124	180	991	2,259
Murray	762	1,293	55	33	714	1,221
Nicollet	832	1,592	72	50	806	1,288
Nobles	925	1,432	107	58	995	1,291
Norman	661	1,276	195	177	546	1,096
Olmsted	1,621	2,470	241	16	1,702	2,043
Otter Tail	2,320	3,964	329	208	2,158	2,656
Pine	801	1,548	85	303	712	1,026
Pipestone	491	1,057	49	27	418	885
Polk	1,928	3,311	193	556	2,308	3,048
Pope	441	1,794	75	23	533	1,450
Ramsey	11,613	16,556	500	1,659	9,292	17,616
Red Lake	856	1,428	60	342	1,246	1,843
Redwood	1,076	1,821	88	54	945	1,698
Renville	1,364	2,275	110	28	1,252	2,333
Rice	1,614	2,822	111	40	1,591	2,512
Rock	525	1,234	55	17	408	902
Roseau	444	900	61	361	293	878
St. Louis	4,464	12,078	401	1,305	6,232	7,608
Scott	1,548	1,045	62	12	744	856
Sherburne	366	1,109	67	42	477	585
Sibley	1,110	1,624	78	6	709	1,396
Stearns	3,835	2,614	127	159	2,297	3,124
Steele	1,284	1,899	104	38	1,430	1,757
Stevens	582	877	37	16	563	749
Swift	921	1,343	84	41	1,066	1,244
Todd	1,305	2,334	163	258	1,032	1,608
Traverse	513	685	34	13	513	705
Wabasha	1,416	2,150	77	39	1,448	2,066
Wadena	467	990	29	70	259	713
Waseca	1,085	1,455	59	40	1,041	1,305
Washington	1,120	2,727	68	63	1,049	2,372
Watonwan	537	1,411	45	6	572	1,102
Wilkin	614	779	48	26	521	873
Winona	3,073	3,014	85	69	2,335	2,842
Wright	1,396	2,820	184	37	1,330	2,042
Yellow Med.	786	1,745	130	19	666	1,122
Total	109401	195843	11,107	14,527	103779	164185
Plurality	..	86,442	..	..	..	60,406
Percent	33.12	59.30	3.10	4.38	35.22	55.73
Whole vote.	331,304				294,607	

The vote for President in 1904 was: Parker, Dem., 55,187; Roosevelt, Rep., 216,651. Roosevelt's plurality, 161,464.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 426 votes.

For Governor in 1908 Johnson, Dem., received 175,036 votes; Jacobson, Rep., 147,034; Haggard, Pro., 7,024; Moore, Soc., 6,816; Allen, Ind., 593.

For Governor in 1910 Heiberg, Pro., received 8,960 votes; Barrett, Pub. Ownership, 11,173; Brandborg, Soc. Lab., 6,510.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, Wasecas, and Winona. H. L. Buck, Dem., 14,816; Sidney Anderson, Rep., 13,315.

II. Counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Jackson, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock, and Watonwan. W. S. Hammoud, Dem., 14,745; F. F. Ellsworth, Rep., 12,426; D. A. Thayer, Pub. Ownership, 556. Hammond's plurality, 3,625.

III. Counties of Carver, Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, McLeod, Nicollet, Rice, Scott, and Sibley. C. R. Davis, Rep., 21,863. No opponent.

IV. Counties of Chisago, Ramsey, and Washington. J. L. Gieske, Dem., 12,495; Fred. C. Stevens, Rep., 18,830; C. H. Stratton, Pub. Ownership, 1,953.

V. County of Hennepin. T. P. Dwyer, Dem., 15,113; Frank M. Nye, Rep., 17,433; F. F. Lindsay, Pub. Ownership, 2,323.

VI. Counties of Benton, Cass, Crow Wing, Douglas, Hubbard, Meeker, Morrison, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena, and Wright. C. A. Lindebergh, Rep., 25,212. No opponent.

VII. Counties of Big Stone, Chippewa, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Pope, Redwood, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, and Yellow Medicine. A. J. Volstad, Rep., 24,395. No opponent.

VIII. Counties of Aitkin, Anoka, Carlton, Cook, Isanti, Itasca, Kanabec, Lake, Mille Lacs, Pine, and St. Louis. Alfred Jacques, Dem., 10,305; C. B. Miller, Rep., 17,018; O. S. Watkins, Pub. Ownership, 4,364.

IX. Counties of Becker, Beltrami, Clay, Kittson, Marshall, Norman, Otter Tail, Polk, Red Lake, Roseau, and Wilkin. Halvor Steenerson, Rep., 25,572; David Sanders, Pub. Ownership, 8,421.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Adolph O. Eberhart, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, S. Y. Gordon; Secretary of State, Julius A. Schmahl; Auditor, S. G. Iverson; Treasurer, Walter J. Smith, Rep.; Attorney-General, Geo. T. Simpson, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Fred. B. Wood, Dem.; Superintendent of Education, C. G. Schultz, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, J. A. Hartigan, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Charles M. Start, Rep.; Associate Justices, Calvin L. Brown, Rep.; Edward A. Jaggard, Rep.; P. E. Brown, Rep.; David Simpson, Rep.; Clerk, I. A. Caswell, Rep.

MINNESOTA—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	42	89	131
Democrats	19	26	45
Independent	2	5	7
Republican majority	21	58	79

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1884. Pres.	70,065	111,685	3,583	4,684	41,620	R
			U. Lab.			
1888. Pres.	104,385	142,492	1,094	15,311	38,106	R
			Pop.			
1892. Pres.	100,920	122,823	29,313	14,182	12,367	R
1896. Pres.	139,735	193,503	....	4,348	53,768	R
			Fus.			
1898. Gov.	131,980	111,796	1,766	5,299	20,184	F
1900. Gov.	150,651	152,905	....	....	2,254	R
1900. Pres.	112,901	190,461	....	8,555	77,560	R
			Soc.			
1902. Gov.	99,375	155,861	3,074	5,735	56,486	R
1904. Pres.	55,187	216,651	11,692	6,253	161,464	R
1906. Gov.	168,715	92,082	5,006	7,709	76,633	D
1908. Pres.	109,401	195,843	11,107	14,527	86,442	R
1908. Gov.	175,036	147,034	6,516	7,024	28,002	D

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties. (78.)	President, 1908.				President, 1904.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Watson, Pop.	Debs, Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Adams	712	86	8	5	632	30
Alcorn	761	48	6	14	972	66
Amite	1,026	16	30	..	652	15
Attala	1,001	98	17	9	1,074	63
Benton	552	34	1	3	580	49
Bolivar	642	208	10	2	402	185
Calhoun	928	63	19	47	599	26
Carroll	628	31	35	7	617	5
Chickasaw	764	63	31	5	528	28
Choctaw	559	48	38	13	624	65
Claiborne	436	8	2	1	437	6
Clarke	1,089	40	11	18	824	10
Clay	686	19	16	..	484	7
Coahoma	683	58	..	..	372	44
Copiah	1,146	25	19	4	1,463	23
Covington	774	64	10	11	714	97
De Soto	739	14	2	3	891	20
Forrest	832	59	17	43	..	..
Franklin	311	20	38	15	376	22
Greene	332	43	1	..	282	35
Grenada	523	12	13	4	505	13
Hancock	269	57	2	3	336	85
Harrison	1,199	178	20	44	895	157
Hinds	1,749	68	14	34	1,428	49
Holmes	987	31	9	29	1,103	44
Issaquena	86	11	..	..	96	21
Itawamba	854	67	28	4	838	56
Jackson	648	118	3	24	650	74
Jasper	754	21	30	15	654	20
Jefferson	409	4	1	1	392	4
Jeff. Davis	406	89	6	12	..	..
Jones	1,181	172	71	108	944	143
Kemper	703	46	30	14	633	35
Lafayette	1,028	43	3	5	1,100	48
Lamar	311	68	13	9	233	70
Lauderdale	2,038	72	34	58	1,958	43
Lawrence	397	47	3	5	399	84
Leake	1,005	30	25	47	961	11
Lee	1,232	40	33	8	1,104	15
Leflore	632	21	6	2	490	3
Lincoln	1,068	206	12	5	593	141
Lowndes	877	95	..	..	891	4
Madison	659	60	2	5	719	34
Marion	532	89	7	18	394	141
Marshall	913	29	1	..	1,031	16
Monroe	1,529	50	26	3	617	48
Montgomery	699	8	16	13	789	8
Neshoba	911	61	51	33	932	17
Newton	1,333	16	69	32	1,294	6
Noxubee	626	7	9	2	601	2
Oktibbeha	703	10	19	3	693	12
Panola	903	15	25	8	805	10

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				President, 1904.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Watson, Pop.	Debs, Soc.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Pearl River	374	20	2	8	178	6
Perry	144	31	..	12	619	88
Pike	1,284	55	9	15	1,145	76
Pontotoc	879	156	23	5	668	118
Prentiss	716	153	12	9	776	89
Quitman	199	33	..	..	68	24
Rankin	757	13	6	12	883	25
Scott	724	9	5	7	742	8
Sharkey	220	2	1	..	153	7
Simpson	716	61	8	29	649	58
Smith	712	32	12	15	696	21
Sunflower	522	11	1	1	423	9
Tallahatchie	681	2	2	3	639	2
Tate	865	53	7	5	726	29
Tippah	1,021	57	1	5	1,018	69
Tishomingo	538	115	4	5	584	59
Tunica	185	14	1	2	217	11
Union	1,089	103	14	6	939	84
Warren	1,310	169	7	35	1,191	37
Washington	760	72	6	4	792	49
Wayne	430	58	4	14	478	71
Webster	804	191	41	15	557	73
Wilkinson	1,350	1	..	4	458	5
Winston	729	41	20	4	703	26
Yalobusha	1,085	33	7	10	921	28
Yazoo	979	14	2	11	666	5
Total	60,287	4,363	1,276	978	53,376	3,187
Plurality	55,924	..	..	..	50,189	..
Per cent.	89.61	6.63	2.22	1.54	91.43	5.46
Whole vote	66,904				....	

At the State election in 1903 Vardaman, for Governor, received 32,191 votes; Carter, for Lieutenant-Governor, 31,547; Power, for Secretary of State, 32,193;—all Democrats. No opposition.

For Governor in 1907, Noel, Dem., received 29,529 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Alcorn, Itawamba, Noxubee, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktibbeha, Prentiss, and Tishomingo. E. S. Candler, Jr., Dem., 2,904. No opposition.

II. Counties of Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tippah, Tate, and Union. P. D. Stephens, Dem., 3,304. No opposition.

III. Counties of Bolivar, Holmes, Coahoma, Issaquena, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica, and Washington. B. G. Humphreys, Dem., 1,799. No opposition.

IV. Counties of Attala, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster, and Yalobusha. T. U. Sisson, Dem., 3,719. No opposition.

V. Counties of Clarke, Jasper, Kemper, Winston, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, and Smith. S. A. Witherspoon, Dem., 3,921. No opposition.

VI. Counties of Covington, George, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Perry, Lamar, Pearl River, Forrest, Jefferson Davis, Simpson, and Wayne. B. P. Harrison, Dem., 4,011.

VII. Counties of Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Pike, and Wilkinson. W. A. Dickson, Dem., 2,468.

VIII. Counties of Warren, Yazoo, Madison, Hinds, and Rankin. J. W. Collier, Dem., 1,739. No opposition.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, E. F. Noel; Lieutenant-Governor, Luther Manship; Secretary of State, J. W. Power; Treasurer, Geo. R. Edwards; Auditor, E. J. Smith; Superintendent of Education, J. N. Powers; Attorney-General, S. S. Hudson; Adjutant-General, Arthur Fridge; Land Commissioner, J. L. Gillespie; Commissioner of Agriculture, H. E. Blakeslee; Commissioner of Insurance, T. M. Henry—all Democrats.

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued.*

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, A. H. Whitfield; Associate Justices, Robert B. Mayes and Sidney M. Smith; Clerk of the Court, George C. Meyers—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

The State Legislature is wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Pop.	Maj.
1884. President.	76,510	43,509	....	....	33,001 D
1885. Governor.	88,783	1,081	....	....	87,702 D
			Pro.		
1892 President.	40,237	1,406	910	10,256	29,981 D
1895. Governor.	46,873	....	....	17,466	*22,407 D
			Nat.D.	Pru.	
1896 President.	63,253	4,849	390	1,021	58,404 D
			Soc.	Pop.	
1904 President.	53,376	3,189	....	1,425	50,187 D
1908 President.	60,287	4,363	978	1,276	55,924 D

*Plurality.

MISSOURI.

Counties. (115.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Cowherd, Dem.	Hadley, Rep.
Adair	1,987	2,503	75	271	1,959	2,578
Andrew	1,784	2,169	32	15	1,722	2,230
Atchison	1,655	1,700	48	18	1,573	1,780
Audrain	3,350	1,732	31	16	3,299	1,772
Barry	2,379	2,526	34	138	2,325	2,588
Barton	1,913	1,669	55	193	1,782	1,767
Bates	3,348	2,754	119	83	3,176	2,846
Benton	1,275	1,924	20	20	1,227	1,962
Bollinger	1,521	1,589	25	27	1,515	1,597
Boone	5,041	2,149	19	29	5,057	2 148
Buchanan	9,836	8,394	100	170	9 224	9.115
Butler	1,893	2,186	26	144	1,890	2,197
Caldwell	1,539	2,161	25	4	1,443	2,261
Callaway	3,875	1,911	39	13	3,824	1,951
Camden	956	1,443	12	33	931	1,480
Cape Gir'd'u	2,618	3,381	43	28	2,598	3,402
Carroll	2,750	3,015	38	31	2,708	3,049
Carter	590	507	3	57	591	507
Cass	3,136	2,197	50	109	3.064	2,275
Cedar	1,478	1,934	26	60	1,442	1,985
Chariton	3,349	2,248	21	12	3.314	2.296
Christian	953	1,867	62	146	894	1.927
Clark	1,735	1,741	32	5	1,698	1.777
Clay	3,514	1,169	19	25	3,424	1,238
Clinton	2.072	1,576	19	1	2,017	1.632
Cole	2,499	2,402	14	28	2,405	2,489
Cooper	2,555	2,679	12	9	2,502	2.723
Crawford	1,260	1,752	17	52	1,226	1.791
Dade	1,441	1,945	30	42	1,388	2,002
Dallas	955	1,610	3	10	921	1,643
Daviess	2,295	2,385	51	8	2,212	2,468
De Kalb	1,632	1,703	28	2	1,725	1.748
Dent	1,328	1,290	4	33	1,328	1,300
Douglas	701	1,922	17	281	660	1,976
Dunklin	2,744	1,654	22	264	2,711	1,665
Franklin	2,423	4,049	33	120	2,396	4,096
Gasconade	509	2,230	10	13	486	2,267
Gentry	2,233	1,882	52	24	2,181	1,933
Greene	5,830	6,440	142	454	5,672	6,636
Grundy	1,366	2,408	45	12	1,308	2,480
Harrison	1,940	2,843	50	15	1,880	2.898
Henry	3,577	2,854	91	61	3,455	2,960
Hickory	560	1,181	12	32	541	1,204
Holt	1,594	2,244	28	14	1,563	2,272
Howard	2,887	1,139	14	7	2,853	1,163
Howell	1,827	2,167	24	203	1,783	2,220
Iron	931	829	8	6	918	839
Jackson	31,461	26,997	251	905	31.551	27,258
Jasper	8,130	9,143	252	1,030	8,001	9,275
Jefferson	2,690	3,050	19	68	2,645	3,101
Johnson	3,480	2,997	31	68	3,409	3,064
Kansas City	....	....	....	....	....	....
Knox	1,706	1,388	37	26	1,663	1,440
Laclede	1,674	1,907	14	3	1,635	1,954
Lafayette	3,865	3,771	25	98	3,797	3,825

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Cowherd, Dem.	Hadley, Rep.
Lawrence	2,532	3,028	56	303	2,471	3,105
Lewis	2,439	1,473	38	20	2,393	1,520
Lincoln	2,547	1,620	18	6	2,521	1,654
Linn	3,000	2,976	40	77	2,897	3,082
Livingston	2,379	2,405	24	42	2,284	2,506
McDonald	1,306	1,333	28	80	1,264	1,377
Macon	3,919	3,542	60	172	3,840	3,635
Madison	1,335	1,289	17	51	1,313	1,322
Maries	1,309	703	10	5	1,287	720
Marion	3,982	2,554	71	149	3,971	2,603
Mercer	852	1,909	26	9	825	1.947
Miller	1,393	2,016	15	63	1,329	2,085
Mississippi	1,589	1,320	19	12	1,580	1,335
Moniteau	1,763	1,691	35	29	1,686	1,764
Monroe	3,772	871	9	14	3,745	910
Montgomery	2,073	2,041	43	11	2,044	2,067
Morgan	1,317	1,566	11	11	1,295	1,682
New Madrid	1,824	1,433	17	73	1,814	1,451
Newton	2,725	2,620	158	281	2,683	2,669
Nodaway	3,595	3,592	45	52	3,475	3,711
Oregon	1,551	731	2	120	1,539	745
Osage	1,439	1,820	30	4	1,420	1,850
Ozark	594	1,227	3	40	559	1,265
Pemiscot	1,726	1,390	6	39	1,720	1,383
Perry	1,569	1,775	30	1	1,548	1,794
Pettis	3,791	3,988	90	195	3.677	4,143
Phelps	1,804	1,519	9	21	1 710	1,594
Pike	3,326	2,403	8	10	3.127	2,504
Platte	2,795	979	16	7	2.781	1,010
Polk	2,131	2,667	35	29	2.101	2,695
Pulaski	1,419	985	11	28	1,382	1,032
Putnam	1,056	2,231	48	52	1,008	2,296
Ralls	2,008	933	9	18	1,993	957
Randolph	4,246	1,952	44	12	4.186	2,027
Ray	3,044	1,918	45	57	2.945	1,975
Reynolds	1,054	543	1	42	1.042	555
Ripley	1,308	944	16	4	1,289	961
St. Charles	1,978	3,475	19	42	1.973	3,505
St. Clair	1,878	1,719	13	72	1.877	1,885
St. François	2,949	3,282	40	441	2.907	3.314
St. Genevieve	1,108	1,043	1	4	1,096	1,066
St. Louis	4,522	10,177	72	512	4,214	10,377
St. Louis City	60,665	74,160	187	4,900	60,109	75 996
Saline	4,189	2,930	25	33	4 108	3,021
Schuyler	1,222	1,008	42	19	1,195	1,031
Scotland	1,564	1,273	25	19	1.526	1,312
Scott	1,853	1,470	17	631	1,823	1,516
Shannon	1,151	852	4	63	1 131	871
Shelby	2,468	1,298	40	17	2,428	1,331
Stoddard	2,736	2,026	35	276	2,709	2,042
Stone	482	1,376	3	127	462	1,399
Sullivan	2,269	2,390	35	20	2,227	2,440
Taney	622	1,081	2	54	600	1.107
Texas	2,327	1,959	18	61	2,346	2,015
Vernon	3,705	2,368	55	172	3,538	2,512
Warren	485	1,712	5	42	467	1,735
Washington	1,328	1,752	20	18	1,317	1,770
Wayne	1,641	1,549	14	84	1,632	1,563
Webster	1,761	1,900	63	75	1 706	1,962
Worth	993	981	45	3	972	1,015
Wright	1,469	2,147	10	58	1,432	2,192
Total	346574	347203	4,231	15,431	340053	355932
Plurality	..	629	..	..	..	15,879
Per cent	48.45	48.59	.59	2.16	48.47	49.78
Scattering		2,435			19,732	
Whole vote		715,874			715,717	

For Governor, 1908, Garver, Soc., received 14,505 votes; Faris, Pro., 4,169; Dillon, Pop., 1,058.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Folk, Dem., 326,652; Walbridge Rep., 296,552; Hill, Pro., 5,591; Behrens, Soc., 11,031; White, Soc. Lab., 1,442; Alldredge, Pro., 2,701.

For President in 1908, Watson, Pop., received 1,165 votes Gilliams, Soc. Lab., 868; Hisgen, Ind., 402.

For President 1904 Corrigan, Soc. Lab., received 1,674 votes; Watson, Pop., 4,226.

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.
Districts.

I. Counties of Adair, Clark, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Marion, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, and Shelby. Lloyd, Dem., 19,953; Higbee, Rep., 15,572; Youtz, Pro., 653; Pico, Soc., 667. Lloyd's plurality, 4,381.

II. Counties of Carroll. Chariton, Grundy, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, and Sullivan. Rucker, Dem., 21,090; Haley, Rep., 16,122; Tobey Pro., 447; Campbell, Soc., 251.

III. Counties of Caldwell, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, De Kalb, Gentry, Harrison, Mercer, Ray, and Worth. Alexander, Dem., 19,213; Davisson, Rep., 14,968. Alexander's plurality, 4,313.

IV. Counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway, and Platte. Booher, Dem., 19,213; Amick, Rep., 15,825; Wray, Pro., 318; Wilcox, Soc., 344. Booher's plurality, 4,406.

V. County of Jackson, Borland, Dem., 31,026; Lee, Rep., 23,982; Stokes, Pro., 781; Weber, Soc., 1,008. Borland's plurality, 7,044.

VI. Counties of Bates, Cass, Cedar, Dade, Henry, Johnson, and St. Clair. Dickinson, Dem., 17,504; DeVol, 14,37.; Goodwin, Pro., 485; Ward, Soc., 521. Dickinson's plurality, 3,130.

VII. Counties of Benton, Greene, Hickory, Howard, Lafayette, Pettis, Polk, and Saline. Hamlin, Dem., 22,433; Hall, Rep., 21,951; Hull, Pro., 381; Fox, Soc., 936. Hamlin's plurality, 482.

VIII. Counties of Boone, Camden, Cole, Cooper, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan, and Osage. Shackleford, Dem., 16,662; Norfleet, Rep., 14,349; Ballinger, Soc., 254. Shackleford's plurality, 2,293.

IX. Counties of Audrain, Callaway, Franklin, Gasconade, Lincoln, Montgomery, Pike, Ralls, St. Charles, and Warren. Clark, Dem., 23,124; Roy, Rep., 19,105; Rodgers, Pro., 216. Clark's plurality, 4,019.

X. County of St. Louis, and city (part). Maurer, Dem., 28,054; Barthold, Rep., 53,298; Flower, Pro., 471; Hoehn, Soc., 5,865. Barthold's Plurality, 25,244.

XI. St. Louis City. Gill, Dem., 18,695; Catlin, Rep., 20,089; Stopp, Soc., 1,605. Catlin's plurality, 1,394.

XII. St. Louis City. Kinney, Dem., 13,121; Dyer, Rep., 15,965; Rocker, Soc., 977. Dyer's plurality, 2,844.

XIII. Counties of Bollinger, Carter, Iron, Jefferson, Madison, Perry, Reynolds, St. François, St. Genevieve, Washington, and Wayne. Hensley, Dem., 16,020; Elvins, Rep., 15,386; O Dam, Soc., 1,082. Hensley's plurality, 634.

XIV. Counties of Butler, Cape Girardeau, Christian, Douglas, Dunklin, Howell, Mississippi, New Madrid, Oregon, Ozark, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Stone, and Taney. Russell, Dem., 23,612; Crow, Rep., 22,463; Oslem, Pro., 345; Hefner, Soc., 2,973. Russell's plurality, 1,149.

XV. Counties of Barry, Barton, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, and Vernon. Daugherty, Dem., 21,259; Morgan, Rep., 20,443; Dalton, Pro., 1,000; Berney, Soc., 2,181. Daugherty's plurality, 816.

XVI. Counties of Crawford, Dallas, Dent, Laclede, Maries, Phelps, Pulaski, Shannon, Texas, Webster, and Wright. Rubey, Dem., 16,239; Murphy, Rep., 14,763; Search, Pro., 174. Rubey's Plurality, 1,476.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Herbert S. Hadley; Lieutenant-Governor, J. F. Gmelich; Secretary of State, Cornelius Roach; Auditor, John P. Gordon; Treasurer, James Cowgill; Attorney-General, Elliott W. Major; Superintendent Public Schools, Wm. P. Evans; Adjutant-General, F. M. Rumbold; Commissioner of Insurance, Frank Blake—all Democrats except Hadley, Gmelich, Rumbold, Blake and Evans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Gavon D. Burgess; Associate Justices: Henry Lamm, Walter W. Graves, Leroy B. Valliant, A. M. Woodson, John Kennish, John C. Brown, Clerk, J. D. Allen—all Democrats except Lamm, Kennish and Brown.

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	22	82	104
Republicans	12	60	72
Democratic majority	10	22	32

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pro.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	296,312	321,449	7,191	13,009	25,137 R
1906. Sec. State	292,421	283,417	....	....	9,004 D
1908. President	346,574	347,203	4,231	15,431	1,926 R

MONTANA.

Counties. (27.)	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1908. Norris Dem.	Donlin Rep.
Beaverhead	739	878	2	70	980	740
Broadwater	495	326	4	36	486	332
Carbon	814	1,205	17	247	866	1,244
Cascade	1,888	1,935	32	451	2,033	1,789
Choteau	893	1,220	4	109	913	1,180
Custer	531	967	8	84	636	898
Dawson	439	927	10	77	445	899
Deer Lodge	1,611	1,377	33	122	1,789	1,238
Fergus	1,112	1,529	14	257	1,259	1,481
Flathead	1,480	1,838	39	356	1,535	1,859
Gallatin	1,486	1,519	52	160	1,637	1,449
Granite	485	369	2	54	488	392
Jefferson	714	546	20	109	803	501
Lewis & Clarke	2,062	2,033	18	303	2,250	1,960
Madison	1,029	964	13	52	1,128	807
Meagher	344	495	3	17	335	490
Missoula	1,780	1,856	40	341	1,850	1,968
Park	952	1,305	38	264	1,151	1,271
Powell	560	599	7	34	583	573
Ravalli	859	1,045	57	209	1,086	876
Rosebud	235	515	8	19	301	465
Sanders	325	473	4	55	368	485
Silver Bow	6,255	4,618	277	2,126	6,779	4,194
Sweet Grass	264	526	..	35	286	510
Teton	358	622	1	46	394	595
Valley	503	843	12	67	552	868
Yellowstone	1,114	1,803	112	155	1,349	1,718
Total	29,326	32,333	827	5,855	32,282	30,792
Plurality		3,007	..	..	1,490	
Per cent	42.63	47.06	1.20	8.51	47.40	45.07
Whole vote		68,822			68,186	

For Governor in 1908, Hazleton, Soc., received 5,112 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Hartman, Dem., 28,180; Pray, Rep., 32,525. Pray's plurality, 4,345.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	16	32	48
Democrats	12	42	54
Republican majority	4	D 10	D 6

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Edwin L. Norris, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, Wm. R. Allen, Rep.; Secretary of State, A. N. Yoder, Rep.; Treasurer, Elmer E. Esselstyn, Rep.; Auditor, H. R. Cunningham, Rep.; Attorney-General, A. J. Galen, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Philip Greenan, Dem; Superintendent of Education, W. E. Harmon, Rep. Commissioner of Agriculture, J. H. Hall.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Theo. Brantley, Rep.; Justices, Henry C. Smith, Rep.; Wm. L. Holloway, Rep.; Clerk, John T. Athey, Rep.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1892. President	17,581	11,885	7,334	549	1,270 R
1896. President	42,537	10,494	....	186	32,043 D
	Pro.			*Soc.*	
1900. President	37,146	25,373	708	298	11,773 F
1902. Sup. Jus.	21,204	31,690	2,466	....	10,486 R
1904. President	21,773	34,932	5,676	....	13,159 R
	Dem.	*Rep.*			
1908. President	29,326	32,333	5,855	827	3,007 R

NEBRASKA.

(90.) Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1910. Dahlman, Dem.	Aldrich, Rep.
Adams	2,337	1,987	119	72	1,888	2,124
Antelope	1,445	1,658	66	28	890	1,909
Banner	74	175	2	17	46	173
Blaine	160	220	4	8	122	214
Boone	1,583	1,580	40	12	1,086	1,796
Box Butte	684	600	19	28	487	598
Boyd	891	961	34	27	606	946
Brown	526	588	15	42	384	642
Buffalo	2,520	2,526	75	76	1,854	2,659
Burt	1,215	1,880	49	14	1,043	1,690
Butler	2,129	1,412	41	17	2,031	1,482
Cass	2,387	2,440	85	58	1,962	2,218
Cedar	1,732	1,627	39	5	1,533	1,390
Chase	338	400	34	3	179	544
Cherry	1,021	1,048	41	53	839	1,149
Cheyenne	809	886	28	87	411	473
Clay	1,939	1,891	95	31	1,365	2,291
Colfax	1,267	1,159	21	36	1,249	703
Cuming	1,722	1,284	29	5	1,783	1,023
Custer	2,898	2,788	98	147	1,789	3,597
Dakota	716	729	22	22	615	535
Dawes	727	836	11	26	674	872
Dawson	1,926	1,737	87	22	1,169	2,118
Deuel	392	526	12	8	134	248
Dixon	1,100	1,257	63	12	770	1,276
Dodge	2,694	2,437	108	49	2,360	2,033
Douglas	15,583	14,066	266	798	17,656	*s*, 243
Dundy	394	486	17	26	254	525
Fillmore	1,889	1,756	40	24	1,641	1,873
Franklin	1,298	1,083	51	38	1,024	1,221
Frontier	847	1,098	55	54	614	1,008
Furnas	1,618	1,400	92	15	838	1,663
Gage	3,129	3,721	131	69	2,753	3,059
Garden	..	..	..	..	244	390
Garfield	363	388	10	23	250	390
Gosper	634	499	32	3	410	521
Grant	101	93	1	1	73	111
Greeley	1 072	691	14	29	772	738
Hall	2,229	2,241	102	109	2,048	1,963
Hamilton	1,664	1,633	129	32	1,141	1,995
Harlan	1,158	1,081	31	49	665	1,236
Hayes	277	359	11	42	160	319
Hitchcock	632	633	19	14	373	713
Holt	1,777	1,541	99	63	1,323	1,702
Hooker	91	100	3	3	80	112
Howard	1,435	977	40	31	992	1,071
Jefferson	1,787	1,941	77	39	1,583	1,552
Johnson	1,150	1,357	45	8	1,035	1,163
Kearney	1,174	993	121	28	645	1,357
Keith	310	368	6	5	318	369
Keya Paha	354	422	15	49	180	431
Kimball	124	216	7	10	72	284
Knox	2,106	1,871	79	41	1,739	1,751
Lancaster	8,540	7,428	400	85	5,997	7,677
Lincoln	1,382	1,541	80	179	990	1,594
Logan	155	140	10	8	81	207
Loup	170	248	10	12	116	283
McPherson	165	234	11	18	184	261
Madison	1,878	2,137	41	14	1,763	1,749
Merrick	1,081	1,133	186	15	966	1,268
Morrill	..	..	..	..	252	538
Nance	926	1,082	45	6	659	1,122
Nemaha	1,674	1,583	49	41	1,187	1,587
Nuckolls	1,523	1,519	35	11	1,017	1,656
Otoe	2,411	2,243	71	18	2,290	1,870
Pawnee	1,115	1,468	80	9	930	1,334
Perkins	265	254	1	3	124	357
Phelps	1,238	1,445	116	29	643	1,687
Pierce	1,095	1,067	27	9	1,162	804
Platte	2,487	1,584	67	8	2,228	1,522
Polk	1,264	1,171	165	43	788	1,545
Red Willow	1,317	1,242	53	78	782	1,155
Richardson	2,258	2,123	71	17	1,854	2,081
Rock	334	469	14	15	171	465
Saline	2,247	2,048	93	16	2,217	1,816
Sarpy	1,090	912	41	26	1,051	761
Saunders	2,679	2,309	91	31	2,268	2,374
Scott's Bluff	549	789	30	73	366	915
Seward	2,029	1,930	41	2	1,751	1,767
Sheridan	733	809	34	41	567	785

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1910. Dahlman, Dem.	Aldrich, Rep.
Sherman	925	776	23	50	666	875
Sioux	464	516	24	11	211	621
Stanton	824	791	9	7	734	671
Thayer	1,703	1,714	53	24	1,568	1,504
Thomas	130	95	2	7	73	131
Thurston	734	895	15	13	667	748
Valley	1,045	1,040	51	10	703	1,209
Washington	1,460	1,592	39	40	1,241	1,252
Wayne	1,055	1,297	23	10	917	1,041
Webster	1,354	1,408	119	17	1,055	1,512
Wheeler	252	236	10	20	100	225
York	2,042	2,209	124	9	1,421	2,471
Totals	131099	126997	5,179	3,524	107522	122883
Plurality	4,102	..	..	..	..	15,361
Per cent	49.01	47.61	1.90	1.31	45.43	51.91
Scattering	....				6,268	
Whole vote	266,799				236,673	

For Governor in 1908, Shallenberger, Dem., received 132,960; Sheldon, Rep., 121,076; Teeter, Pro., received 4,464 votes; Harbough, Soc., 3,069.

For Governor in 1910, Wright, Soc., received 6,268 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Cass, Johnson, Lancaster, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, and Richardson. John A. McGuire, Dem., 16,501; William Hayward, Rep., 15,763; C. R. Oyler, Soc., 468; McGuire's plurality, 738.

II. Counties of Douglas, Sarpy, and Washington. C. O. Lobeck, Dem., 15,113; A. L. Sutton, Rep., 15,002; Peter Mehrens, Soc., 997. Lobeck's plurality, 111.

III. Counties of Antelope, Boone, Burt, Cedar, Colfax, Cuming, Dakota, Dixon, Dodge, Knox, Madison, Merrick, Nance, Pierce, Platte, Stanton, Thurston, and Wayne. James P. Latta, Dem., 25,944; John F. Boyd, Rep., 18,571; H. J. F. Hockenberger, Pro., 491. Latta's plurality, 7,371.

IV. Counties of Butler, Fillmore, Gage, Hamilton, Jefferson, Polk, Saline, Saunders, Seward, Thayer, and York. Benj. F. Good, Dem., 19,570; Chas. H. Sloan, Rep., 20,809; A. H. Martin, Soc., 557. Sloan's plurality, 1,239.

V. Counties of Adams, Chase, Clay, Dundy, Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Hall, Harlan, Hayes, Hitchcock, Kearney, Nuckolls, Perkins, Phelps, Red Willow, and Webster. R. D. Sutherland, Dem., 15,724; George W. Norris, Rep., 20,079; John D. Stoddard, Pro., 802; T. R. Elliott, Soc., 825. Norris's plurality, 4,354.

VI. Counties of Boyd, Banner, Blaine, Box, Butte, Brown, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Cherry, Custer, Dawes, Dawson, Deuel, Garden, Garfield, Grant, Greeley, Holt, Hooker, Howard, Keya Paha, Keith, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Morrill, Rock, Scott's Bluff, Sheridan, Sherman, Sioux, Thomas, Valley, and Wheeler. Wm. J. Taylor, Dem., 20,697; Moses P. Kinkaid, Rep., 24,325; Robert S. Ross, Pro., 634; Fred D. Chase, Soc., 1,428. Kinkaid's plurality, 3,628.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor Chester H. Aldrich, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, M. R. Hopewell; Secretary of State, Addison Wait; Treasurer, W. A. George; Auditor, Silas A. Barton; Attorney-General, Grant G. Martin; Superintendent of Education, J. C. Crabtree; Secretary of Agriculture, S. R. Mellor; Commissioner of Public Lands, E. C. Cowels—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Manoah B. Reese; Justices, Chas. B. Letton, Jesse L. Root, Jacob Fawcett, William B. Rose, John B. Barnes, and Samuel H. Sedgwick; Clerk, H. C. Lindsay—all Republicans.

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	14	46	60
Democrats	19	54	73
Democratic majority	5	8	13

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1876. President	17,554	31,916	....	....	*14,362 R
1880. President	28,523	54,979	3,950	....	26,456 R
1884. President	†54,391	76,903	....	2,899	22,512 R
1888. President	80,552	108,425	4,226	9,429	27,873 R
			Pop.		
1892. President	24,943	87,213	83,134	4,902	4,093 R
	Dem.-Pop.	*Rep.*	*N. D.*		
1896. President	115,880	102,304	2,885	1,193	13,576 D
			Soc. D.		
1900. Governor	113,018	113,879	674	4,315	861 R
1900. President	114,013	121,835	823	3,655	7,822 R
	Dem.		*Soc.*		
1902. Governor	91,116	96,471	3,157	3,397	5,355 R
1903. Sup. J.	87,864	96,991	2,595	4,394	9,127 R
				Pop.	
1904. President	51,876	138,558	7,412	20,518	86,682 R
				Pro.	
1906. Governor	84,885	97,858	2,999	5,106	12,973 R
1908. President	131,099	126,997	3,524	5,179	4,102 D
1908. Governor	132,960	121,076	3,069	4,464	11,884 D

* Majority. † Democratic and Greenback Fusion.

NEVADA.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Hisgen, Ind.	Dickerson, Dem.	Oddie, Rep.
Churchill	352	389	56	12	..	..
Douglas	173	229	17	..	..	..
Elko	804	737	15	27	..	..
Esmeralda	2,787	2,208	606	158	..	..
Eureka	218	224	26	13	..	..
Humboldt	1,009	823	194	28	..	..
Lander	276	259	34	7	..	..
Lincoln	768	690	139	18	..	..
Lyon	364	458	74	19	..	..
Nye	1,219	1,124	333	97	..	..
Ormsby	343	350	52	6	..	..
Storey	402	447	54	12	..	..
Washoe	1,745	2,053	281	26	..	..
White Pine	722	786	222	13	..	..
Total	11,212	10,775	2,103	436	..	..
Plurality	437	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent.	45.70	43.81	8.71	1.78	..	..
Scattering	....	....	....	....	....	....
Whole vote		24,526			....	

For Governor in 1906 Sparks, Dem., received 8,686 votes; Mitchell, Rep., 5,338; Cary, Soc., 815.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1908.

George A. Bartlett, Dem., 11,333; H. B. Maxon, Rep., 7,552; J. D. Critchfield, Soc., 1,955; A. L. Fitzgerald, Ind. L., 3,037. Bartlett's plurality, 3,801.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, T. L. Oddie, Lieutenant-Governor, G. C. Ross; Secretary of State, George Brodigan; Treasurer, William McMillan; Comptroller, Jacob Eggers; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. E. Bray; Attorney-General, C. H. Baker—all Dems., except Oddie, Eggers and McMillan, Reps.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank H. Norcross, Rep.; Justices, George F. Talbot, Dem., James Sweeney, Dem.; Clerk, W. G. Douglass, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	12	34	46
Republicans	7	14	21
Majority	5 R	20 D	25 D

NEVADA—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1888.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Silver.*	*Plu.*
1888. President	5,326	7,229	....	....	1,903 R
1892. President	714	2,811	7,264	....	4,453 P
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1894. Governor	678	3,861	711	5,223	1,362 S
1896. President	....	1,938	....	8,377	6,439 S
1898. Governor	2,060	3,548	883	3,570	22 S
1900. President	6,347	3,849	....	....	2,498 D
1902. Governor	6,529	4,786	....	....	1,743 D
1904. President	3,982	6,867	344	925	2,885 R
			Soc.	*Ind.*	
1908. President	11,212	10,775	2,103	436	437 D

NEW JERSEY.

Counties. (21.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro	Debs, Soc.	Wilson, Dem.	Lewis, Rep.
Atlantic	4,577	8,822	342	76	5,253	9,926
Bergen	7,628	14,042	219	575	12,827	9,791
Burlington	6,274	9,020	299	140	7,042	6,564
Camden	10,469	18,999	711	697	12,985	14,651
Cape May	1,553	2,937	111	83	2,182	2,356
Cumberland	4,521	6,770	476	158	4,424	5,927
Essex	30,191	53,715	317	2,205	45,279	31,069
Gloucester	3,707	5,318	322	72	4,275	4,088
Hudson	39,637	41,967	172	2,776	49,809	23,687
Hunterdon	4,737	3,733	140	29	4,818	2,591
Mercer	9,289	14,941	284	687	11,839	11,692
Middlesex	7,940	11,261	134	98	10,195	8,301
Monmouth	9,252	12,519	204	137	12,321	8,932
Morris	5,026	9,089	243	367	7,395	5,856
Ocean	1,634	3,326	89	22	2,798	2,279
Passaic	11,961	17,635	241	1,086	11,149	15,830
Salem	3,173	3,713	88	36	3,069	3,097
Somerset	3,271	5,043	94	24	4,151	3,405
Sussex	3,214	3,653	70	36	3,190	1,972
Union	8,851	15,919	132	912	13,209	9,895
Warren	5,662	3,904	242	83	5,472	2,717
Total	182567	265326	4,934	10,253	283682	184626
Plurality	..	82,759	..	..	49,056	
Per cent.	39.08	56.80	1.05	2.19	53 93	42.51
Scattering		4,118			14,984	
Whole vote		467,198			433,292	

For Governor, 1907, Katzenbach, Dem., received 186,300 votes; Fort, Rep., 194,313; Mason, Pro., 5,255; Kraft, Soc., 6,848; Butterworth, Soc. L., 1,568.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Black, 179,719, Stokes, Rep., 231,363; Parker, Pro., 6,687; Kearns, Soc., 8,558; Herrschoft, Soc. L., 2,526; Hennecker, Peo., 3,285.

For President in 1908 Hisgen, Ind., received 2,922 votes; Gillhaus, Soc. L., 1,196.

For Governor, 1910, Repp, Pro., received 2,818 votes; Killingbeck, Soc., 10,184; Butterworth, Soc., Lab., 2,082.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Camden, Gloucester, and Salem. Nowrey, Dem., 20,554; Loudenslager, Rep., 21,394.

II. Counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic, and Burlington. Hampton, Dem., 16,915; Gardner, Rep., 22,861.

III. Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, and Ocean. Scully, Dem., 24,657; Howell, Rep., 20,160

IV. Counties of Hunterdon, Somerset, and Mercer. Libbey, Dem., 19,089; Wood, Rep., 19,354.

V. Counties of Union, Warren, and Morris. Tuttle, Dem., 3,768; Runyon, Rep., 20,675.

VI. Counties of Bergen, Passaic and Sussex. Hughes, Dem., 29,458; McClave, Rep., 25,301.

VII. County of Essex (part). Townsend, Dem., 21,962; Parker, Rep., 17,756.

VIII. County of Essex (part). McCoy, Dem., 19,364; Wiley, Rep., 16,847.

IX. County of Hudson (part). Kinkead, Dem., 23,784; Record, Rep., 13,390.

X. County of Hudson (part). Hamill, Dem., 26,266; Seibel, Rep., 10,104.

NEW JERSEY—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Woodrow Wilson; Secretary of State, S. D Dickinson. Treasurer, Daniel S. Voorhees; Auditor, William E Drake; Comptroller, Henry J West; Attorney-General, Edmund Wilson; Adjutant-General, Wilbur F. Sadler. Jr.; Superintendent of Education, C J. Baxter; Commissioner of Insurance, Vivian M. Lewis—all Republicans except Woodrow Wilson.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court Chief Justice, W. S. Gummere, Rep.; Justices, Charles W Parker, Rep., L. W. Trenchard, Rep., Alfred Reed, Dem., C G. Garrison, Dem., James J Bergen, Dem., Willard F Voorhees, Rep., James F. Minturn, Dem.; F. J. Swayze, Rep.; Clerk, William Riker, Jr., Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*Assembly.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	12	18	30
Democrats	9	42	51
Republican majority	3	24	21

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1880.

		Dem	*Rep*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu*
1880	President	122.565	120.555	2.617	191	2.010 D
1884.	President	127.778	123.366	3.456	6.153	4.412 D
1888.	President	151.493	144.344	....	7,904	7,149 D
			Soc Lab.			
1892.	President	171 042	156 068	1,337	8 131	14.974 D
				N D.		
1896.	President	133 675	221,367	6.373	5.614	87 692 R
				Soc. D.		
1901.	Governor	166 681	183.814	3 489	5.365	17.133 R
1904.	President	164,566	265.164	9,587	6.845	80.598 R
1907.	Governor	186 300	194.313	....	5.255	8.013 R
1908	President	182.567	265.326	10.253	4.934	82.759 R

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties. (10.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan. Dem.	Taft. Rep.	Cha Gn. Prc.	Debs, Soc.	Carrs, Dem.	Bass, Rep.
Belknap	1,692	2.916	99	41	1,993	2.470
Carroll	1.591	2.562	37	14	1,753	2 221
Cheshire	1.917	4.160	80	232	2,433	3.396
Coos	2 216	3.294	31	65	2 235	2.806
Grafton	3,582	6.323	95	65	3.706	4.748
Hillsborough	8.701	12.568	151	295	10.197	10, 725
Merrimack	4.846	6.932	156	282	5,621	5.717
Rockingham	4,118	6.814	119	161	4.330	6,119
Strafford	3,523	4.822	108	79	3.826	4,313
Sullivan	1.469	2,758	29	65	1,643	2,393
Total	33 655	53.149	905	1,299	37.737	44.908
Plurality		19.494	..	..	..	7.171
Percent	37.84	59 69	1 01	1.44	44 86	53 38
Scattering		584			1.471	
Whole vote		89,592			84.116	

For President in 1908. Hisgen, Ind., received 584 votes.

For Governor in 1908. Carrs, Dem., received 41.386 votes; Quinby, Rep., 44,630; Claflin, Soc., 1.086; Tetley, Pro., 895; Lewis, Ind., 511

For Governor in 1910. Drew, Soc., received 1 022 votes; Berry, Pro 449.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. C. A. Sulloway, Rep., 20,941; E. E. Reed Dem., 20,093., A. J. Marden, Soc., 413.

II. F D Currier, Rep 21,639. H H Metcalf, Dem., 16,913; R. E. Thompson, Pro., 188; W. H. Wilkins, Soc., 659

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor Robert P. Bass; Secretary of State, Edward N. Pearson; Treasurer, Solon A. Carter; Auditor, William B Fellows; Adjutant-General, Harry B. Cilley; Attorney-General, Edwin G. Eastman; Superintendent of Education, Henry C Morrison; Commissioner of Agriculture Nahum J Bachelder; Commissioner of Insurance George H. Adams—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court Chief Justice, Frank N. Parsons Rep; Associate Justices, Robert J. Peaslee, Dem.; Reuben E. Walker Rep; John E Young, Rep; George H. Bingham Dem; Clerk A J Shurtleff, Rep.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE. 1909.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	20	272	292
Democrats	4	117	121
Republican majority	16	155	171

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

		Dem	*Rep*	*Gr*	*Pro.*	*Plu*
1884.	President	39.187	43.250	1.571	552	4.063 R
1888.	President	43 382	45 724	....	1,566	2.342 R
				Soc.	*Pop*	
1896	President	21 650	57.444	....	779	35.794 R
1908.	President	33,655	53.149	1,299	905	19.494 R
				S Dem	*Pro.*	
1906.	Governor	37,672	40 581	1.011	2.212	2.909 R
1908.	Governor	41.386	44.630	1 086	895	3.244 R

NEW MEXICO.

Counties, (26)	Congress, 1908.			Delegates Constitutional Convention, Sept. 1910		
	Larrazolo. Dem	Andrews, Rep.	Metcalf. Soc	Dem	Rep	Soc
Bernalillo	1 730	2 440	128	1. 311	2. 081	55
Chaves	1 421	659	137	1 034	555	255
Colfax	1. 603	1. 551	31	925	2.135	..
Curry				695	185	..
Doña Ana	1 021	1 200	4	1,034	1 162	..
Eddy	969	285	17	784	208	..
Grant	1. 363	871	2	2. 013	1. 730	..
Guadalupe	1 069	977	2	868	950	..
Lincoln	709	763	14	*	*	*
Luna	343	223	20	289	230	105
McKinley	269	395	7	224	419	..
Mora	1 188	1 400	7	940	1,132	..
Otero	732	627	130	*	*	*
Quay	1. 585	1. 043	151	1,008	765	92
Rio Arriba	1. 738	1 496		*	*	*
Roosevelt	1. 707	942	196	840	402	332
Sandoval	214	877			678	..
San Juan	606	478	60	500	390	68
San Miguel	2. 186	2. 890	28	1. 609	2. 796	..
Santa Fé	1 333	1. 621	4	1, 228	1. 384	..
Sierra	496	384	7	*	*	*
Socorro	1. 467	1. 610	3	*	*	*
Taos	942	1. 183		590	1 048	..
Torrance	1. 069	681	106	473	750	163
Union	1. 166	1. 327		998	1 305	..
Valencia	291	1. 482	2	162	1. 272	..
Total	27. 217	27 605	1. 056	17 528	21 577	1. 070
Plurality		388			4. 049	..
Percent	49. 39	49. 73	1 88	..	..	..
Scattering		2				
Whole vote		55. 880				

* No contest.

Under the Enabling Act, the Delegate to Congress and all other officers elected in Nov., 1908, hold over until New Mexico is admitted as a State.

The Constitutional Convention on Nov 19 adopted a resolution to hold the election for the approval of the Constitution, if adopted, to Congress and the President early in February

PRESENT TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

Governor, William J. Mills. Rep; Secretary of Territory, Nathan Jaffa, Rep.; Treasurer, Miguel A. Otero. Rep; Auditor W G Sargent, Rep; Adjutant-General, A. S Brookes, Rep; Attorney-General, Frank W. Clancy. Rep. Supt Education, J. E. Clark. Rep.; Com. of Insurance, Jacobo Chavez. Rep.; Com. of Agriculture, Robert P. Ervieu.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, W H Pope; Associate Justices, John R. McFie, Ira A. Abbott, E R Wright, C J. Roberts, M C Mechem, and F W Parker; Clerk José D Sena—all Republicans

VOTE OF THE TERRITORY SINCE 1892.

	Dem.	*Rep*	*Maj* D
1892	15.799	15 220	579
	Dem.	*Rep*	*Silver.*	*Plu*
1904	17.125	22,305	....	5,180 R
1906	22 649	22 915	....	266 R
1908	27 217	27 605	....	388 R

NEW YORK.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

District.

I. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau, and Queens (part). M. W. Littleton, Dem. and Ind. L., 27,246; Wm. W. Cocks, Rep., 21,826; Timothy Walsh, Soc., 699; O. H. Northrup, Pro., 220.

II. County of Kings (part). Geo. H. Lindsay, Dem., 14,218; L. W. Schwenk, Rep., 8,304; Paul Van Muller jr., Soc., 1,428; James B. Davie, Pro., 107.

III. County of Kings (part). James P. Maher, Dem., 15,432; Alfred T. Hobley, Rep., 14,570; John J. Jennings, Soc., 1,806.

IV. County of Kings (part). Frank E. Wilson, Dem., 20,676; Chas. B. Law, Rep., 20,295; Barnet Wolf, Soc., 3,257; Geo. H. Warwick, Pro., 103.

V. County of Kings (part). Wm. C. Redfield, Dem., 26,220; Warren I. Lee, Rep., 22,576; Bernard J. Riley, Soc., 1,731; Wm. C. Milliken, Pro., 200.

VI. County of Kings (part). Michael E. Butler, Dem., 16,805; Wm. M. Calder, Rep., 17,249; Edward T. O'Loughlin, Ind. L., 946; Wm. W. Passage, Soc., 455.

VII. County of Kings (part). John J. Fitzgerald, Dem., 16,847; Wm. A. Koehl, Rep., 7,748; Chas. H. Matchett, Soc., 371; Morris H. Smith, Pro., 50.

VIII. Counties of Richmond and New York (part). Daniel J. Riordan, Dem., 20,683; Geo. S. Husch, Rep., 8,311; Robert McMahon, Ind., 1,491; Isidor Deitelbaum, Soc., 531; Benj. F. Frank, Pro., 207.

IX. County of New York (part). Henry M. Goldfogle, Dem., 4,606; Jacob W. Block, Rep., 1,850; Meyer London, Soc., 3,322; John S. Conroy, Pro., 56.

X. County of New York (part). Wm. Sulzer, Dem., 9,850; Anthony McCabe, Rep., 4,807; John Mullen, Soc., 1,694.

XI. County of New York (part). Chas. V. Fornes, Dem., 17,384; Harry H. Curran, Rep. and Ind. L., 10,171; Richard Meade, Soc., 786; James H. Duffy, Pro., 73.

XII. County of New York (part). Michael F. Conry, Dem., 14,367; Peter R. Gatens, Rep., 7,467; Jos. Wilson, Soc., 1,049.

XIII. County of New York (part). J. M. Levy, Dem., 11,539; Herbert Parsons, Rep., 9,951; Andrew Gowan, Ind. L., 958; A. D. Chapman, Soc., 389.

XIV. County of New York (part). Queens (part). J. J. Kindred, Dem., 20,875; Victor Duras, Rep., 14,018; Wm. F. Ehret, Soc., 3,481.

XV. County of New York (part). Thos. E. Patton, Dem. and Ind. L., 13,838; W. M. Bennett, Rep., 11,152; J. J. Flanagan, Soc., 430.

XVI. County of New York (part). Francis Burton Harrison, Dem., 10,450; S. B. Thomas, Rep., 6,518; Geo. F. Minor, Soc., 2,012

XVII. County of New York (part.) Henry George, Dem., 28,306. William S. Bennet, Rep., 26,010; George Oberdorfer, Soc., 1,445; Chas. H. Simmons, Pro.,88.

XVIII. County of New York (part). S. B. Ayres, Dem., 33,600; G. Haueke, Rep., 27,607; Joshua Wanhope, Soc., 4,354; Wm. A. Mapes, Pro., 111.

XIX. County of Westchester. Cor. A. Pugsley, Dem., 22,247; John E. Andrus, Rep., 23,140; Alfred E. Dixon, Soc., 929; Charles A. Brady, Pro., 286.

XX. Counties of Sullivan, Orange, and Rockland. John Bigelow, Jr., Dem., 17,307; Thos. W. Bradley, Rep., 19,363; Chas. L. Dedrick, Soc. Labor, 425; Wm. A. White, Pro., 401.

XXI. Counties of Greene, Columbia, Putnam, and Dutchess. Richard E. Cornwall, Dem., 18,832; Hamilton Fish, Rep., 18,315; David F. Slater, Pro., 675.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

District.

XXII. Counties of Rensselaer and Washington. E. C. Tower, Dem., 17,277; William H. Draper, Rep., 20,424; Merritt E. Lee, Ind. Lab., 423; Wm. Nugent, Soc. Lab., 650; F. W. Hewitt, Pro., 676.

XXIII. Counties of Albany and Schenectady. Curtis U. Douglas, Dem., 26,228; Henry De Forest, Rep., 28,218; Geo. H. Houghton, Ind. Lab., 704; H. A. Simmons, Soc. Lab., 2,978; E. M. Sipperley, Pro., 563.

XXIV. Counties of Delaware, Otsego, Ulster and Schoharie. George Palmer, Dem., 22,416; G. W. Fairchild, Rep., 23,636; Newton Youngs, Pro., 1,347.

XXV. Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Warren, and Saratoga. Theron Akin, Dem., 21,187; Cyrus Durey, Rep., 21,442; Theron Akin, Ind. Lab., 486; R. Foster Stone, Pro., 1,311.

XXVI. Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence. Thomas Cantwell, Dem., 15,584; George R. Malby, Rep., 21,978; E. C. Gleason, Ind. Lab., 223; F. C. Thomas, Soc. Lab., 365; Geo. B. Humphrey, Pro., 1,293.

XXVII. Counties of Herkimer and Oneida. Chas. A. Talcott, Dem., 22,458; Chas. S. Millington, Rep., 20,242; Arthur L. B. Curtiss, Soc., 798; Fred W. Barnaclo, Pro., 737.

XXVIII. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, and Oswego. Geo. W. Reeves, Dem., 15,629; L. W. Mott, Rep. and Ind. Lab., 18,844; Thos. H. Lynch, Soc., 643; Chas. F. Simpson, Pro., 2,514.

XXIX. Counties of Onondaga and Madison. Henry E. Wilson, Dem., 20,233; Michael E. Driscoll, Rep., 26,589; Geo. L. Casler, Soc., 2,375; Wm. G. Morrell, Pro., 1,418.

XXX. Counties of Broome, Chenango, Tioga, Tompkins, and Cortland. Ira A. Hix, Dem., 18,021; John W. Dwight, Rep., 21,789; Ira A. Hix, Ind. L., 325; C. G. Brown, Soc., 622; Frank D. Reese, Pro., 3,521.

XXXI. Counties of Cayuga, Ontario, Wayne, and Yates. John Colmey, Dem., 17,718; Sereno E. Payne, Rep., 21,121; Preston Wright Soc., 1,099; Delos ——.

XXXII. County of Monroe. Eugene P. Decker, Dem., 21,176; H. G. Danforth, Rep., 26,375; W. B. Palliser, Ind. L., 437; Herbert E. Steiner, Soc., 2,106.

VOTE of the special election held in the 32d District, April 19, 1910; James S. Havens, Dem., received 24,805; George W. Aldridge, Rep., 18,936; Herbert E. Steiner, Soc., 1,120; Chas. H. Osborn, ——, 327.

XXXIII. Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca, and Steuben. Edwin S. Underhill, Dem., 19,517; J. Sloat Fassett, Rep., 17,556; Emmett D. Hees, Ind. L., ——; M. C. Beardsley, Pro., 1,388.

XXXIV. Counties of Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming. E. W. Horton, Dem., 19,307; James S. Simmons, Rep., 26,051; Fred Hart, Ind. L., 366; Wm. V. R. Blighton, Pro., 1,678.

XXXV. County of Erie (part). Daniel A. Driscoll, Dem. and Ind. L., 21,727; P. J. Keeler, Rep., 14,605; Sam'l F. Leary, Soc., 1,713.

XXXVI. County of Erie (part). C. B. Smith, Dem. and Ind. L., 20,685; De Alvos S. Alexander, Rep., 20,684; Wm. G. Roberts, Soc., 978.

XXXVII. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. J. W. Sanbury, Dem., 14,057; E. B. Vreeland, Rep., 20,530; J. W. Sanbury, Ind. L., 457; Godfrey Kiebsatel, Soc., 1,719; Arthur A. Amidon, Pro., 2,119.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Counties. (61.)	Population by 1910 Census.	Governor, 1910.				Lieutenant-Governor.		President, 1908			
		Dix, Dem.	Stimson, Rep.	Hopper, Ind.	Russell, Soc.	Conway, Dem.	Schoeneck, Rep	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep	Debs, Soc	Hisgen Ind.
Albany	173,666	20,410	20,499	371	457	19,176	21,547	18,715	24,763	206	361
Allegany	41,412	2,964	4,969	50	232	2,882	5,004	3,390	7,504	46	51
Broome	78,809	6,055	7,658	191	358	5,754	7,801	6,672	10,705	99	103
Cattaraugus	65,919	5,000	6,352	103	506	4,929	6,360	6,093	9,320	281	79
Cayuga	67,106	5,890	6,909	80	843	5,699	7,043	5,790	9,699	95	78
Chautauqua	105,126	4,898	10,556	106	1,202	4,730	10,534	6,157	15,739	988	81
Chemung	54,662	6,467	4,700	187	264	6,279	4,816	5,961	7,410	80	197
Chenango	35,575	3,444	4,296	40	88	3,314	4,365	3,768	5,949	67	50
Clinton	48,230	4,329	4,565	37	52	4,420	4,437	3,868	5,474	54	50
Columbia	43,658	4,896	4,311	128	33	4,728	4,439	5,090	5,726	16	121
Cortland	29,249	2,350	3,372	35	29	2,184	3,454	2,611	5,090	12	30
Delaware	45,575	4,920	5,121	66	69	4,767	5,206	4,640	7,142	21	60
Dutchess	87,661	9,016	8,800	206	111	8,876	8,859	8,953	11 132	73	230
Erie	528,955	40,715	36,789	516	2,760	39,818	37,492	45,183	52,182	1,234	249
Essex	33,458	2,789	3,447	68	126	2,790	3,426	2,034	5,167	60	94
Franklin	45,717	2,898	4,065	54	22	2,846	4,099	2,941	5,999	21	57
Fulton	44,534	3,851	4,840	108	828	3,727	4,914	3,507	6,574	565	188
Genesee	37,615	2,897	4,131	132	33	2,844	4,143	3,170	5,794	14	93
Greene	30,214	3,980	2,963	60	51	3,855	3,023	3,704	4,191	63	74
Hamilton	4,373	690	420	3	5	654	449	587	632	1	2
Herkimer	56,356	5,862	6,332	50	333	5,645	6,501	5,917	8,202	156	136
Jefferson	80,297	6,547	8,153	168	558	6,321	8,300	6,696	11,477	436	170
Kings	1,634 351	105,737	81,467	13,852	9,315	102,731	81.177	96,667	119789	8,422	10,428
Lewis	24,849	2,739	2,682	9	14	2,613	2,772	2,810	4,159	18	13
Livingston	38,037	3,606	4,033	43	18	3,487	4,083	3,560	5,700	14	29
Madison	39,289	3,746	5,116	46	216	3,554	5,252	3,630	6,727	141	46
Monroe	283,212	21,111	26,456	454	2,096	20,593	26,778	22,697	33,250	1,521	385
Montgomery	57,567	5,873	5,962	139	112	5,609	6,157	5,248	7,571	58	181
Nassau	83,930	7,741	7,222	431	88	7,468	7,313	4,879	9,787	86	614
New York	2,762,522	165,919	97,233	20,565	15,609	157,884	93,632	160276	154958	15,599	14,121
Niagara	92,036	8,619	8,941	65	281	8,256	9,227	8,574	11 145	95	51
Oneida	154,157	15,523	14,641	414	452	14,813	15,233	14 968	19,346	250	209
Onondaga	200,298	16,514	21,366	267	2,132	15,110	22,557	16 636	27,209	1,116	175
Ontario	52,286	5,263	6,020	26	135	5,161	6,065	5,478	8,245	82	30
Orange	115 751	10,718	10,982	303	204	10,109	11,519	9,936	14,414	194	361
Orleans	32,000	2,553	3,759	56	32	2,463	3,785	2,591	4,835	27	64
Oswego	71,664	5,822	8,323	56	82	5,555	8,494	6,176	10,447	76	50
Otsego	47,216	5,593	5,875	46	40	5,396	6,010	5,969	7,459	94	58
Putnam	14,665	1,524	1,662	50	8	1,433	1,725	1,369	2,275	4	52
Queens	284,041	22,283	13,970	4,713	2,332	22,005	13,563	20,252	19 420	1,751	2,288
Rensselaer	122,276	13,730	13,989	305	522	13 285	14,376	13, 165	17, 196	224	337
Richmond	85,969	8,050	5,057	753	234	7,884	5,063	7,374	6,881	193	521
Rockland	46,873	4,380	3,216	209	109	4,133	3,384	3,937	4,857	88	202
St Lawrence	89,005	5,717	10,027	69	158	5,558	10,102	5,890	14 151	61	170
Saratoga	61,917	7,084	6,524	83	325	6,755	6,754	6,519	8,706	155	135
Schenectady	88 235	6,576	7,080	344	2,628	6,349	7,253	7,124	9,944	1,110	249
Schoharie	23,855	3,621	2,945	20	6	3,554	2,980	3,839	3,393	5	23
Schuyler	14,004	1,792	1,877	6	19	1,724	1 921	1,697	2,417	16	7
Seneca	26,972	3,028	2,911	30	48	2,966	2,947	3,138	3,749	54	27
Steuben	83,362	8,008	8,317	135	397	7,796	8,438	8,354	12,313	237	111
Suffolk	96,138	7,330	7,247	475	310	7,056	7,413	5,871	10,689	283	492
Sullivan	33,808	3,982	3,305	57	70	3,847	3,388	3,917	4,593	55	41
Tioga	25,624	2,680	3,016	24	41	2,598	3,058	2,700	4,247	45	27
Tompkins	33,647	5,552	3,813	29	101	3,441	3,876	3,727	5,090	50	26
Ulster	91,769	9,090	9,054	176	66	8,722	9,208	8,545	10,475	107	206
Warren	32,223	3,605	4,126	33	127	2,429	4,245	3,020	4,800	60	67
Washington	47,778	4,117	6,110	79	98	3,882	6,254	3,586	7,933	110	107
Wayne	50,179	4,447	6,138	46	42	4,342	6,199	4,404	8,008	56	46
Westchester	283,055	21,981	22,231	1,247	950	20 728	23,028	18, 331	29,438	923	1,233
Wyoming	31,880	2,310	3,790	38	38	2,241	3,840	2,880	5,308	28	41
Yates	18,642	1,868	2,468	18	54	1,837	2,465	1,925	3,275	30	18
Total	9,113,279	689,700	622,299	48,470	48,529	662,630	632,746	667468	870070	38,451	35,817
Plurality		67,401	....	.....	....	29,884	....	...	202602	...	..
Percent		47.99	43.20	3.37	3.38	46.22	44.14	40. 98	53. 43	2.14	1.88
Scattering			28,012			138,214			..		
Whole vote			1,437,010			1,433 590			1,638,350		

Vote for Governor, 1910, MacNicholl, Pro., received 22.295; Passanno, Soc L., 5,717.

Vote for Lieut.-Gov., 1910, Hearst, Ind. L., 60,286, Strebel, Soc., 48,573.

Vote for Governor, 1908, Chanler, Dem., received 735.189; Hughes, Rep., 804,651; Wanhope, Soc., 33,994; Shearn, Ind. L., 43,212; Stockwell, Pro., 18,802; Armstrong, Soc. Lab., 3,655.

Vote for Lieut.-Gov., Dix, Dem., received 707,701; White, Rep., 827,416; Finnemore, Ind., 39,055; Strebel, Soc., 36,841; Hudson, Pro., 23.239; Passanno, Soc. L., 3,817.

For President in 1908, Gillhaus, Soc. Labor, received 3,877 votes; Chafin, Pro., 22,667.

For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, 1908, Albert Haight, Rep. and Dem., received 1,531,743 votes; Robie Lyon, Ind., 4,232; Block, Soc., 37,874; Hart, Pro., 33,608; Seidel, Soc. Labor, 3,970

In 1908 the vote of the highest Republican Presidential Elector was 870,070, the highest Democratic, 667,468.

Vote for Court of Appeals Amendment: For, 332,300; against, 332,592.

Vote for Harriman Park Bond Issue: For, 349,281; against, 285,910.

VOTE OF CITY OF NEW YORK FOR COVERNOR AND LT.-COVERNOR, 1910.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Dist.	Dix, Dem.	Stimson, Rep.	Hooper, I. L.	Conway, Dem.	Schoeneck, Rep.	H'rst, I. L.
1	4,229	1,511	324	4,177	1,454	424
2	4,169	1,144	213	4,122	1,050	326
3	5,653	1,079	246	5,817	1,006	338
4	3,144	1,023	154	3,071	936	258
5	5,192	1,798	488	5,132	1,761	564
6	2,234	2,472	204	2,160	2,361	376
7	4,357	1,882	414	4,274	1,900	481
8	2,798	1,482	192	2,728	1,352	360
9	3,747	1,583	550	3,697	1,560	604
10	2,769	1,914	381	2,696	1,797	557
11	4,615	1,905	834	4,511	1,873	906
12	4,822	1,382	345	4,700	1,346	439
13	3,733	1,915	561	3,679	902	638
14	4,705	2,145	519	4,617	2,131	609
15	5,927	3,823	310	4,832	4,733	414
16	4,107	1,722	473	4,017	1,709	600
17	4,846	3,576	420	4,293	4 021	546
18	3,860	1,894	599	3,775	1,839	709
19	5,977	4,468	602	5,692	4,759	892
20	4,293	1,413	572	4,245	1 364	645
21	4,411	4,802	626	4,548	4,895	712
22	3,845	1,980	670	3,774	1,897	807
23	9,328	7,797	1,144	8,626	8,159	1,571
24	3,097	1,207	491	3,073	1,153	562
25	3,994	3,633	336	3,640	3,830	446
26	3,166	2,960	614	2,986	2,730	1,012
27	4,018	2,787	215	3,322	3,265	307
28	2,886	1,432	451	2,832	1,256	568
29	5,290	3,274	304	4,520	3,819	392
30	6,123	3,873	1,124	6,061	3,753	1,362
31	4,464	4,523	486	4,240	4,596	863
32	9,290	5,731	2,106	9,051	5,540	2,508
33	4,801	2,863	1,085	4,679	2,789	1,241
34	7,735	5,067	1,422	7,465	4,941	1,785
35	7,222	4,828	1,128	6,940	4,785	1,431
Total	165,277	96,888	20,583	157,852	98,352	26,247

BROOKLYN.

Dist.	Dix, Dem.	Stimson, Rep.	Hooper, I. L.	Conway, Dem.	Schoeneck, Rep.	H'rst, I. L.
1	4,228	3,093	390	4,092	3,222	389
2	4,386	1,521	416	4,321	1,442	525
3	4,730	1,218	407	4,682	1,188	481
4	4,073	3,352	463	3,878	3,343	625
5	4,409	4,799	513	4,088	4,920	707
6	3,515	3,158	503	3,434	3,002	717
7	4,317	2,343	469	4,179	2,266	552
8	4,292	1,941	362	4,243	1,893	447
9	6,571	4,764	1,185	6,335	4,646	1,453
10	4,977	3,884	286	4,672	4,043	408
11	4,571	3,971	453	4,288	4,125	462
12	5,595	5,124	402	5,264	5,249	585
13	3,764	1,861	577	3,784	1,737	667
14	4,085	1,718	553	4,052	1,625	652
15	4,104	2,129	773	4,055	2,083	849
16	7,047	5,483	901	6,703	5,459	1,260
17	3,999	4,620	310	3,596	4,830	468
18	6,909	7,130	503	6,261	7,523	740
19	3,385	2,138	665	3,361	2,049	757
20	3,675	3,627	834	3,587	3,572	961
21	2,452	1,495	416	2,407	1,390	548
22	6,943	7,784	1,737	6,787	7,549	2,295
23	4,759	4,381	948	4,600	4,130	1,353
Total	106,886	81,514	13,976	102,649	81,289	17,904

QUEENS.

1	4,954	2,275	1,106	4,913	2,138	1,253
2	4,809	2,443	912	4,764	2,362	1,025
3	6,999	3,944	1,809	6,998	3,748	2,020
4	5,550	5,299	857	5,308	5,303	1,063
Total	22,303	13,961	4,684	21 893	13,551	5,361

RICHMOND.

Total	8,031	5,053	589	7,913	5,052	807
Gr'd Total	302,497	199,416	39,832	290,307	198,244	50,319

VOTE FOR STATE SENATE, 1910.

RICHMOND—(Forms Twenty-third Senate District with Rockland County.)

District.	Democrat.	Republican.	Independence League.	Elected.	Plurality.
2	Bayne..... 8,153	Hendy..... 5,029	Shake..... 76	Bayne's.....	3,124

QUEENS.

2	Harte..... 37,788	Wallace..... 35,354		Harte's.....	12,434

BROOKLYN.

3	Cullen..... 13,087	Gibbons..... 6,032	Moore..... 1,150	Cullen's.....	7,055
4	Block..... 12.522	Gledhill..... 12,118		Block's.....	404
5	Cronin..... 17,047	Simon..... 8,871		Cronin's.....	8,176
6	Travis..... 14,742	Harman..... 14,267		Travis's.....	475
7	Harden..... 11,514	Clancy..... 8,023		Harden's.....	3,491
8	Duhamel... 18,609	Fahnestock 18,168		Duhamel's.....	441
9	Sanner..... 10,065	Lewin..... 8,508		Sanner's.....	1.557
10	O'Brien.... 14,608	Alt..... 11,814		O'Brien's.....	2,794

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

11	Sullivan, C. 10,034	Waldman . 4,006	Wormstein..... 2,039	Sullivan's.....	7,995
12	Sullivan, T. 10,646	Goidel..... 5,366	Fiske..... 871	Sullivan's.....	5,280
13	McClelland. 13,644	Lindsay.... 6,439	Braun..... 389	McClelland's.....	7,205
14	Grady..... 13,080	Darrah..... 5,717	Cullen..... 1,398	Grady's.....	7,363
15	McManus.. 10,170	Devine..... 9,210	Abbott..... 8	McManus'.....	960
16	Wagner.... 13,907	Fabian..... 5,247	Ramin..... 2,173	Wagner's.....	8,660
17	Saxe..... 12,132	Agnew..... 11.602	Bruere..... 411	Saxe's.....	530
18	Pollock..... 14,524	Brough..... 14,480	Ferguson..... 1,355	Pollock's.....	45
19	Salomon ... 17,333	Newcomb.. 21,004	Ury..... 1,122	Newcomb's.....	3,671
20	Frawley ... 8,811	Reiter..... 5,994	Riger..... 1,695	Frawley's.....	2,817
21	Stillwell ... 15,299	Burgoyne.. 12,909	Dressler..... 1,775	Stillwell's.....	2,390
22	Griffin..... 19,352	Hoetzel ... 16,670	Galt..... 2,711	Griffin's.....	2,682

VOTE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK SINCE 1894.

	Dem.	Rep.	Gr.	Pro.	Plu.	
1894. Gov...	†517,710	673,818	15,868	23,526	156,108	R
1896. Pres...	†551,369	819,838	17,667	16,052	268,469	R
1897 Ch. Jus.	554,680	493,791	20,854	19,653	60,889	D
1898. Gov....	643,921	661,707	23,860	18,383	17,786	R
1900. Gov....	693,733	804,859	13,493	22,704	111,126	R
1900. Pres...	§678,386	821,992	12,622	22,043	143,606	R
1902 Gov...	656,347	695,150	15,886	20,490	8,803	R

	Dem.	Rep	Soc.	Pro	Plu.	
1904. Pres....	683,981	859,513	36,883	20,787	175,552	R
1904. Gov	733,704	813,964	36,257	20,568	80,560	R
1906. Gov....	631,105	749,002	21,751	15,985	57,897	R
1907 J.Ct.Ap	1,165,282	1,180,275	23,798	18,775	14,983	R
1908. Gov.....	735.189	804,651	33.994	18,802	69,462	R
1908. Pres.....	667,468	870,070	38,451	22,667	202,602	R
1910. Gov.....	302,497	199.416	....	....	....	D

* Populist vote in addition, 16,429. † Populist vote, 11,019. Dem. Reform vote, 27,202. ‡ National Democratic vote, 18,950.
§ Social Democratic vote, 12,869.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN, MANHATTAN AND BRONX, 1910.

Assem. Dis.	Democrat.	Republican.	Socialist.	Independent League.
1..	Coughlan..... 4,117	Mazzochi..... 1,529	Classen..... 80	Ducoto..... 379
2..	A. E Smith... 4,180	Silver..... 1,087	Mysell..... 551	Gold..... 198
3..	Oliver..... 5,528	Santimauro... 1,184	Arnone..... 173	Frooks..... 249
4..	A. J. Levy.... 3,165	Berufeld..... 940	Caspe..... 646	Hertig..... 156
5..	Walker..... 5,157	Cook..... 1,824	Newman..... 132	Bannell..... 474
6..	Eisler..... 2,302	Kopp..... 2,631	Zomnir..... 4	A. Lee..... 537
7..	McEllizott.... 4,330	W. J. Stewart. 2,290	Orsor..... 17	Teche 176
8	Graubard..... 2,758	Jacobson..... 1,636	Karlin..... 812	....
9.	Hackett..... 3,481	R.A. Stewart. 2,385	Neusius..... 220	....
10	Spielberg..... 2,380	Kostman..... 1,839	Kern..... 618	Gross..... 406
11..	Boylan..... 4,382	Henry..... 2,910	Anderson..... 18	Klinger..... 189
12..	Foley..... 4,794	Hanlon..... 1,394	E. Meyer..... 287	F. C. Ott..... 340
13.	Holy..... 3,782	Borchard..... 1,397	Ingrain..... 8	Dempsey 110
14..	Herrick..... 4,489	Heffernan 2,332	Markert..... 207	Coyle..... 546
15..	Parker..... 5,170	Blumenthal.. 4 863	Lewis..... 14	Abbott..... 136
16..	McCue..... 3,842	Lersner..... 1,898	Westphal..... 271	Daly 583
17..	Lasinsky..... 4,314	Brooks..... 4.576	Carrington..... 16	Montague 232
18	Goldberg..... 3,926	Goldreyer 2.314	Henderson..... 17	Wall 666
19..	Contout..... 5,666	Murray..... 5.818	Higgins 21	Etler..... 323
20..	McGrath..... 4,411	O' Brien..... 1,846	McNickle..... 15	Engel..... 670
21..	Warren..... 5,341	Conklin..... 4,961	P. Johnson ... 25	Bartholomew. 279
22..	Weil..... 3,570	Doherty 2.204	Cassidy 1,013	Drew..... 675
23..	Coughlin..... 8 604	Higgins..... 9 768	Sprague..... 27	Abbertun..... 453
24..	Brennau 3,098	Shim..... 1.183	H. Levy 577	Bankert..... 485
25..	Knott..... 5,627	Ward, Jr.... 3,942	Collins 161	Lacey..... 372
26..	Firestone..... 3,101	Goodman..... 3,577	Burger..... 58	Benain..... 768
27..	Herrick..... 3,537	Dana..... 3,475	Holstrom..... 11	Sloane 102
28..	J. Levy 2,884	Bauer..... 1,399	Cohn..... 343	Kalmowitz ... 452
29..	Friedman. ... 4,432	Bates, Jr..... 4.151	Brooke 19	Lichtenstein.. 136
30..	Cuvillier..... 5,994	Donovan..... 5,171	Berry 14	Schmidt 619
31..	Robinson 4,129	Sheirk 5,031	Wilkins..... 318	Endelman.... 596
32..	Turley..... 9,302	Wauchtel..... 7,773	Starks..... 29	Wright..... 1,165
33..	Gerhardt..... 4,777	Riddick..... 3,903	Lehmann..... 31	Eichler..... 815
34..	Merk..... .. 7,319	Greer..... 6,811	Lounsberry... 37	Casselle..... 1,090
35..	Eagan..... 7,092	Ireland..... 6,085	Kelley..... 28	Atkinson..... 801

CREATER NEW YORK VOTE, 1910, COVERNOR AND LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Governor.	Manhattan, Bronx.	Kings.	Queens.	Rich-mond.	Total.	Lt. Governor.	Manhattan, Bronx.	Kings.	Queens.	Rich-mond.	Total.
Dix, Lem.....	165,919	106,737	22,283	8,031	302,970	Conway, D..	157,884	102,731	32,605	7,913	285,811
Stimson, Rep.	97,233	81,467	13,972	5,053	197,725	Schoeneck, R.	98,632	81,177	13,679	5,062	198,545
Hopper, I. L.	20,565	13,852	4,713	753	39,883	Hearst, I. L..	26,310	17,783	5,997	953	50,303
Russell, Soc.	15,609	9,315	2,332	224	27,490	Strebel, S....	15,668	9,335	2,916	586	28,504
MacNicholl, Pro.	377	479	103	148	1,107	McCarthy, P.	414	515	111	164	1,204
Passauno, S. L...	1,445	721	139	43	2,348	Hunter, S. L..	1,457	747	142	43	2,389

1909.

Vote for Borough President, Manhattan—McAneny, Rep.-(Fus.), 135,651; Haag, Dem., 110,323; McPartland, Soc., 5,690; Hull, Pro., 272. Bronx—Miller, Rep.-(Fus.), 25,803; Murphy, Dem., 22,797; Hatten, Ind., 10,378. Brooklyn—Steers, Dem.-(Fus.), 119,857; McCooey, Dem., 93,360. Queens—Gresser, Civic All., 19,508; Cassidy, Dem., 14,981; De Bragga, Rep., 10,160. Richmond—Cromwell, Rep., 7,557; McCormack, Dem., 7,225.

For President Board of Aldermen, Manhattan and Bronx—Mitchel, Rep.-(Fus.), 169,029; Galvin, Dem., 136,338; Buhr, Soc., 7,465. Brooklyn—Mitchel, 121,846; Galvin, 90,880; Buhr, 4,309. Queens—Mitchel, 26,378; Galvin, 17,932; Buhr, 1,052.

1910.

For Supreme Court Justice, First District—Whitney, Rep. and Ind. League, received 130,333 votes; Delany, Dem., 152,645; scattering vote, 27,356.

For Justice of City Court, Manhattan and Bronx—Delehanty, Fus., Dem. and Rep., received 260,246 votes; Miehling, Ind. League, 22,037; scattering vote, 27,218.

Vote for Secretary of State, New York County—Koenig, Rep., 107,011; Lazansky, Dem., 152,407; Scully, Ind. League, 23,236; Bertha M. Fraser, Soc., 15,531; Gillette, Soc. Lab., 503; Kuhn, Pro., 1,500.

VOTE FOR MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.

1901.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
Shepard, Dem.....	156,631	88,358	13,679	6,009
Low, Fus.....	162,298	114,625	13,118	6,772
Manierre, Pro.....	617	501	74	72
Keinard, Soc. Lab..	4,325	1,638	181	71
Hanford, Soc. Dem.	6,409	2,692	613	120

1903.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
McClellan, Dem....	188,681	102,569	17,074	6,458
Low, Fus.....	132,178	101,251	11,960	6,697
Furman, Soc. Dem..	11.318	4,529	976	133
Hunter, Soc. Lab....	3,540	1,411	178	76
McKee, Pro.....	376	396	47	50

1905.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
McClellan, Dem....	140.264	68,788	13,228	6,127
Ivins, Rep.....	64,280	61,192	7,213	4,499
Hearst, M. O. L.....	123,292	84,835	13,706	5,096

1909.

	Manhattan and Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.
Gaynor, Dem.	134,075	91,666	17,570	7,057
Bannard, Rep., Fus.	86,497	73,860	11,907	5,040
Hearst, Civ. Al....	87,155	49.040	15,186	2,806
Cassidy, Soc.....	6,811	3,874	1,004	79
Hunter, Soc. L... ..	813	369	56	18
Manierre, Pro.....	302	363	112	89

Total vote of Greater New York for Mayor, 1909—Gaynor (D.), 250,378; Bannard (R.), 177,304; Hearst (C. A.), 154,187; Cassidy (S.), 11,168; Hunter (S. L.), 1,256; Manierre (P.), 866. Grand total, 595,159.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties. (97.)	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc	Auditor, 1910 W. P. Wood, Dem.	J.Q.A. Wood, Rep.
Alamance	2 113	2 184	31	3	2,155	1,824
Alexander	793	1,074	...	..	820	1,029
Alleghany	633	575	...	...	729	564
Anson	1,490	301	...	..	1,521	188
Ashe	1 639	1 674	...	..	1,707	1,686
Beaufort	1,828	1,304	29	2	1,755	933
Bertie	1,258	360	...	...	1,055	96
Bladen	1,152	660	...	...	1,082	440
Brunswick	607	841	..	...	766	679
Buncombe	3,506	3 572	8	54	3,801	2,959
Burke	1,310	1 358	..	...	1,444	1,187
Cabarrus	1 616	1 821	..	...	1,840	1,786
Caldwell	1,413	1,745	2	..	1,558	1,598
Camden	398	164	..	...	345	71
Carteret	1,152	1,060	...	...	971	808
Caswell	820	370	2	...	826	282
Catawba	1 864	2.010	35	2	2,108	1,945
Chatham	1,521	1,497	2	..	1,721	1,387
Cherokee	782	1,310	...	...	858	1 084
Chowan	621	213	...	...	617	98
Clay	343	321	8	1	358	347
Cleveland	2 282	1,459	...	11	2,381	1,170
Columbus	1 845	1,381	...	...	1,868	747
Craven	1 399	449	...	...	1,373	240
Cumberland	1,832	1,453	...	...	1,979	834
Currituck	701	68	...	...	437	16
Dare	416	370	...	...	420	177
Davidson	2,126	2,340	20	4	2,435	2,430
Davie	780	1 185	4	..	836	1,108
Duplin	1,508	1,225	..	..	1,795	1,042
Durham	1,859	1,826	6	3	2,144	1,387
Edgecombe	1,753	438	...	...	1,471	131
Forsyth	2,472	2,876	22	151	2,941	2,936
Franklin	1,984	561	..	..	1,979	425
Gaston	2,398	1,970	32	8	2,353	1,502
Gates	653	337	...	..	667	221
Graham	418	465	..	..	439	468
Granville	1,561	734	1	..	1,536	502
Greene	876	538	..	..	950	346
Guilford	5 822	2,863	14	23	3,654	2,373
Halifax	2,165	380	..	..	2,252	113
Harnett	1,501	1,047	4	1	1,435	923
Haywood	1,952	1,304	..	2	2,025	1,231
Henderson	917	1,602	..	..	947	1,493
Hertford	839	353	..	..	755	144
Hyde	662	223	..	..	667	211
Iredell	2,465	1,803	5	1	2,743	1,744
Jackson	1,022	1,086	..	..	1,181	1,094
Johnston	2,593	2,837	..	..	2,946	2,321
Jones	585	315	..	..	575	205
Lee	832	562	..	3	806	620
Lenoir	1,393	966	..	..	1,472	540
Lincoln	1,229	1,217	..	..	1,347	1,112
Macon	927	1,045	..	..	1,028	934
Madison	862	2,027	..	..	850	1,598
Martin	1,338	421	..	14	1,124	228
McDowell	950	1,000	4	..	1,017	999
Mecklenburg	3,926	1,645	26	..	3,627	613
Mitchell	650	1,808	..	..	577	1,351
Montgomery	1,008	1,087	2	..	1,131	1,032
Moore	1,109	1,077	7	12	1,141	880
Nash	1,678	1,334	..	..	2,000	723
New Hanover	1,857	511	..	...	1,146	105
Northampton	1,726	186	..	..	1,216	78
Onslow	870	710	..	..	626	395
Orange	1,017	1,073	..	..	1,075	847
Pamlico	628	501	..	26	679	483
Pasquotank	929	405	..	..	677	144
Pender	930	373	..	...	941	280
Perquimans	568	502	..	...	643	294
Person	750	969	..	..	877	800
Pitt	2.419	890	3	..	2.273	619
Polk	511	621	..	..	608	593
Randolph	2 472	2 676	.	...	2.714	2,606
Richmond	1.029	462	..	.	955	374
Robeson	2 698	1.300	..	.	2.601	915
Rockingham	1,887	2.008	7	14	2,238	1,608
Rowan	2,392	2.009	26	35	2,428	1,475
Rutherford	1,978	1,766	3	...	2,286	1,833
Sampson	1,335	2,465	5	.	1,282	2,371

NORTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs. Soc.	Auditor, 1910. W. P. Wood, Dem.	J. Q. A. Wood, Rep.
Scotland	714	85	..	...	579	44
Stanly	1 491	1,685	...	.	1,703	1,629
Stokes	1 061	1 711	..	5	1 124	1 540
Surry	1,709	2 870	6	...	2 007	2,500
Swain	603	931	...	...	755	934
Transylvania	570	611	..	...	628	623
Tyrrell	312	395	..	...	404	360
Union	2 028	823	...	..	1 490	454
Vance	1,121	641	...	..	1 163	356
Wake	3,780	2,961	9	..	4 030	1,864
Warren	1,066	296	...	..	820	80
Washington	495	556	...	...	541	377
Watauga	962	1,363	..	..	1,021	1,287
Wayne	2,207	1,504	11	..	2,397	1,297
Wilkes	1 559	3 382	8	..	1 690	3 116
Wilson	1,732	1,014	...	...	1 509	515
Yadkin	597	1,644	18	..	713	1,435
Yancey	978	950	.	.	1 112	930
Total	136995	114937	360	378	140531	94017
Plurality	22,058	.	..	..	46,514	
Per cent	54.24	45 49	.13	.14	59 91	40.09
Whole vote	252,610				234,548	

For President in 1904 Roosevelt, Rep., received 82,442 votes; Parker, Dem., 124,121 votes.

The vote for Governor in 1904 was: Glenn, Dem., 128,761; Harris, Rep., 79,505; Templeton, Pro., 237; Pegram, Soc., 109. Glenn's plurality, 49,256.

For Governor in 1908 Kitchin, Dem., received 145,102 votes; Cox, Rep., 107,760; Transon, Soc., 310.

For President in 1900 McKinley, Rep., received 133,081 votes; Bryan, Dem., 157,752 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910

Districts.

I. Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington. John Small, Dem., 11,544, Henry T. King, Rep., 3,721. Small's majority, 7,755.

II. Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir Northampton, Warren and Wilson. Claude Kitchen, Dem., 10,749; R. H. Norflect Rep. 1,867. Kitchen's Majority 8,870.

III. Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender, Sampson, and Wayne. John M. Faison, Dem., 10,428, G. E. Butler, Rep., 7,505. Faison's majority 2,912.

IV. Chatham, Franklin, Johnston, Nash, Vance, and Wake. Edw. W. Pou, Dem., 13,728; R. A. P. Cooley, Rep., 7,110. Pou's majority, 4,607.

V. Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Granville, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes, and Surry. Charles M. Stedman, Dem., 20,392. David H. Blair, Rep., 17,060. Steadman's majority, 3,145

VI. Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover, and Robeson. Hannibal L. Godwin, Dem., 10,806; L. J. Meares Rep., 4,257. Godwin's majority, 6,549.

VII. Anson, Davidson, Davie, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Union, and Yadkin. Robt. N. Page, Dem., 14,367; John J. Parker, Rep., 11,006. Page's majority, 3,329.

VIII. Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Iredell, Rowan, Stanly, Watauga, and Wilkes. Robert L. Doughton Dem., 16,560; Charles H. Cowles, Rep., 15,801. Doughton's majority, 707.

IX. Burke, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Madison, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, and Yancey, Edward Y. Webb, Dem. 16,574. S. S. McNick, 11,332. Webb's majority, 5,206.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

X. Counties of Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania. James M. Gudger, Jr., Dem., 15,459; John G. Grant, Rep., 14,307. Gudger's majority, 1,122.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, W. W. Kitchin; Lieutenant-Governor, W. C. Newland; Secretary of State, J. B. Grimes; Treasurer, B. R. Lacy; Auditor, B. F. Dixon; Attorney-General, T. W. Bickett; Superintendent of Education, J. Y. Joyner; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. A. Graham, Commissioner of Insurance, J. R. Young; Adjutant-General, R. L. Leinster—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Walter Clark, Dem.; Justices, Geo. H. Brown, Dem.; Wm. A. Hoke, Dem.; Wm. R. Allen, Dem.; P. D. Walker, Dem.; Clerk, Thomas S. Kenan, Dem.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	43	99	142
Republicans	7	20	27
Democratic majority	36	79	115

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1880.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1880. President	124,204	115,878	1,136	....	*8,326 D
1884. President	142,952	125,068	....	454	*17,884 D
1888. President	147,902	134,784	....	2,789	13,118 D
			Pop.		
1892. President	132,951	100,342	44,736	2,636	32,609 D
	Dem	*Rep.*	*Pop.*		*Maj.*
1894. Ch. Justice	127,593	148,344			20,751 R.-P
	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1896. Governor	145,216	154 052	30,932	....	8,936 R
	Fus.	*Rep*	*N. D.*		
1896. President	174,488	155,222	578	675	19,266 F
	Dem.				
1898. Judge	177,449	159,511	....	....	17,938 D
			Peo.		
1902. Jus. Sup. Ct	132,239	71,275	....	.....	50,964 D
1904. President	124,121	81,442	819	361	41,679 D
1908. President	136,995	114,937	....	360	22,058 D
				Soc.	
1908. Governor	145,102	107,760	....	310	37,342 D

* Plurality.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties. (48.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Burke, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.
Adams	201	547	19	21	264	454
Barnes	1,002	1,815	60	35	1,451	1,205
Benson	553	1,363	64	30	986	816
Billings	236	768	17	21	576	1,194
Bottineau	1,146	1,951	44	140	1,464	1,313
Bowman	209	452	7	15	366	393
Burke	....	....	....	....	653	519
Burleigh	660	1,815	17	37	1,020	1,232
Cass	2,003	3,685	107	94	2,794	2,476
Cavalier	1,191	1,529	24	32	1,403	1,313
Dickey	635	1,062	17	30	818	640
Dunn	160	373	1	8	378	469
Eddy	368	540	16	6	556	322
Emmons	618	951	10	14	709	783
Foster	434	570	7	6	567	474
Grand Forks	1,740	2,740	130	152	2,515	1,956
Griggs	493	605	51	18	658	434
Hettinger	182	568	10	9	231	561
Kidder	251	769	24	26	353	489
La Moure	553	1,104	29	19	1,023	799
Logan	143	711	3	16	259	501
McHenry	1,296	1,772	33	....	1,557	1,367
McIntosh	140	928	53	55	421	526
McKenzie	212	574	7	4	597	503
McLean	956	2,273	51	46	907	1,085
Mercer	96	430	3	98	281	365
Morton	873	1,990	14	2	1,316	1,843
Mountrail	....	....	....	....	887	1,090
Nelson	616	1,226	17	60	793	904

NORTH DAKOTA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Burke, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.
Oliver	179	325	31	3	258	349
Pembina	1,181	1,359	50	17	1,686	1,340
Pierce	609	884	18	28	926	555
Ramsey	1,052	1,498	27	72	1,368	1,053
Ransom	581	1,308	36	11	675	961
Renville	....	....	....	....	950	748
Richland	1,502	1,864	64	14	1 759	1.700
Rolette	529	811	24	99	1,062	460
Sargent	576	1,012	20	38	770	805
Sheridan	....	....	....	....	596	752
Stark	496	922	7	19	763	812
Steele	366	881	18	17	496	617
Stutsman	1,344	1,777	45	24	1,729	1,092
Towner	655	867	18	60	828	742
Traill	490	1,207	97	33	759	563
Walsh	1,641	1,751	30	127	1,889	1,178
Ward	3,165	5,260	195	563	1,770	1, 30
Wells	535	1,243	19	22	1,078	403
Williams	1,019	2,039	57	217	1,898	1, 62
Total	32,885	57,680	1,553	2,421	47,003	45, 15
Plurality	..	24,795	..	..	1,988	..
Per cent	34.77	60.97	1.64	2.55	51.07	48.93
Whole vote		94,582			92,018	

For Governor, 1908, Burke, Dem., received 49,54 votes; Johnson, Rep., 47,093; Dow, Soc., 490.

For President in 1904, Roosevelt, Rep., received 52,505; Parker, Dem., 14,273.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 43.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

At Large.—Casey, Dem., 25,815; Helgeson, Rep., 50,524; Hildreth, Dem., 23,582; Hanna, Rep., 49,789. Helgeson's plurality, 24,609; Hanna's plurality, 26,207.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John Burke; Lieutenant-Governor, U. L. Burdick; Secretary of State, P. D. Norton; Treasurer, Gunder Olson; Auditor, D. K. Brightbill; Attorney-General, Andrew Miller; Superintendent of Education, E. J. Taylor; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. C. Gilbrath; Commissioner of Insurance, W. C. Taylor—all Republicans, except Burke, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, David E. Morgan; Justices, Chas. J. Fisk, B. F. Spalding, E. T. Burke, E. B. Goss; Clerk, R. D. Hoskins—all Republicans, except Fisk.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	44	87	131
Democrats	5	13	18
Rep. majority	39	74	113

VOTE OF THE STATE AND TERRITORY SINCE 1884.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*F. A.*	*Maj.*
†1886. Congress	15,540	23,567	....	8,027 R
*1888. Congress	15,801	25,290	....	9,489 R
1889. Governor	12,733	25,395	....	12,662 R
1890. Governor	12,604	19,053	4,821	6,449 R
	Fusion.	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	
1892. Governor	18,995	....	17,236	.... 1,729 F
1892. President	17,700	17,519	899	181 P
	Dem.		*Pop.*	*Plu.*
1894. Governor	8,188	23,723	9,354	14,369 R
			Pro.	
1896. President	20,686	26,335	358	5,649 R
	Fus.			
1898. Governor	19,496	27,308	....	7,812 R
1900. Governor	22,275	34,052	560	11,777 R
1900. President	20,519	36,891	731	15,372 R
			Soc	
1904. President	14,273	52,595	2,005	8,322 R
1906. Governor	34,420	29,359	975	5,115 D
1908. President	32,885	57,680	2,42	124,795 R
1908. Governor	49,346	47,093	490	2,253 D

† Vote of the north half of Dakota Territory, corresponding to the present State of North Dakota.

OHIO.

Counties. (88.)	President, 1908				Governor 1910	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro	Debs Soc.	Harmon Dem	Harding Rep
Adams	3 048	3,432	88	17	3 243	3 214
Allen	7,195	5,841	127	373	5 837	3,825
Ashland	3 627	2 804	84	56	3,322	1 898
Ashtabula	3,572	8,213	231	938	3 187	4 385
Athens	3,654	6 449	189	164	3 151	4 054
Auglaize	4 622	3 001	57	102	3,672	1 802
Belmont	7,750	8,193	378	730	6,552	5,388
Brown	4 242	2 638	55	23	3 615	2,175
Butler	9 678	7,320	85	885	7,546	3,919
Carroll	1,590	2,517	83	44	1 521	1 860
Champaign	3 160	4,153	93	46	2,992	3,199
Clark	6 529	8 917	326	1,040	7,661	5,565
Clermont	4,150	4,137	61	107	4 138	3,042
Clinton	2,464	4 107	76	28	2 394	3 349
Columbiana	6 736	9,626	742	948	5,295	5,218
Coshocton	4 106	3 606	83	311	3,934	2,922
Crawford	6 006	3,061	78	166	5,450	2,141
Cuyahoga	39 954	56 344	351	4 818	45 197	26 424
Darke	6 391	4,951	210	70	5 511	4,105
Defiance	3 754	2 531	72	112	3,288	1,835
Delaware	3,330	4 007	186	64	3 473	3,177
Erie	4,983	5,366	41	293	5,371	3,239
Fairfield	5 821	4,033	125	25	5,023	2,806
Fayette	2 451	3,343	49	33	3,385	2,549
Franklin	23 314	28 914	606	1,211	18,171	15,590
Fulton	2 131	3 608	82	69	1,972	2,512
Gallia	2,171	3,914	50	25	2,206	2 914
Geauga	982	2,596	32	32	978	1,467
Greene	2,882	4,902	125	232	2 568	3,672
Guernsey	3,449	5,210	196	798	3,690	4,022
Hamilton	45,429	63,803	317	3,306	52 531	43 253
Hancock	5 420	4,899	93	356	4,534	3,621
Hardin	4,164	4 444	117	99	4,240	3 879
Harrison	1 961	3,069	87	51	1,839	2,164
Henry	3,817	2 425	49	121	3 205	1,460
Highland	3 823	4,149	93	23	3 574	3 394
Hocking	2,864	2 749	47	95	2,548	2,012
Holmes	3 043	1,252	31	29	2,655	879
Huron	4 262	4,930	61	90	4,330	3,516
Jackson	3 235	4 489	90	209	2 734	3,202
Jefferson	4 882	7,310	225	355	4,068	4 058
Knox	4 233	4 318	99	139	3,957	3 464
Lake	1 605	3,635	63	121	1,397	1,750
Lawrence	2,654	5,708	65	134	2,668	3,315
Licking	7,685	6,756	119	598	7,163	4,885
Logan	3 186	4 756	116	76	2,816	3 223
Lorain	5 460	8,699	108	944	5 890	4 560
Lucas	16 208	18 715	169	3,394	13 178	11 126
Madison	2 430	3 051	55	17	2,355	2,656
Mahoning	9 312	10 760	298	631	7,383	6,351
Marion	4,657	4,175	116	99	4 440	3 481
Medina	2 378	4 327	52	118	2,102	2,099
Meigs	2,235	4 108	59	222	2 377	2,504
Mercer	4 456	2,148	75	46	3,487	1 382
Miami	5 369	6,558	100	182	4 882	4,713
Monroe	3 961	1,974	57	38	2 977	1 257
Montgomery	20 566	26,069	177	1,780	18,669	14,535
Morgan	1 932	2 445	92	56	1,911	1,900
Morrow	2 239	2 600	121	30	2 201	2,062
Muskingum	6 576	8 080	340	420	7 003	5 386
Noble	2 154	2,707	93	28	2,097	2,199
Ottawa	3 329	2 202	17	75	3,130	1 278
Paulding	2,767	3 049	63	19	2,455	2,730
Perry	3 885	4,304	102	398	3 656	3,31
Pickaway	4,007	3,119	76	23	3,706	2,451
Pike	2,085	1,798	34	24	2,146	1 539
Portage	3 625	4 129	227	183	3,564	3,728
Preble	3,247	3,519	90	42	3 002	2 957
Putnam	4 836	2,483	65	95	4,348	1,832
Richland	6,702	5,301	102	213	5 790	3,429
Ross	5 325	5,432	75	89	5 079	4,199
Sandusky	5,242	4,079	47	173	4 984	2,875
Scioto	4,310	5 790	119	689	4 504	4,076
Seneca	6,138	4 959	88	307	5,685	3 434
Shelby	3 879	2,646	38	38	3,578	1 877
Stark	12,286	14 112	405	1 110	11,502	10,056
Summit	9,930	10 365	328	1,255	9,106	5,657
Trumbull	4 476	6,978	165	397	3 756	4,094

OHIO—*Continued*

Counties.	President 1908				Governor, 1910	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro	Debs Soc.	Harmon Dem	Harding Rep
Tuscarawas	6 775	6 717	120	559	6 373	4 303
Union	2 568	3 567	83	31	2 865	2 794
Van Wert	3 783	3,809	55	77	3 762	3 470
Vinton	1,496	1 916	32	25	1 395	1 5 7
Warren	2 656	4 233	53	50	2 314	2 880
Washington	5 774	5 648	126	58	5 160	4 037
Wayne	5 368	4,388	174	149	5 022	3,206
Williams	3 329	3 625	109	60	5 352	3 063
Wood	5,625	5 904	103	209	5 042	4 530
Wyandot	3,353	2 408	23	32	3 154	1 792
Total	502721	572312	11 402	33 795	477077	376700
Plurality		69,591			100377	
Per cent	44.84	51 04	1 01	3.01	51 60	40 74
Scattering					70,686	
Whole vote		1,121,588			924,463	

For Secretary of State, 1906 Hensler Soc. received 18,432 votes, Hughes Pro. 11,970; Eisenberg, Soc. Lab 2,211.

For Governor in 1903, Johnson, Dem., received 361,748 votes, Herrick, Rep., 475,560; Cowen, Soc., 13,495, Creamer, Pro. 13 502; Gorke, Soc Lab., 2 071

For Governor in 1905, Pattison, Dem., received 473 264 votes; Herrick, Rep., 430,617; Cowen, Soc., 17,795; Watkins, Pro, 13 061, Steiger, Soc Lab, 1,808.

For Governor in 1908, Harmon, Dem., received 552,569 votes, Harris, Rep., 533 197; Bandlow, Soc. 28,573, Martin, Pro., 7 665; Kircher Soc Lab., 797; Otte, Ind., 397

For Governor in 1910 Clifford, Soc., received 60,637 votes; Thompson, Pro., 7 129, Mailey Soc Lab., 2,920.

For President in 1908, Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., received 720 votes, Hisgen, Ind., 475, Watson Pop., 163.

For President in 1904 Corrigan Soc. Lab., received 2,633 votes, Watson Pop., 1 392, there were scattering and void ballots not counted, 21,236.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. County of Hamilton (part) Thomas P. Hart, Dem., 21,497; Nicholas Longworth, Rep., 24,453; Thos Hammersmith, Soc., 1 796; John Robertson, Pro., 155.

II County of Hamilton (part) Alfred G. Allen, Dem., 24,323; Herman P. Goebel, Rep., 23853; Louis F. Schwickert, Soc., 2 267; L. C. Fillmore, Pro., 89; John G. Reed, Ind Rep., 233.

III. Counties of Montgomery Butler, and Preble, James M. Cox, Dem., 31,339, Geo. R. Young, Rep., 18,730; Harmon Evans, Soc., 6,275; Richard E. O'Bryne Pro., 286

IV. Counties of Allen, Auglaize, Darke, Mercer, and Shelby J. H. Gocke, Dem., 20,885 C. N. Johnson, Rep 13,482, Arthur E Heusch, Soc., 1,403

V Counties of Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, and Williams, T. T. Ansberry, Dem., 21,201; C. S. Roe, Rep., 13,309; Allen Jackson, Soc., 389, S. F. Welty, Pro., 157

VI Counties of Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Greene, Highland, and Warren Matthew R. Denver, Dem., 20,056; Jesse Taylor, Rep., 17,105; Jonah Vandervort, Soc., 4; Matthew R. Denver, Soc., 1

VII Counties of Clark, Fayette, Madison, Miami and Pickaway J. D. Post, Dem., 20,776; J. Warren Keifer, Rep., 17,559; Jno L. Smith, Soc., 855; C. E. Hill, Pro., 177; F. M. Thomas, Soc., 2

OHIO—*Continued.*

VIII Counties of Champaign, Delaware, Hancock Hardin, Logan, and Union Thomas Mahon, Dem., 19,519, Frank B Willis Rep., 21 030, Arthur C Parthener, Soc., 1,497; Chas. Mason, Pro. 8.

IX. Counties of Fulton Lucas Ottawa, and Wood. J. R Sherwood, Dem., 21,908; J Kent Hamilton, Rep., 19 593, W. F. Ries., Soc 3,917; M A. Gibson, Pro. 191

X. Counties of Adams Gallia, Jackson, Lawrence, Pike, and Scioto Edmund H. Willis, Dem., 16,250; Robert M Surtzer Rep., 18,549; Geo. A. Mooney Soc., 1 122; W. J. Henry, Pro., 231.

XI. Counties of Athens, Fairfield, Hocking, Meigs, Perry, Ross and Vinton, Horatio C. Claypool, Dem., 22,894; Albert Douglass Rep., 20,163; Austin B Shinn, Soc., 2,397; C. B. Gresser, Pro 400.

XII. County of Franklin Frank S. Monnett, Dem 15,131; Edward L Taylor, Jr., Rep., 17,696; Jacob L Bachman, Soc., 11,142; Alfred B Paul, Pro., 360.

XIII. Counties of Crawford, Erie, Marion, Sandusky, Seneca, and Wyandot Carl C. Anderson, Dem., 20,196; Miles H McLaughlin, Rep., 16 486; Arthur B Hollenbaugh, Soc. 1,499; E. A Bryan, Pro., 199.

XIV. Counties of Ashland, Huron, Knox, Lorain, Morrow and Richland. Wm. G. Sharp, Dem., 25 287; Geo H. Chamberlain, Rep., 18,549; Chas M. Kitzer, Soc., 2,282; H. H. Meecher, Pro., 331.

XV. Counties of Guernsey, Morgan, Muskingum Noble, and Washington George White, Dem., 19 723; James Joyce, Rep., 17,674; Frank Martin, Soc., 2,216, Leslie E. Hawk, Pro., 372.

XVI. Counties of Belmont, Carroll, Harrison Jefferson and Monroe W. B Francis Dem., 15 731; D A. Hollingsworth Rep., 15 223; Robert J. Murray, Soc., 2,325; Abel J. Crawford, Pro., 406.

XVII. Counties of Coshocton. Holmes, Licking, Tuscarawas and Wayne. Wm. A. Ashbrook, Dem., 25 875, A. B. Critchfield, Rep., 14 964; Edward Schmidth, Soc., 2 506; John H. Dickerman, Pro., 269.

XVIII. Counties of Columbiana, Mahoning, and Stark. John J. Whitacre, Dem., 23 563; Jas. Kennedy, Rep., 20 617; Thos Williams, Soc., 4,907; Elias Jenkins, Pro., 1,462

XIX. Counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Summit and Trumbull Ellsworth R Bathrick, Dem 19,255; W. Aubrey Thomas, Rep., 18 290; Paul G Miller Soc., 3,720; A. M Bird, Pro., 572.

XX. Counties of Lake, Medina and part of Cuyahoga. Wm. Gordon Dem., 20,519, Paul Howland, Rep., 20 699, John C. Willert, Soc., 20,847; Chas. Bartlett, Pro., 181.

XXI. County of Cuyahoga (part). Robert J. Buckley, Dem 18,091; James H Cassidy, Rep., 16,716; Earl A Chagnay, Soc., 2,849; J. Walter Malone, Pro., 134.

OHIO—*Continued*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Judson Harmon; Lieutenant-Governor Allee Pomerene, Secretary of State, Charles H. Graves; Treasurer, David S. Creamer; Auditor Edward M Fullington; Attorney-General Timothy S. Hogan. Adjutant-General, Charles C Weybrecht; Commissioner of Insurance, Charles C Lemert—all Democrats, except Fullington.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court Chief Justice, William T Spear; Associate Justices, James G. Johnson, Maurice H. Donohue, John A. Schauck, William Z Davis, James L Price; Clerk, Frank McKean—all Republicans, except Johnson Donohue and McKean.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	15	49	64
Democrats	19	70	89
Independent	..	..	..
Democratic majority.	4	21	25

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu*
1884	Pres.	368,286	400 082	5,170	11.269	31.802 R
1888	Pres.	396,455	416 054	..	24.356	19.599 R
				Pop.		
1892	Pres.	404.115	405,187	14 850	26.012	1 072 R
1895	Gov.	334.519	427 141	52 675	21.264	92.622 R
1896.	Sec. of S	473 471	525.020	..	5.469	51.549 R
				N. D		
1896	Pres.	477.494	525.991	1.857	5.068	48.497 R
1897.	Gov.	401.750	429.915	1.661	7,558	28.165 R
1898	Sec. of S.	347 074	408,213	..	7,689	61.139 R
				Ind.		
1899.	Gov.	368,176	417.199	106,721	5 825	49 023 R
1900.	Pres.	474,882	543,918	..	10,203	69.036 R
				Soc.		
1901	Gov.	368,525	436.092	7.359	9 878	67.567 R
1902	Sec. of S	345.706	436.171	14 270	12.336	90.465 R
1903	Gov.	361.748	475 560	13,495	13 592	113.812 R
1904.	Pres.	344.674	600.095	36 260	19,339	255 421 R
1905.	Gov.	473.264	430 617	17.795	13.061	42.647 D
1906	Sec. of S.	351,676	408,066	18 432	11.970	56.390 R
1908.	Pres.	502,721	572,312	33,795	11.402	69,591 R
1908	Gov.	552,569	533,197	28.573	7.665	19.372 D

OKLAHOMA.

Counties. (75.)	President, 1908.			Governor. 1910		
	Bryan, Dem	Taft Rep.	Debs. Soc.	Cruce, Dem	McNeal, Rep.	Soc
Adair	825	782	26	..	..	..
Alfalfa	459	1,732	179	..	..	..
Atoka	784	757	198	..	..	..
Beaver	1,212	1,362	197	..	..	..
Beckham	1,807	866	498	..	..	..
Blaine	1 317	1,598	341	..	..	..
Bryan	2,215	1.044	462	..	..	..
Caddo	2,964	2,860	423	..	..	..
Canadian	2.124	1.331	157	..	..	..
Carter	2 181	1.305	587	..	..	..
Cherokee	913	1,040	47	..	..	..
Choctaw	1.038	878	312	..	..	..
Cimarron	449	371	38	..	..	..
Cleveland	1,437	1,092	414	..	..	..
Coal	906	722	524	..	..	..
Craig	1.578	1.296	56	..	..	..
Comanche	3,481	2.437	411	..	..	..
Creek	1.417	1.761	335	..	..	..
Custer	1.721	1,579	333	..	..	..

OKLAHOMA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.			Governor 1910		
	Bryan-Dem	Taft, Rep.	Debs, Soc.	Cruce, Dem.	McNeal Rep	Cumbia Soc
Dewey	1,075	1,210	486	983	1,108	570
Ellis	1,260	1,379	224	1,085	1,417	341
Garfield	2,618	2,934	254	2,343	3,436	318
Garvin	2,391	1,290	336	2,055	959	353
Grady	2,826	1,491	258	2,566	1,287	454
Grant	1,866	1,796	105	1,642	1,186	149
Greer	2,149	708	472	1,409	814	329
Harmon	..	..	..	852	174	146
Harper	746	876	201	701	810	156
Haskell	1,401	1,139	363	1,471	1,176	277
Hughes	1,649	1,459	380	1,715	1,204	413
Jackson	1,965	635	220	2,089	613	346
Jefferson	1,435	604	288	1,446	563	422
Johnson	1,274	693	602	1,314	641	469
Kay	2,511	2,754	138	2,400	2,636	165
Kingfisher	1,541	2,106	226	1,339	1,901	208
Kiowa	2,354	1,591	301	1,414	1,054	266
Latimer	720	616	197	690	527	189
Le Flore	1,872	1,771	230	1,843	1,529	315
Lincoln	3,030	3,515	534	2,298	2,662	645
Logan	2,183	3,768	203	1,300	2,761	180
Love	835	413	253	815	308	206
Major	877	1,446	463	704	1,379	461
Marshall	842	406	406	845	389	501
Mayes	1,186	1,021	44	1,274	1,137	47
Murray	1,111	574	280	987	445	478
Muskogee	2,793	3,592	168	3,241	2,367	164
McClain	1,234	780	363	1,292	671	321
McCurtain	565	482	148	1,130	650	176
McIntosh	1,236	1,606	141	1,256	1,000	139
Noble	1,364	1,476	125	1,258	1,447	188
Nowata	923	1,086	61	1,077	1,070	81
Okfuskee	872	1,297	402	957	749	338
Oklahoma	4,833	5,317	498	6,140	5,056	753
Okmulgee	1,103	1,400	295	1,183	1,246	324
Osage	1,584	1,528	159	1,872	1,651	198
Ottawa	1,296	1,174	94	1,410	1,274	100
Pawnee	1,500	1,586	299	1,394	1,495	313
Payne	1,980	2,244	390	1,699	1,834	503
Pittsburg	2,893	2,735	629	2,901	2,049	608
Pontotoc	1,841	860	579	1,893	711	548
Pottawatomie	3,561	2,609	555	2,694	2,431	726
Pushmataha	625	484	125	691	535	234
Roger Mills	1,168	839	403	1,014	673	421
Rogers	1,599	1,134	131	1,638	1,195	174
Seminole	945	1,168	452	1,064	964	383
Sequoyah	1,648	2,037	131	1,596	1,238	79
Stephens	1,761	725	290	1,802	819	686
Swanson	..	..	..	252	323	219
Texas	1,470	1,315	239	1,143	1,130	286
Tillman	1,661	732	109	1,758	735	166
Tulsa	2,292	2,150	226	2,594	2,193	325
Wagoner	1,151	2,107	167	1,182	828	165
Washington	1,409	1,528	124	1,517	1,484	194
Washita	1,867	1,118	409	1,723	1,081	464
Woods	1,421	1,557	288	1,327	1,510	548
Woodward	1,308	1,614	371	1,200	1,523	381
Total	122363	110474	21,734	120218	99 527	24.707
Plurality	11,889	..	..	..	..	..
Per cent	48.02	43.40	8.58	..	..	..
Scattering	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whole vote	255,228			..		

For President in 1908 Hisgen, Ind., received 24 votes; Watson, People's Party, 412.

For Governor 1907, Haskell, Dem., received 137 641 votes- Frantz Rep., 110,296; Ross, Soc., 9 303.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.
District

I. Counties of Garfield, Grant, Kay, Kingfisher, Lincoln Logan, Noble, Osage, Pawnee, and Payne M Neill Dem 18,415; McGuire, Rep., 20 301; Reynolds, Soc. 2,522.

II. Counties of Alfalfa, Beaver, Blaine, Caddo, Canadian, Cimarron, Custer, Dewey Ellis, Grady, Harper Major, Oklahoma, *Roger Mills, Texas Woods and Woodward Fulton, Dem., 24,062; Morgan, Rep., 25,134; Bryant, Soc. 5,382.

OKLAHOMA—*Continued.*

III. Counties of Adair Cherokee, Craig, Creek Delaware Hughes, Mayes, *McIntosh, *Muskogee, Nowata *Okfuskee, Ottawa, Rogers, Seminole, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner, and Washington Davenport, Dem., 25,312; Creager, Rep. 21,767; Snyder Soc., 2,932

IV. Counties of Latimer, Marshall, Love, Le Flore, *Okfuskee, *Muskogee, McCurtain, Murray, Pontotoc, Atoka, Bryan, Coal, Haskell, Johnston, *Hughes, *McIntosh Choctaw, Carter, Pittsburg, and Pushmataha, Carter, Dem., 21,959; Campbell, Rep., 11 979; Gilmore, Soc., 5,534.

V. Counties of Kiowa, Washita, *Roger Mills, Beckham, Garvin, Comanche, Jackson, Greer, Cleveland, McClain Tillman Pottawatomie, Stephens, *Carter, *Love, *Murray, and Jefferson, Ferris, Dem., 28,606; Franklin, Rep., 13 425; Stallard, Soc., 6 539.

*Part of county in district.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Lee Cruce; Lieut Governor, J. J. McAlester; Secretary of State, Ben Harrison; Treasurer, Robert Dunlop; Auditor, Leo Meyer; Attorney General, Chas. West; Commissioner of Insurance, P. A. Ballard; Commissioner of Education, R. H. Wilson; President Board of Agriculture, Thomas Bryan—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Jesse J. Dunn; Associate Justices, Mathew J. Kane; Robert L. Williams, Jno. B Turner and Samuel W Hayes; Clerk of the Court, W H. L Campbell—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	15	33	48
Democrats	29	76	105
Democratic majority.	14	43	57

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Pop.*	*Ind*	*Plu.*
1908. Pres	122.363	110 474	21.734	412	246	11,889 D

OREGON.

Counties. (34.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc	West, Dem	Bowerman, Rep
Baker	1,596	1,689	23	286	1,705	1,440
Benton	773	1,183	87	68	1,162	784
Clakamas	1,866	2,776	123	364	3,025	2,084
Clatsop	668	1,482	51	281	1,436	914
Columbia	454	1,242	42	203	647	936
Coos	894	1,850	50	427	1,346	1,449
Crook	548	915	39	106	899	764
Curry	148	268	..	33	294	176
Douglas	1,359	2,092	60	365	1,913	1,868
Gilliam	242	470	6	40	361	440
Grant	433	748	13	105	562	523
Harney	329	450	11	66	517	475
Hood River	359	767	47	58	449	565
Jackson	1,537	2,032	98	380	2,556	1,266
Josephine	732	967	20	299	821	877
Klamath	427	634	11	79	687	749
Lake	239	465	6	49	367	484
Lane	2,174	3,313	108	424	2,602	2,725
Lincoln	282	595	15	121	620	463
Linn	1,813	2,202	155	334	2,802	1,675
Malheur	543	800	53	70	741	728
Marion	2,239	3,788	275	311	3,781	2,795
Morrow	272	680	24	110	810	574
Multnomah	9,850	17,819	629	1,447	14,796	13,498
Polk	1,113	1,456	75	159	1,577	1,088
Sherman	252	437	25	36	295	393
Tillamook	253	641	39	129	590	499
Umatilla	1,668	2,328	109	174	1,905	2,022
Union	1,191	1,510	36	237	1,295	1,197
Wallowa	506	905	20	108	731	647

OREGON—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan Dem	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor. 1910. West, Dem.	Bowerman, Rep.
Wasco	764	1 309	58	155	1,021	1.058
Washington	1,153	2,319	124	138	1.596	1.855
Wheeler	236	418	14	9	248	321
Yamhill	1 246	1,980	236	168	1,526	1.394
Total	38.049	62 530	2,682	7.339	54,853	48,751
Plurality	..	24,481	..	..	6.102	..
Per cent	34.40	55.78	3.16	6.66	46.60	41.42
Scattering					14.086	
Whole vote		110,889			117,690	

For Governor, 1910, Eaton, Pro., received 6,027 votes; Richards, Soc., 8,059.

For President, 1904, Parker, Dem., received 17,521 votes; Roosevelt, Rep., 60,455; Swallow, Pro., 3,860; Debs, Soc., 7,651; Watson, Pop., 784.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

First Dist'—R. G.Smith, Dem.,18,2?2; Willis C.Hawley,Rep., 26,256; W. P. Elmore, Pro., 4,?8?; C. W. Sheridan, Soc., 4,971; Second Dist'—J. Manning, Dem., 19,47?; A.W.Lafferty,Rep., 30,642, W. A. Crawford, Soc., 5,568; G. B. Pratt, Pro., 3,464.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Oswald West, Dem.; Secretary of State, F. W. Benson, State Treasurer, Thomas B. Kay, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, L. R. Alderman, Rep.; Adjutant-General, W. E. Finzer, Dem.; Attorney-General, A. M. Crawford, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, S. A. Kozer, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Robert Eakin; Justices, Thomas A. McBride, Frank A. Moore, Henry J. Bean and George H. Burnett, Clerk, J. C. Moreland—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	27	58	85
Democrats	3	2	5
Republican majority	24	56	80

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1876.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Lab.*	*Pro.*		*Plu.*
1876.	Pres.	14,158	15,208	....	....	....	1,050 R
1880.	Pres.	19,948	20,619	249	....	....	671 R
1884.	Pres.	24,604	26,860	726	492	....	2,256 R
1888.	Pres.	26,522	33,291	363	1,677	....	6,769 R
		Pop.		*Fusion.*			
1892.	Pres.	14,243	35,002	26,965	2,281	25.813	811 F
1896.	Pres.	....	48,779	....	....	46,662	2,117 R
1900.	Pres.	....	46,526	....	2,536	33,355	13,141 R
1902.	Gov.	41,857	41,581	....	3,483	3,171	276 D
				Soc.	*Pro.*		
1904.	Pres.	17,521	60,455	7,619	....	3,806	42,934 R
1906.	Gov.	46,002	43,508	4,468	2,737	....	2,494 D
1908.	Pres.	38,049	62,530	7,339	2,682	....	24,481 R

PORTO RICO.

Governor, G. R. Colton; Acting Secretary, M. Drew Carrel; Treasurer, S. D. Gromer; Auditor, ——; Attorney-General, F. V. Brown; Commissioner of Education, E. C. Dexter; Commissioner of the Interior, John A. Wilson; Resident Commissioner of Territory at Washington, Louis Munos Rivera.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Jose C. Hernandez; Justices, Emilio del Toro, James H. McLeary, Adolph G. Wolf and one vacancy; U. S. District Judge, John J. Jenkins; U. S. District-Attorney, Jose R. F. Savage.

The Insular Legislature consists of an upper and lower house. The lower house is the elective branch and has 35 members, five from each of seven districts. All belong to the Unionist party. The Legislature sits for sixty days each year, the sessions beginning on the second Monday in January.

At the first session of the Sixty-first Congress a new Organic act for Porto Rico was passed by the House of Representatives, and will probably be taken up by the Senate at the present session of Congress. The main features of the bill are the granting of American citizenship to the Porto Ricans and the change introduced in the Senate, which, instead of being formed of eleven members appointed by the President, will consist of thirteen members; eight appointive and five elective, with an automatic increase of one more elected instead of appointed at every succeeding election, every four years.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties. (67.)	President, 1908. Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Governor, 1910. Grim, Dem.	Tener, Rep.	Berry, Keystone.
Adams	4.034	3,685	104	2.221	2,017	1,818
Allegheny	35.655	74,080	4,550	4,350	47,817	39.298
Armstrong	3,212	6,110	738	550	3.673	3,496
Beaver	4.200	7.008	624	447	3,510	4.687
Bedford	3,196	4,784	234	902	2.355	2,224
Berks	17,381	13,642	349	7,997	5,354	7,243
Blair	4,981	10.583	635	1,074	4,290	6.716
Bradford	3,758	7,997	651	536	3.205	4 693
Bucks	7,233	9 409	191	6,404	6,254	1,858
Butler	4.698	6,584	721	813	2,726	3,474
Cambria	7,979	12,325	518	1.259	5.829	7,311
Cameron	533	1,110	28	148	576	484
Carbon	3,890	4,486	135	2,004	2,036	2,346
Centre	3.998	4.927	267	911	2,199	2,701
Chester	6.555	13.118	678	1,149	5,488	8.028
Clarion	3,291	2,915	447	1.174	1.183	1.968
Clearfield	5.954	7,726	737	1,043	2,755	5,065
Clinton	2,547	3,477	136	656	1,201	1,429
Columbia	5,373	3,718	310	1,513	1,353	3,068
Crawford	5,668	7,679	837	1,229	4,500	3,494
Cumberland	5,403	6,261	350	1.096	3,658	4,678
Dauphin	7,546	15,637	663	1,110	9,197	9,699
Delaware	5.727	15.184	363	993	7,158	8 442
Elk	2,531	2,991	190	1,717	1.096	1.235
Erie	6.173	10.828	1,319	2 515	5,823	2,120
Fayette	8,220	10,012	872	2,092	7,042	4,430
Forest	512	1,119	166	194	511	431
Franklin	4.782	6,938	247	1,239	3,373	4,300
Fulton	1,094	974	55	606	622	306
Greene	3,793	2,438	268	1,320	1,401	1,857
Huntingdon	1,917	4,503	292	290	1,598	2,699
Indiana	1.965	6,416	839	407	2,719	2,735
Jefferson	2,986	5,652	527	562	2,814	2,966
Juniata	1,414	1,765	55	299	656	1,348
Lackawanna	15,451	18,590	420	5,390	11,020	8,307
Lancaster	8,109	23,523	729	2,132	12.874	8,551
Lawrence	2,656	5.350	797	243	2,357	3,927
Lebanon	2,858	6,874	298	886	3,503	4,636
Lehigh	11,285	11,593	384	6,844	5,883	3,809
Luzerne	17,379	24,594	572	3,444	12,389	15.265
Lycoming	7,144	8,708	744	2,775	3,237	4,958
McKean	2.867	5,073	561	459	1,986	3,194
Mercer	5.473	6,497	1,137	804	3,301	4,824
Mifflin	1.799	2,902	124	436	871	1.890
Monroe	3,004	1,454	104	1,511	628	973
Montgomery	11,899	19,088	381	5,399	8,843	10.395
Montour	1,490	1,164	81	499	415	1,038
Northampton	11,365	10,857	514	5,648	5,328	4,909
N'thumberl'd	8,590	10.429	392	2,048	3,150	5,618
Perry	2,184	3,260	72	705	1,524	1,677
Philadelphia	75,310	185263	1,926	16,474	130465	86,328
Pike	1,069	715	17	683	495	192
Potter	1,932	3,603	278	392	1,112	2 137
Schuylkill	15,481	18,758	292	5,563	6,880	8,844
Snyder	1,081	2,401	71	215	1,020	1,129
Somerset	2,246	6,478	537	504	2,783	1,843
Sullivan	1,076	1,119	140	468	639	456
Susquehanna	3.230	4,999	439	663	2,228	1 932
Tioga	2,321	6,947	420	480	3,204	2,920
Union	1,154	2,547	98	279	1,113	1,659
Venango	2,815	4,868	1,762	892	2,417	1,861
Warren	2,054	4,672	670	512	1,890	1,783
Washington	7,018	11.430	1,127	742	7,473	8,119
Wayne	2,438	3,650	274	798	1,293	2 074
Westmorel'd	11.101	15,429	1,605	2,374	7,365	9,429
Wyoming	1,629	2,234	120	335	976	1,392
York	15.171	14,610	462	8,178	8,017	7,396
Total	448778	745779	36,694	129395	412658	382127
Plurality	..	297001	..	..	33,484	..
Per cent	35.41	58.86	2.89	12.95	41.03	38.27
Whole vote		1,267,443			998.444	

For Governor 1906, Emery received votes: Commonwealth party, 6,094; Lincoln party, 145,657; Referendum party, 784; Union Labor party, 3,675; Stuart received 4,610 votes of the Citizens' party.

For Governor, 1910, Tener on Workingmen's League Ticket received also 2,953 votes. Larkin, Pro.,17,445; Slayton, Soc., 53,053; Geo. Anton, Industrialist, 802.

For Auditor-General, 1909, Sisson, Rep., received 442,975 votes; Clark, Dem., 278,923.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

For President 1908. Debs, Soc., received 33,913 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 1,057; Gilhaus. Soc. Lab., 1 222

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 191 *Districts.*

I. County of Philadelphia (part). M. J Geraghty, Dem., 2,557; Henry H. Bingham, Rep., 27,827; Henry V. Garrett, Keystone, 8,713.

II. County of Philadelphia (part) Edward B. Seiberlich, Dem., 2,542; Joel Cook, Rep., 24,807; Daniel W. Simpkins, Keystone, 7,441; also on City Ticket, 83.

III. County of Philadelphia (part). Wm. A. Hayes, Dem., 2,712; J. Hampton Moore, Rep., 23,726; James G. Ramsdell, Keystone, 7,030.

IV. County of Philadelphia (part). Wm. C. Mitchell, Dem., 2,459; Reuben O. Moon, Rep., 16,225; Albert W. Sanson, William Penn, 2,526.

V. County of Philadelphia (part). Michael Donahue, Dem., 2,032; W. W. Foulkrod, Rep., 17,874; Michael Donohue, Keystone, 16,866.

VI County of Philadelphia (part). Wm. A. Carr, Dem., 4,319; George D. McCreary, Rep., 25,550; Frank H. Hawkins, Keystone, 22,867.

VII. Counties of Chester and Delaware E. C. Bonniwell, Dem., 2,800; Thos. S. Butler, Rep., 16,490; Eugene C. Bonniwell, Keystone, 11,698.

VIII. Counties of Bucks and Montgomery. R. E. Difenderfer, Dem., 11,434; Irving P. Wanger, Rep., 19,106; R. E. Difenderfer, Keystone, 8,249.

IX. County of Lancaster. J. G. McSparran, Dem., 3,120; Wm. W. Griest, Rep., 14,718.

X. County of Lackawanna. P. F. Chapin, Dem., 11,240; John R. Farr, Rep., 13,457.

XI. County of Luzerne. G. R. McLean, Dem., 13,884; Chas. C. Bowman, Rep., 13,661; Chas. C. Bowman, Pro., 722.

XII. County of Schuylkill. Robert E. Lee, Dem., 9,492; Robert D. Heaton, Rep., 9,441; C. F. Foley, Soc., 4,739.

XIII. Counties of Berks and Lehigh. John H. Rothermel, Dem., 19,680; John K. Hahn, Rep., 12,939; Caleb Harrison, Soc., 6,209.

XIV. Counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming. George W. Kipp, Dem., 4,538; Chas. C. Pratt, Rep., 9,481; George W. Kipp, Keystone, 5,738.

XV. Counties of Tioga, Potter, Lycoming, and Clinton. Wm. B. Wilson, Dem., 13,624; C. L. Peaslee, Rep., 10,588; C. C. Ricker, Soc., 2,004.

XVI. Counties of Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, and Sullivan. John G. McHenry, Dem., 6,331; John G. McHenry, Rep., 6,247; Theo C. Harter, Keystone, 6,366.

XVII. Counties of Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin, Snyder, and Union. J. M. Africa, Dem., 11,681; Benj. K. Focht, Rep., 14,473.

XVIII. Counties of Dauphin, Cumberland, and Lebanon. W. J. Kiefer, Dem., 11,686; Marlin E. Olmsted, Rep., 21,221; J. V. Zerby, Soc., 1,643.

XIX. Counties of Blair, Cambria, and Bedford. Isaiah Scheeline, Dem., 7,669; J. L. Hartman, Rep., 18,133.

XX. Counties of Adams and York. A. R. Brodbeck, Dem., 13,786; Daniel F. Lafean, Rep., 15,713.

XXI. Counties of Cameron, Centre, Clearfield, and McKean. Wm. C. Heinle, Dem., 6,903; C. E. Patton, Rep., 10,493; Geo. W. Fox, Soc., 2,389.

XXII. Counties of Westmoreland and Butler. C. H. Gregg, Dem., 7,984; J. D. McJunkin, Rep., 12,490; C. H. Gregg, Keystone, 5,004.

XXIII. Counties of Fayette, Greene, and Somerset. Jesse H. Wise, Dem., 6,331; Thos. S. Crags, Rep., 16,665; Jesse H. Wise, Keystone, 2,563.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

XXIV. Counties of Beaver, Lawrence, and Washington. Henry H. Wilson, Dem., 3,906; Charles Matthews, Rep., 15,177; Henry H. Wilson, Keystone, 10,459.

XXV. Counties of Erie and Crawford. John B. Brooks, Dem., 6,473; Arthur L. Bates, Rep., 10,668; John B. Brooks, Keystone, 3,159.

XXVI. Counties of Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Northampton. A. M. Palmer, Dem., 16,284; Robert Brown, Rep., 8,867; Miller, Soc., 910.

XXVII. Counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Clarion, and Jefferson. J. S. Shirley, Dem., 5,451; J. N. Langham, Rep., 13,073; M. A. Van Horn, Soc., 1,245.

XXVIII. Counties of Mercer, Warren, Forest, Venango, and Elk. Wm. J. Breene, Dem., 9,492; Peter M. Speer, Rep., 10,932; John R. McKeown, Soc., 2,163.

XXIX. County of Allegheny (part). Fleming Jamison, Dem., 2,110; S. G. Porter, Rep., 14,785; Geo. T. McConnell, Soc., 2,468; Slayton, Soc., 1,500.

XXX. County of Allegheny (part). James A. Wakefield, Dem., 1,569; John Dalzell, Rep., 13,261; James A. Wakefield, Keystone, 2,639.

XXXI. County of Allegheny (part). John J. Thorpe, Dem., 2,253; James Francis Burke, Rep., 12,996; John J. Thorpe, Keystone, 3,545.

XXXII. County of Allegheny (part) Herman L. Hegner, Dem., 3,749; A. J. Barchfield, Rep., 13,482; Herman L. Hegner, Keystone, 6,184.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John K. Tener, Lieutenant-Governor, John M. Reynolds; Secretary of the Commonwealth, Robert R. McAfee, Treasurer, C. F. Wright, Auditor-General, A. E. Sisson, Adjutant-General, Thos. J. Stewart; Attorney-General, M. Hampton Todd, Superintendent of Public Instruction, N. C. Schaeffer; Insurance Commissioner, S. W. McCulloch; Commissioner of Agriculture, N. B. Critchfield;—all Republicans, except Schaeffer and McCulloch, Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, D. Newton Fell, Associate Justices, J. Hay Brown, Wm. P. Potter, John Stewart, Robert Von Moschzisker, S. L. Mestrezat, and John P. Elkin—all Republicans, except Mestrezat, Prothonotary, Eastern District, James T. Mitchell, Prothonotary, Middle District, William Pearson; Prothonotary, Western District, George Pearson.

STATE LEGISLATURE 1911

	Senate.	*House*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	38	161	199
Democrats	12	45	57
Independent		1	1
Republican majority	26	115	141

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

		Dem	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu*	
1872.	Pres	212,041	349,589	...	1 630	137.548	R
1876	Pres.	366.204	384.148	7.204	1 318	17.944	R
1880	Pres	407,428	444.704	20.668	1.939	37 276	R
1884.	Pres	392 785	473.804	16.992	15 283	81.019	R
				Lab			
1888	Pres..	446.633	526,091	3.873	20.947	79 452	R
				Pop			
1892	Pres..	452,264	516,011	8,714	25 123	63.747	R
				N D.			
1896	Pres...	433,228	723.300	11.000	19.274	295.072	R
1898.	Gov..	358.300	476.306	....	125,746	118 006	R
1899	Treas	327,512	438.000	...	18.072	110.488	R
				Soc D			
1900.	Pres ...	424.232	712,665	4,831	27.908	288.433	R
				Union.			
1901	Treas..	291,995	423,498	93,213	18.044	131 543	R
				Soc.			
1902.	Gov...	436.447	592.867	21,910	23.327	156.410	R
1903	Treas..	235.168	503.775	13.245	24.850	268,607	R
1904.	Pres..	335,430	840,949	21,863	33.717	505.519	R
1906	Gov. ..	457,957	506,392	15.169	24.793	48,435	R
1907.	Treas	312,737	459,965	...	29.830	147,228	R
1908.	Pres...	448.778	745,779	33,913	36,694	297,001	R
1909.	Treas.	307.763	450.630	22,320	30,414	42.867	R

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties. (5.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Waterman, Dem.	Pothier, Rep.
Bristol	899	1,606	31	20	1,110	1,205
Kent	1,700	3,617	115	17	2,111	2,545
Newport	1,949	3,639	85	36	2,206	3,635
Providence	18,880	32,037	653	1,228	26,130	23,548
Washington	1,278	3,043	132	64	1,433	2,607
Total	24,706	43,942	1,016	1,365	32,990	33,540
Plurality	..	19,236	..	..	..	540
Per cent	34.16	60.76	1.41	1.75	49.58	50.42
Scattering	1,288	..	..	..	..	..
Whole vote	72,317				66,530	

For Governor 1908, Remington, Pro., received 1,229 votes; Johnson, Soc., 1,321; Herrick, Soc. Lab., 198; Mowry, Ind., 679.

For Governor 1909, Arnold, Dem., received 25,209 votes; Pothier, Rep., 37,043; White, Pro., 1,358; Hurst, Soc., 857; Holland, Soc. Lab., 234.

For President 1908, Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., received 183 votes; Hisgen, Ind., received 1,105.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910. *Districts.*

I. O'Shaunessy, Dem., 17,532; Wm. P. Sheffield, Rep., 15,681. O'Shaunessy's plurality, 1,851.

II. Thomas Cooney, Dem., 13,704; Utter, Rep., 18,983. Utter's plurality, 5,279.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Aram J. Pothier, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Zenas W. Bliss, Rep.; Secretary of State, J. Frederick Parker; Attorney-General, William B. Greenough; Treasurer, Walter A. Read; Adjutant-General, Frederick M. Sackett; Auditor, Charles C. Gray; Commissioner of Public Schools, Walter E. Ranger; Commissioner of Insurance, Charles C. Gray—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Edward C. Dubois; Associate Justices, Clark H. Johnson, C. Frank Parkhurst, John T. Blodgett, William H. Sweetland. Clerk of the Court, B. S. Blaisdell—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	25	62	87
Democrats	13	38	51
Republican majority	12	24	36

House and Senate each contains 2 Independents

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872. President	5,329	13,665	....	....	*8,336	R
1876. President	10,712	15,787	....	....	*5,075	R
1880. President	10,779	18,195	236	....	7,416	R
1884. President	12,391	19,030	422	928	6,639	R
1888. President	17,530	21,968	....	1,250	4,438	R
			Pop.			
1892. President	24,335	26,972	227	1,654	2,637	R
1893. Governor	22,015	21,830	....	3,265	185	D
1894. Governor	22,650	28,957	223	2,241	6,307	R
1895. Governor	14,289	25,098	369	2,624	10,809	R
			N. D.			
1896. President	14,459	37,437	1,166	1,160	22,978	R
1897. Governor	13,675	24,309	....	2,096	10,634	R
1898. Governor	13,224	24,743	....	2,012	11,519	R
			Soc.			
1899. Governor	14,602	24,308	2,941	1,279	9,706	R
1900. Governor	17,184	26,043	2,858	1,848	8,859	R
1900. President	19,812	33,784	1,423	1,529	13,972	R
1902. Governor	32,279	24,541	1,283	1,689	7,738	D
1903. Governor	30,578	29,275	943	936	1,303	D
1904. President	24,839	41,605	....	768	16,766	R
1905. Governor	25,816	31,311	367	882	5,495	R
1906. Governor	33,195	31,877	395	714	1,318	D
1907. Governor	33,300	31,005	....	831	2,295	D
1908. President	24,706	43,942	1,365	1,016	19,236	R
1909. Governor	25,209	37,043	857	1,358	11,834	R

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Counties. (43.)	President, 1908.		Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft Rep.	Blease Dem.	Th'pson, Soc.
Abbeville	1,481	9	394	..
Aiken	1,990	48	1,028	..
Anderson	2,099	58	802	..
Bamberg	848	33	390	..
Barnwell	1,407	88	673	..
Beaufort	522	272	349	..
Berkeley	609	235	253	..
Calhoun	669	54	302	..
Charleston	1,814	347	1,474	26
Cherokee	1,506	66	630	..
Chester	1,368	37	474	..
Chesterfield	1,458	47	712	..
Clarendon	1,091	62	556	..
Colleton	1,399	91	440	..
Darlington	1,279	21	349	..
Dillon	..	..	314	..
Dorchester	883	103	336	..
Edgefield	1,097	8	621	..
Fairfield	830	12	352	..
Florence	1,460	28	508	..
Georgetown	544	108	452	..
Greenville	2,774	176	2,909	18
Greenwood	1,765	18	562	1
Hampton	1,338	..	667	..
Horry	1,247	46	1,334	..
Kershaw	922	5	305	..
Lancaster	1,729	58	723	..
Laurens	2,160	61	1,680	..
Lee	963	58	322	..
Lexington	2,508	80	1,148	13
Marion	2,007	91	449	..
Marlborough	916	16	217	..
Newberry	1,681	44	627	..
Oconee	1,126	172	325	..
Orangeburg	2,686	405	1,539	4
Pickens	1,241	56	502	..
Richland	1,750	236	526	8
Saluda	1,385	8	716	..
Spartanburg	4,162	225	2,284	..
Sumter	1,228	173	609	..
Union	1,389	49	913	..
Williamsburg	1,550	180	500	..
York	1,606	29	543	..
Total	62,288	3,963	30,832	70
Plurality	58,325	.	30,762	..
Per cent	93.82	5.97	99.77	..
Scattering	142		30,902	
Whole vote	66,393		..	

For President in 1908, Debs, Soc., received 100 votes; Hisgen, Ind., 42.

For Governor in 1909, Ansel, Dem., received 61,030 votes. No opponent.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910. *Districts.*

I. Counties of Berkeley (part), Charleston, Colleton (part), Beaufort, Georgetown, and Williamsburg (part). George S. Legare, Dem., 3,442; Aaron P. Prioleau, Rep., 59.

II. Counties of Aiken, Barnwell, Saluda, Edgefield, and Hampton. James F. Byrnes, Dem., 4,392. No opposition.

III. Counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Newberry, Oconee, and Pickens. D. Wyatt Aiken, Dem., 2,589; W. D. Mann, Rep., 2.

IV. Counties of Fairfield, Greenville, Laurens, Richland, Spartanburg (part), and Union. J. T. Johnson, Dem., 7,616; I. Brier, Rep., 81.

V. Counties of Chester, Chesterfield, Kershaw, Lancaster, Spartanburg (part), Union (part), and York. D. E. Finley, Dem., 3,470. No opposition.

VI. Counties of Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Horry, Marion, Marlborough, and Williamsburg (part). J. E. Ellerbe, Dem., 3,734. No opposition.

VII. Counties of Berkeley (part), Colleton (part), Lexington, Orangeburg, Richland, and Sumter. A. F. Lever, Dem., 4,762; R. H. Richardson, Rep., 214.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Coleman L. Blease; Lieutenant-Governor, C. A. Smith; Secretary of State, R. M. McCown; Attorney-General, J. F. Lyon; Treasurer, R. H. Jennings; Comptroller-General, A. W. Jones; Superintendent of Education, J. E. Swearingen; Adjutant-General, W. W. Moore; Commissioner of Agriculture, E. J. Watson; Commissioner of Insurance, F. H. McMaster—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Ira B. Jones; Justices, C. A. Woods, Eugene B. Gary, D E. Hydrick; Clerk, U. R Brooks—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	43	124	167

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*		*Maj.*	
1884. President	69,845	21,733	....	48,112	D
1886. Governor	33,111	.....	....	33,111	D
1888. President	65,825	13,736	....	52,089	D
	Pop.			*Plu.*	
1892. President	54,692	13,345	2,407	41,347	D
	Ind. Dem.			*Plu.*	
1894. Governor	39,507	17,278	....	22,229	D
	Reorg. Rep.				
	Rep.	*Rep.*		*Plu.*	
1898. Governor	28,159	No opposition.			
1900. Governor	46,457	No opposition.			
1900. President	47,236	3,579	....	43,657	D
1902. Governor	31,817	No opposition.			
1904 President	52,563	2,554	....	50,009	D
1906. Governor	50,251	32	....	50,219	D
	Rep.				
1908 President	62 288	3,963	....	58,325	D
1908. Governor	61,069	No opposition.			
		Soc.			
1910. Governor	30,832	....	70	30,762	D

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Counties. (63.)	President, 1908.		Governor, 1910.		President, 1904.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Wood Dem.	Vessey Rep.	Parker Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.
Aurora	694	686	813	570	407	632
Beadle	1,105	1,776	1,152	1,757	493	1,818
Bon Homme	1,014	1,324	1,048	1,000	886	1,547
Brookings	588	1,697	312	1,463	353	2,220
Brown	1,772	2,646	1,706	2,746	988	2,737
Brule	823	753	794	665	608	693
Buffalo	69	105	77	97	42	118
Butte	915	1,636	501	689	330	793
Campbell	175	627	69	456	120	635
Charles Mix	1,391	1,863	1,326	1,448	823	1,765
Clark	557	1,234	471	903	276	1,409
Clay	803	1,291	755	956	361	1,723
Coddington	831	1,618	762	1,461	582	1,741
Corson	..	..	127	499	..	..
Custer	428	487	394	445	228	536
Davison	1,018	1,276	1,090	1,276	506	1,626
Day	813	1,616	622	1,436	383	2 077
Deuel	425	1,022	189	821	279	1,348
Douglas	647	836	610	630	429	859
Edmunds	658	726	734	718	353	786
Fall River	466	726	643	744	248	777
Faulk	421	835	383	933	165	727
Grant	628	1,122	381	940	309	1,454
Gregory	1,266	1,550	895	1,345	282	675
Hamlin	434	1,095	290	1,357	307	1,197
Hand	655	851	627	829	170	943
Hanson	630	668	640	414	223	745
Harding	..	..	237	682	..	..
Hughes	349	795	309	765	335	929
Hutchinson	619	1,507	727	623	365	1,752
Hyde	212	455	209	468	91	443
Jerauld	403	582	357	632	130	586
Kingsbury	799	1,537	635	1,325	344	1,896
Lake	636	1,415	519	1,123	260	1,728
Lawrence	1,564	2 735	1,455	2,663	1,347	4,247
Lincoln	899	1 887	431	1 377	378	2,471
Lyman	1,183	1,524	940	1,215	306	986
Marshall	463	874	194	729	292	996
McCook	826	1,209	841	1,033	693	1,284
McPherson	157	785	123	728	144	727
Meade	792	953	1,060	1,346	268	754
Miner	720	906	776	775	475	893
Minnehaha	1,948	4,125	2,347	2,734	1,046	4,455
Moody	623	1,275	415	830	295	1,471
Pennington	1,160	1,702	1,265	1,210	392	1,126
Perkins	..	..	653	2,129	..	..
Potter	400	684	371	593	270	525
Roberts	777	1,562	594	1,341	584	2,282
Sanborn	513	847	331	714	265	1,031
Spink	1,121	1,847	563	1,604	492	2,127
Stanley	1,598	2,313	1,338	1,998	396	547
Sully	154	368	73	412	50	364
Tripp	..	..	876	1,631	..	..
Turner	793	1,792	750	1,089	521	2,395
Union	1,009	1,392	821	1,207	730	1,813
Walworth	351	825	262	799	176	654
Yankton	1,118	1,644	1,090	1,173	788	1,968
Total	40,266	67,536	37,973	61,744	21,969	72 083
Plurality	..	27,270	..	23,771	..	50.114
Per cent	35.11	57.95	35.89	58 35	20.68	71.09
Scattering	6.675		6.084		7,343	
Whole vote	114,775		105,801		101,395	

For President in 1908, Chafin, Pro., received 4,039 votes; Debs, Soc., 2,846; Hisgen, Ind., 88

For Governor in 1910, Butterfield, Pro., received 4,506 votes; Opsahl, Soc., 1,578.

For Governor in 1908, Lee, Dem., received 44,837 votes; Vessey, Rep., 62,945; Knappen, Pro., 3,536; Knapp, Soc., 2,542.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

At Large: Rep., C. H. Burke, 64,777, and E. W. Martin, 64,272; Dem., W. W. Soule, 32,655, and J. E. Kelly, 32,329; Pro., W. J. Edgar, 4,124, and Knute Lewis, 4,140; Soc., I. M. Burnside, 1,587.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, R. S. Vessey; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank M. Byrne; Secretary of State, R. S. Polley; Treasurer, George Johnson; Auditor, H. B. Anderson; Attorney-General, Royal C. Johnson; Superintendent of Education, C. G. Lawrence; Commissioner of Lands, F. F. Brinker; Commissioner of Insurance, O S. Basford—all Republicans

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Presiding Judge, Charles S. Whiting; Justices, Dick Haney, Elleson G. Smith, J. H. McCoy and Dighton Corson; Clerk, Frank Crane—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	34	99	133
Democrats	11	5	16
Republican majority.	23	94	117

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1889.

	Dem	*Rep.*	*F. A.*	*Maj.*	
1889. Governor	23,840	53,964	....	30 124	R
			Pop.		
1892. President	9,081	34,888	26,544	18.344	R
	Dem.-Pop	*Rep.*		*Plu.*	
1898. Governor	37,319	36,949	....	370	F
	Dem.		*Pro.*		
1908. President	40.266	67,536	4,039	27.270	R
1908. Governor	44,837	62,945	3 536	18.108	R

TENNESSEE.

Counties. (96.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Taylor, Dem.	Hooper, Rep.
Anderson	632	2,030	1	15	337	1 713
Bedford	1,996	1.447	..	4	1,906	2 069
Benton	1,221	860	..	6	962	1,231
Bledsoe	295	416	..	2	460	753
Blount	847	2,568	..	..	851	2,213
Bradley	620	1 063	36	18	588	1 104
Campbell	530	1,797	..	30	542	1,451
Cannon	904	672	..	..	1,074	881

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1910. Taylor Dem.	Hooper Rep.
Carroll	1,802	2,289	..	18	1,337	2,431
Carter	454	3,152	4	..	699	2,068
Cheatham	1,206	520	..	2	1,175	574
Chester	703	580	..	10	585	801
Claiborne	971	1,643	..	..	*	*
Clay	764	634	1	4	566	565
Cocke	688	1,752	8	7	715	1,834
Coffee	1,654	656	..	31	1,290	1,103
Crockett	1,226	1,205	..	..	1,123	1,345
Cumberland	479	1,010	..	..	440	997
Davidson	8,309	2,714	..	157	8,837	6,185
Decatur	845	958	..	..	732	874
De Kalb	1,284	1,464	1	2	1,287	1,583
Dickson	1,499	894	2	2	1,767	1,179
Dyer	1,786	672	..	57	1,340	1,074
Fayette	1,849	4	..	3	1,032	349
Fentress	332	894	..	15	226	627
Franklin	2,168	716	5	16	1,994	1,092
Gibson	3,173	1,362	..	3	2,020	2,344
Giles	3,051	1,566	..	3	3,164	2,084
Grainger	670	1,303	..	..	670	1,345
Greene	1,886	2,020	5	..	1,574	2,662
Grundy	576	261	..	134	494	329
Hamblen	795	980	..	2	664	1,169
Hamilton	4,564	4,331	..	208	4,905	4 233
Hancock	370	1,396	..	..	345	1,013
Hardeman	1,568	554	..	16	1,298	933
Hardin	720	1,156	..	9	655	1,310
Hawkins	1,152	1,693	..	..	862	1,706
Haywood	1,215	189	..	27	1,154	239
Henderson	900	1,205	..	..	605	1,493
Henry	2,369	1,035	..	18	1,826	1,790
Hickman	1,285	1,065	1	18	1,493	990
Houston	665	288	..	25	493	397
Humphreys	1,301	679	..	14	1,225	760
Jackson	1,404	966	..	2	1,166	1,126
James	217	608	..	1	174	521
Jefferson	662	2,042	..	..	579	1,909
Johnson	232	2,148	1	..	229	1,729
Knox	4,090	5,908	179	159	4,072	6,579
Lake	464	178	..	9	224	160
Lauderdale	1,315	519	..	22	987	727
Lawrence	1,591	1,726	2	12	1,424	1,486
Lewis	465	354	9	2	362	351
Lincoln	2,311	692	..	4	2,254	1,569
Loudon	444	1,013	9	5	405	878
Macon	684	1,594	..	3	749	1,333
McMinn	926	1,312	..	..	675	1,401
McNairy	1,057	1,300	2	..	1,301	1,311
Madison	2,409	1,357	..	29	2,003	1,935
Marion	842	1,070	..	1	849	1,057
Marshall	1,544	438	..	4	1,471	1,247
Maury	2,324	640	..	10	2,214	1,920
Meigs	464	457	..	..	439	576
Monroe	1,406	1,828	..	8	1,215	1,633
Montgomery	2,961	1,903	..	8	1,576	1,240
Moore	677	103	1	..	636	276
Morgan	496	1,236	5	1	450	1,020
Obion	2,258	707	1	1	1,657	1,375
Overton	1,401	1,008	..	65	819	1,232
Perry	756	678	..	12	685	602
Pickett	391	517	..	..	256	480
Polk	747	1,175	..	..	675	934
Putnam	1,632	1,419	..	5	1,557	1,661
Rhea	883	1,019	..	..	697	1,170
Roane	595	1,534	..	115	606	1,471
Robertson	2,718	756	1	7	1,499	1,202
Rutherford	2,764	1,226	..	..	2,936	2,297
Scott	190	1,932	..	25	243	1,499
Sequatchie	394	249	..	..	360	231
Sevier	291	3,130	..	2	234	2,772
Shelby	7,411	3,069	..	239	7,700	2,425
Smith	1,638	1,056	4	..	1,661	1,353
Stewart	1,475	715	..	97	1,367	841
Sullivan	2,393	1,828	19	2	1,938	1,836
Sumner	2,343	693	2	11	2,170	1,469
Tipton	1,662	1,037	1	3	1,282	1,492
Trousdale	476	198	..	..	477	372
Unicoi	67	869	..	..	117	693

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908. Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin, Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Governor, 1910. Taylor Dem.	Hooper Rep.
Union	496	1,685	..	2	550	1,308
Van Buren	329	176	..	4	288	190
Warren	1,573	738	..	20	1,451	1,155
Washington	1,574	2,262	1	4	1,343	2,283
Wayne	451	1,415	1	..	499	1,170
Weakley	2 976	1,802	22	17	2,096	2,900
White	1,572	833	..	16	1,212	914
Williamson	1,938	605	..	5	2,061	1,488
Wilson	2,212	902	..	..	1,776	1,705
Total	135608	118324	300	1,870	121674	133999
Plurality	17,284	..	..	..	..	12,325
Per cent	52.65	45 95	..	..	47 20	52.06
Whole vote		257515				257,377

*Contested.

For President in 1908, Watson, Pop., received 1,081; Hisgen, Ind., 332 votes.

The vote for Governor in 1906 was: Patterson, Dem., 101,766; Evans, Rep, 92,804; Ray, Soc., 1,169.

For Governor in 1908, Patterson, Dem., received 133,913 votes; Tillman, Rep., 113,033; Weatherall, Soc., 1,422.

For Governor in 1910 McCallen, Soc., received 1,704 votes.

The vote for President in 1904 was: Parker, Dem., 121,653; Roosevelt, Rep., 105,369; Swallow, Pro., 1,889; Debs, Soc., 1,354.

The vote for Governor in 1902 was: Frazer, Dem., 98,954; Campbell, Rep., 59,002; Cheves, Pro., 2,193. Frazer's plurality, 39,952.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hamblen, Hancock, Hawkins, Johnson, Sullivan, Unicoi, and Washington. Lyle, Dem., 5,788; Sells, Rep., 15,647. (Exclusive of vote of Claiborne County, contested.)

II. Counties of Anderson, Blount, Campbell, Jefferson, Knox, Loudon, Morgan, Roane, Scott, Sevier, and Union. Hale, Rep., 12,163; R. W. Austen, Rep., 15,299.

III. Counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, James, McMinn, Marion, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren, and White. John A. Moon, Dem., 17,654; Evans, Rep., 12,944; Crouch, Soc., 438.

IV. Counties of Clay, Cumberland, Fentress, Jackson, Macon, Overton, Pickett, Putnam, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, and Wilson. Cordell Hull, Dem., 19,298; Odum, Rep., 5,168; Grisbeck, Soc., 79.

V. Counties of Bedford, Cannon, Coffee, De Kalb, Lincoln, Marshall, Moore, and Rutherford. Houston, Dem., 16,697; Bartlett, Soc., 170.

VI. Counties of Cheatham, Davidson, Houston, Humphreys, Montgomery, Robertson, and Stewart. Byrn, Dem., 16,764; Jackson, Soc., 2,502.

VII. Counties of Dickson, Giles, Hickman, Lawrence, Lewis, Maury, Wayne, and Williamson. L. P. Padgett, Dem., 21,299; McCord, Independent, 453; Yaunt, Soc., 257.

VIII. Counties of Benton, Carroll, Chester, Decatur, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Madison, McNairy, and Perry. T. W. Sims, Dem., 11,764; Murrey, Rep., 9,860; Earnshaw, Soc., 144.

IX. Counties of Crockett, Dyer, Gibson, Haywood, Lake, Lauderdale, Obion, and Weakley. Finis J. Garrett, Dem., 15,000; Brown, Rep., 1,406; Outlaw, Soc., 137; Landrum, Rep., 940.

X. Counties of Fayette, Hardeman, Shelby and Tipton. George W. Gordon, Dem., 14,862; Haines, Soc., 844.

TENNESSEE—*Continued*

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Benj. W. Hooper. Secretary of State, H. W. Goodloe; Treasurer, R. E. Folk; Commissioner of Agriculture, John Thompson. Superintendent of Public Instruction, R. E. Jones; Comptroller, Frank Dibrell; Adjutant-General, Turley Brown; Attorney-General, Chas. T. Cates; Commissioner of Insurance, R. E. Folk—all Democrats except Hooper.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John K. Shields; Justices, W. D. Beard, Grafton Green, M. M. Neil and D. L. Lansden; Clerk, Joe J. Roach—all Democrats.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	25	74	99
Republicans	8	25	33
Democratic majority.	17	49	66

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1886.

	Dem	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1886. Gov.	126,628	109,835	....	....	16,793 D
1888. Pres	158,779	138,988	48	5,969	19,791 D
1890. Gov.	113,549	76,081	....	11,082	37,468 D
	J. Dem Pop.				
1892. Gov.	127,247	100,629	31,515	5,427	26,618 D
1892. Pres.	138,874	100,331	23,447	4,851	38,543 D
1894 Gov.	104,356	105,104	23,092	....	†748 R
	Dem - Pop.				
1900. Pres	144,751	121,194	.....	.....	23,557 D
1902. Gov.	98,954	59,002	..	2,193	39,552 D
1904. Pres.	131,653	105,369	2,401	1,889	26,284 D
			Soc.		
1906. Gov.	101,766	92,804	....	....	8,962 D
1908. Pres	135,668	118,324	1,870	300	17,284 D
1908 Gov	133,913	113,033	1,422	....	20,880 D

* Majority † A recount of the vote by the Legislature resulted in the rejection of certain returns for irregularities and elected Turney Governor.

TEXAS.

Counties. (246.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Colquitt, Dem.	J. O. Terrell Rep.
Anderson	1,601	697	8	28	1,628	630
Andrews	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angelina	1,089	197	2	59	1,110	243
Aransas	193	33	1	..	184	35
Archer	331	63	8	1	330	57
Armstrong	252	32	..	1	232	30
Atascosa	614	142	..	..	631	136
Austin	1,394	572	..	9	1,290	655
Bailey	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bandera	449	284	2	23	469	281
Bastrop	1,225	522	..	..	1,202	537
Baylor	600	53	2	34	600	48
Bee	533	137	2	24	532	136
Bell	3,067	480	14	41	3,000	45
Bexar	3 894	3,568	105	82	2,950	4,570
Blanco	438	259	10	1	429	260
Borden	135	5	..	..	130	5
Bosque	1,394	268	5	28	1,418	249
Bowie	1,676	705	51	116	1,670	675
Brazoria	567	405	14	26	555	416
Brazos	876	138	5	..	850	135
Brewster	283	34	4	4	285	24
Briscoe	117	7	1	17	116	5
Brown	1,557	346	6	93	1,670	355
Burleson	1,201	365	..	11	1,184	375
Burnet	857	270	11	9	855	270
Caldwell	1,227	197	4	14	1,169	269
Calhoun	219	71	4	7	223	65
Callahan	..	..	5	73	864	98
Cameron	1 217	971	1	2	1,205	970
Camp	569	324	2	9	580	300
Carson	..	..	3	3	160	39
Cass	1,551	996	29	45	1,650	940
Castro	110	8	..	2	66	9
Chambers	323	275	8	13	330	268
Cherokee	1 575	211	11	93	1 510	208
Childress	594	92	2	22	610	70
Clay	1,115	244	14	43	1 070	230
Cochran	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke	356	56	1	28	552	50
Coleman	1,170	135	11	85	1,178	120
Collin	3,797	792	27	130	3,830	790
Collingsworth	..	..	4	7	395	29
Colorado	1,116	486	8	22	865	30
Comal	626	508	..	..	867	748
Comanche	2,336	282	15	147	2.420	220
Concho	228	36	2	30	236	22
Cooke	2,439	523	5	98	2,073	700
Coryell	1,653	201	11	32	1,684	170
Cottle	157	18	..	10	160	10
Crane	..	..	..	..	7	2
Crockett	65	13	..	3	65	13
Crosby	148	1	1	11	129	9
Dallam	285	94	7	40	309	90
Dallas	7,329	2,068	110	120	7.028	2,498
Dawson	..	..	..	4	550	5
Deaf Smith	273	48	4	2	270	47
Delta	946	131	10	25	660	120
Denton	2,740	493	..	..	2,729	510
De Witt	966	853	6	11	790	1 022
Dickens	196	28	1	21	200	32
Dimmit	151	101	1	2	145	104
Donley	..	..	4	12	400	36
Duval	692	605	..	..	700	600
Eastland	1,856	229	19	217	1 890	200
Ector	136	5	3	2	337	5
Edwards	208	232	3	75	215	220
Ellis	4,413	594	24	24	4,450	634
El Paso	2,302	1,019	15	81	2,090	1,114
Erath	2,074	504	...	266	2,110	550
Falls	1,791	503	8	57	1.764	521
Fannin	3,192	614	14	126	3.174	604
Fayette	2,247	1,236	6	17	1,959	1,522
Fisher	776	62	16	42	806	44
Floyd	292	16	4	14	290	15
Foard	..	..	2	17	300	35
Fort Bend	550	353	8	14	543	359
Franklin	650	72	3	16	655	650
Freestone	1,186	302	..	13	1,190	229
Frio	397	112	..	13	389	115
Gaines	93	7	1	3	96	3
Galveston	2,184	849	21	50	2.018	1,070
Garza	67	..	..	3	72	5
Gillespie	281	1.322	3	3	240	1.385
Glasscock	75	6	..	..	70	14
Goliad	397	644	1	59	385	650
Gonzales	1,441	609	1	44	1 360	675
Gray	338	82	16	42	338	75
Grayson	4,606	1 338	30	190	4.448	1 503
Gregg	565	273	5	26	575	280
Grimes	974	88	9	8	990	82
Guadalupe	..	..	8	2	893	1,800
Hale	406	41	6	4	400	39
Hall	508	56	3	24	520	42
Hamilton	1,123	222	5	6	1.135	210
Hansford	98	26	3	7	96	28
Hardeman	663	108	3	32	676	95
Hardin	809	234	6	..	897	220
Harris	5.074	1,722	42	167	4 784	2.000
Harrison	2.161	289	13	9	1 256	120
Hartley	150	30	..	..	153	28
Haskell	1.245	145	10	100	1 245	145
Hays	872	133	8	13	871	131
Hemphill	172	77	6	10	175	85
Henderson	1 .143	255	1	102	1 152	251
Hidalgo	554	36	..	..	559	26
Hill	3,331	414	25	14	3,304	405
Hockley	..	..	11	33	20	7
Hood	945	162	..	..	980	140
Hopkins	2,184	271	15	124	2.200	278
Houston	1,310	493	1	29	1 335	475
Howard	504	52	1	42	505	47
Hunt	3,806	518	25	150	3.788	525
Hutchinson	134	30	1	3	120	35
Irion	102	5	..	4	100	5
Jack	782	268	13	63	790	260
Jackson	298	139	..	..	295	145
Jasper	695	187	..	79	722	160

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908				Governor, 1910	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep	Chafin Pro.	Debs Soc.	Colquitt. Dem.	J. O. Terrell Rep.
Cochran	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coke	356	56	1	28	552	50
Coleman	1.170	135	11	85	1,178	120
Collin	3,797	792	27	130	3,830	790
Collingsworth	..	..	4	7	395	29
Colorado	1,116	486	8	22	865	30
Comal	626	508	..	..	867	748
Comanche	2,336	282	15	147	2.420	220
Concho	228	36	2	30	236	22
Cooke	2,439	523	5	98	2,073	700
Coryell	1,653	201	11	32	1,684	170
Cottle	157	18	..	10	160	10
Crane	..	..	..	..	7	2
Crockett	65	13	..	3	65	13
Crosby	148	1	1	11	129	9
Dallam	285	94	7	40	309	90
Dallas	7,329	2,068	110	120	7.028	2,498
Dawson	..	..	..	4	550	5
Deaf Smith	273	48	4	2	270	47
Delta	946	131	10	25	660	120
Denton	2,740	493	..	..	2,729	510
De Witt	966	853	6	11	790	1 022
Dickens	196	28	1	21	200	32
Dimmit	151	101	1	2	145	104
Donley	..	..	4	12	400	36
Duval	692	605	..	..	700	600
Eastland	1,856	229	19	217	1 890	200
Ector	136	5	3	2	337	5
Edwards	208	232	3	75	215	220
Ellis	4.413	594	24	24	4,450	634
El Paso	2.302	1,019	15	81	2.090	1,114
Erath	2,074	504	...	266	2,110	550
Falls	1,791	503	8	57	1.764	521
Fannin	3,192	614	14	126	3.174	604
Fayette	2,247	1,236	6	17	1,959	1,522
Fisher	776	62	16	42	806	44
Floyd	292	16	4	14	290	15
Foard	..	..	2	17	300	35
Fort Bend	550	353	8	14	543	359
Franklin	650	72	3	16	655	650
Freestone	1,186	302	..	13	1,190	229
Frio	397	112	..	13	389	115
Gaines	93	7	1	3	96	3
Galveston	2,184	849	21	50	2.018	1,070
Garza	67	..	..	3	72	5
Gillespie	281	1.322	3	3	240	1.385
Glasscock	75	6	..	..	70	14
Goliad	397	644	1	59	385	650
Gonzales	1,441	609	1	44	1 360	675
Gray	338	82	16	42	338	75
Grayson	4,606	1 338	30	190	4.448	1 503
Gregg	565	273	5	26	575	280
Grimes	974	88	9	8	990	82
Guadalupe	..	..	8	2	893	1,800
Hale	406	41	6	4	400	39
Hall	508	56	3	24	520	42
Hamilton	1,123	222	5	6	1.135	210
Hansford	98	26	3	7	96	28
Hardeman	663	108	3	32	676	95
Hardin	809	234	6	..	897	220
Harris	5.074	1,722	42	167	4 784	2.000
Harrison	2.161	289	13	9	1 256	120
Hartley	150	30	..	..	153	28
Haskell	1.245	145	10	100	1 245	145
Hays	872	133	8	13	871	131
Hemphill	172	77	6	10	175	85
Henderson	1 .143	255	1	102	1 152	251
Hidalgo	554	36	..	..	559	26
Hill	3,331	414	25	14	3,304	405
Hockley	..	..	11	33	20	7
Hood	945	162	..	..	980	140
Hopkins	2,184	271	15	124	2.200	278
Houston	1,310	493	1	29	1 335	475
Howard	504	52	1	42	505	47
Hunt	3,806	518	25	150	3.788	525
Hutchinson	134	30	1	3	120	35
Irion	102	5	..	4	100	5
Jack	782	268	13	63	790	260
Jackson	298	139	..	..	295	145
Jasper	695	187	..	79	722	160

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Colquitt, Dem	J. O. Terrell Rep.
Jeff Davis	121	83	1	6	82	132
Jefferson	1,962	821	20	124	2,826	870
Johnson	2,747	339	10	145	2,730	335
Jones	1,754	206	9	146	1,760	190
Karnes	631	170	9	12	600	236
Kaufman	2,205	387	8	89	2,160	408
Kendall	148	537	..	24	123	557
Kent	194	17	1	3	205	10
Kerr	453	327	7	23	475	356
Kimble	181	60	..	..	176	54
King	69	..	..	..	69	1
Kinney	..	..	..	..	160	278
Knox	797	92	3	20	770	129
Lamar	2,866	482	7	43	2,870	468
Lamb	13	5	..	..	16	3
Lampasas	746	296	16	46	750	287
La Salle	328	224	2	3	320	234
Lavaca	1,674	266	4	200	325	237
Lee	820	509	..	13	1,364	1,185
Leon	861	351	2	21	816	502
Liberty	539	248	3	11	866	342
Limestone	1,773	247	13	48	1,800	320
Lipscomb	169	60	4	15	170	60
Live Oak	..	..	1	3	313	80
Llano	485	116	11	11	491	118
Loving	3	..	..	..	..	..
Lubbock	224	26	..	..	229	23
Lynn	..	..	3	13	258	6
Madison	540	123	..	3	545	120
Marion	594	414	..	3	414	345
Martin	234	27	2	2	243	16
Mason	429	322	12	64	550	330
Matagorda	590	167	17	2	580	168
Maverick	258	287	..	8	240	290
McCulloch	650	184	3	15	658	184
McLennan	3,778	741	53	98	3,790	748
McMullen	85	35	..	..	84	35
Medina	578	695	12	10	476	812
Menard	152	36	1	13	152	35
Midland	..	..	2	8	300	25
Milam	2,077	460	10	146	2,050	500
Mills	567	201	4	61	549	206
Mitchell	635	73	8	40	635	79
Montague	2,048	329	24	97	2,005	365
Montgomery	752	308	..	16	780	266
Moore	97	12	..	..	91	23
Morris	646	142	1	3	654	130
Motley	..	..	..	14	129	15
Nacogdoches	1,478	186	2	41	1,495	175
Navarro	2,879	618	15	25	2,864	600
Newton	357	94	2	8	380	90
Nolan	733	104	3	38	760	93
Nueces	831	253	7	66	820	265
Ochiltree	..	..	1	3	149	40
Oldham	40	15	..	3	41	13
Orange	534	119	1	15	512	123
Palo Pinto	1,483	268	34	108	1,522	230
Panola	1,242	266	..	64	1,245	245
Parker	..	..	45	287	2,091	290
Parmer	96	31	2	2	100	25
Pecos	..	..	1	..	160	95
Polk	627	243	2	1	656	216
Potter	803	158	17	66	620	152
Presidio	233	135	1	2	230	140
Rains	416	61	4	86	429	54
Randall	233	44	..	..	225	44
Reagan	52	3	..	..	45	3
Red River	1,813	587	1	33	1,830	575
Reeves	316	24	6	4	290	27
Refugio	138	178	1	5	122	185
Roberts	125	31	3	1	125	25
Robertson	1,233	394	3	14	1,221	400
Rockwall	..	..	6	14	718	34
Runnels	981	103	5	42	986	66
Rusk	1,595	871	5	27	1,662	876
Sabine	467	54	..	13	463	49
San Augustine	423	87	6	18	433	74
San Jacinto	371	299	..	..	380	271
San Patricio	273	115	4	13	320	80
San Saba	744	124	4	53	740	119

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro	Debs, Soc.	Colquitt, Dem.	J. O. Terrell Rep.
Schleicher	126	9	..	..	126	3
Scurry	722	84	32	109	719	93
Shackelford	266	30	2	11	260	30
Shelby	1,727	182	1	86	1,745	165
Sherman	158	37	7	6	160	30
Smith	2,090	863	27	166	2,118	812
Somervell	251	39	3	11	252	33
Starr	901	411	5	..	900	410
Stephens	692	34	2	89	701	20
Sterling	147	5	1	..	145	4
Stonewall	329	14	3	6	329	12
Sutton	79	10	..	3	83	8
Swisher	239	26	1	..	245	19
Tarrant	6,403	1,470	92	206	6,390	1,565
Taylor	1,706	177	12	115	1,720	160
Terrell	110	62	..	13	108	68
Terry	..	..	..	2	170	5
Throckmorton	223	33	..	8	235	24
Titus	960	199	6	1	935	175
Tom Green	920	113	8	24	925	160
Travis	2,445	1,196	29	82	2,300	1,304
Trinity	550	157	1	6	645	130
Tyler	665	122	..	14	670	115
Upshur	898	287	4	14	912	275
Upton	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uvalde	748	321	11	61	705	400
Val Verde	362	182	1	16	256	295
Van Zandt	1,626	179	7	351	1,596	191
Victoria	566	328	2	12	490	406
Walker	614	441	..	4	630	218
Waller	698	349	..	..	671	370
Ward	234	30	4	..	228	30
Washington	1,543	798	3	1	1,392	905
Webb	233	1,109	..	..	212	1,128
Wharton	746	433	12	65	735	475
Wheeler	384	55	..	13	342	45
Wichita	806	256	16	23	270	821
Wilbarger	780	110	9	36	102	792
Williamson	2,425	723	33	63	727	2,601
Wilson	858	252	4	12	275	872
Winkler	12	2	..	..	..	..
Wise	..	..	33	93	2,251	342
Wood	1,330	375	9	111	1,310	550
Yoakum	36	4	..	..	35	1
Young	813	89	8	20	820	84
Zapata	4	424	..	..	..	428
Zavala	123	29	..	11	125	33
Total	217302	65,666	1,634	7,870	173993	26,107
Plurality	151636		..	..	147886	
Per cent	77.15	22 85			79.71	11.90
Whole vote	293,559				218,264	

For Governor, 1908. Campbell, Dem., received 218,956 votes; Simpson, Rep., 73,305; Rhodes, Soc., 8,100; Cook, Soc.-Lab., 234; Heath, Pro., 148.

For Governor, 1910. Houston, Pro., received 6,179; Anderson, Soc., 11,638; Schmidt, Soc.-Lab., 347.

For President in 1904: Parker, Dem., 167,200; Roosevelt, Rep., 51,042

For President in 1908, Watson, Pop., received 972; Hisgen, Ind., 115.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Bowie, Red River, Lamar, Delta, Hopkins, Franklin, Titus, Camp, Morris, Cass, and Marion. Morris Sheppard, Dem., 9,760.

II. Counties of Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, Sabine, San Augustine, Angelina, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Panola, and Harrison. Martin W. Dies, Dem., 8,786

III. Counties of Wood, Upshur, Gregg, Rush, Smith, Henderson, Van Zandt, and Kaufman. James Young, Dem., 8,321.

IV Counties of Grayson, Collin, Fannin, Hunt and Rains. C B. Randall, Dem., 11,486.

V. Counties of Dallas, Rockwell, Ellis, Hill, and Bosque. J. A. Beall, Dem., 8,912

VI. Navarro, Freestone, Limestone, Robertson, Brazos, Milam. Rufus Hardy, Dem., 5,180.

TEXAS—*Continued.*

VII. Anderson, Houston, Trinity, Polk, San Jacinto, Liberty, Chambers, Galveston A. W. Gregg, Dem., 6 390

VIII. Harris, Fort Bend, Austin, Waller, Montgomery, Grimes, Walker, Madison, Leon, John Moore, Dem., 8,530.

IX Gonzales, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton, Matagorda, Brazoria, Jackson, Lavaca, De Witt, Victoria, Calhoun, Aransas, Refugio, Bee, Goliad Karnes, G F Burgess, Dem., 10,640

X. Williamson, Travis, Hays, Caldwell, Bastrop, Bee, Burleson, Washington, A. S. Burleson, Dem., 8,150.

XI. McLennan, Falls, Bell, Coryell, Hamilton, R. L. Henry, Dem., 7,212.

XII. Tarrant, Parker, Johnson, Hood, Somervell, Erath Oscar Calloway, Dem., 9,760

XIII. Cook, Denton, Wise, Montague, Clay, Jack, Young, Archer, Wichita, Wilbarger, Baylor, Throckmorton, Knox, Foard, Hardeman Cottle, Motley, Dickens Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Childress, Hall, Briscoe, Swisher, Castro, Parmer, Deaf Smith, Randall, Armstrong, Donley, Collingsworth, Wheeler, Gray, Carson, Potter, Oldham, Hartley, Moore Hutchinson, Roberts, Hemphill, Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Sherman Dallam, J. H. Stephens, Dem., 14,796

XIV. Bexar, Comal, Kendall, Bandera, Kerr, Gillespie, Blanco, Burnet, Llano, Mason, McCulloch, San Saba, Lampasas, Mills, Brown, James L. Slayden, Dem., 12,310

XV. Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapata, Webb, Duval, Nueces, San Patricio, Live Oak, Atascosa, Wilson, Guadalupe, McMullen, La Salle, Dimmit, Maverick, Zavala, Frio, Medina, Uvalde Kinney, Val Verde, J. N. Garner Dem 10,411, Noah Allen Rep 3,750

XVI. El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster Pecos, Crockett, Schleicher, Sutton, Edwards, Kimble, Menard, Concho, Tom Green, Irion, Upton, Crane, Ward, Reeves, Loving, Winkler, Ector, Midland, Glasscock, Sterling, Coke, Runnels, Eastland, Callahan, Taylor, Nolan, Mitchell, Howard, Martin, Andrews, Gaines, Dawson, Borden, Scurry, Fisher, Jones, Shackelford, Stephens, Palo Pinto, Haskell, Stonewall, King, Kent Garza, Crosby, Lubbock, Lynn, Terry, Yoakum Cochran, Hockley, W. R. Smith, Dem., 12 886.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT

Governor, O. B. Colquitt; Lieutenant-Governor, A B. Davidson; Secretary of State, ——; Treasurer, Sam Sparks; Comptroller, W P Lane; Superintendent of Public Instruction, F. M Bralley; Land Commissioner, J. T. Robison; Attorney General, J. P. Lightfoot; Commissioner of Agriculture, E. R. Kone; Commissioner of Insurance, F. C von Rosenberg; Commissioner of Public Lands J. T. Robison—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Reuben R. Gaines; Associate Justices, Thomas J. Brown and F. A. Williams; Clerk F. T. Connerly—all Democrats

STATE LEGISLATURE. 1911

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot*
Democrats	30	109	139
Republicans	1	0	1

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1884.

	Dem	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj*
1884. Pres.	225,309	93.141	3,321	3,538	*132,168 D
1888. Pres.	234,883	88.422	...	4 749	*146.461 D
			Pop		
1895. Gov.	241,882	55.405	159,224	15,026	*82.658 D
	Dem.-Pop	*Rep.*	*N. D*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1896 Pres.	370,434	167,520	5,046	1,786	*202 914 D
	Dem.	*Pop.*			
1898. Gov.	285,074	132 348	.. ..	....	152,726 D
		Rep	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	
1900 Pres.	267,337	121,173	20 776	2,644	*146,164 D
1904. Pres.	167,200	51.242	8.062	4.292	*105.958 D
1908. Pres.	217,302	65,666	972	1.634	151 636 ‡
1908. Gov.	218,956	73,305	..		*145,651 D

* Plurality ‡ Independent Republican.

UTAH.

Counties. (27.)	President. 1908				President. 1904.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft Rep	Debs. Soc	Hisgen. Ind.	Parker Dem	Roosevelt, Rep.
Beaver	714	945	27	1	593	869
Box Elder	1. 417	2 401	40	2	1,151	2 400
Caché	3 317	3. 795	64	3	2. 948	4. 008
Carbon	581	1 027	106	..	508	1. 244
Davis	1 331	1. 740	34	5	1 225	1, 657
Emery	749	1, 098	158	..	583	905
Garfield	290	728	42	..	252	679
Grand	215	233	24	5	165	282
Iron	488	718	76	..	442	741
Juab	1,421	1 619	300	1	1 206	1. 493
Kane	102	414	3	..	102	399
Millard	765	1. 04	38	.	683	1. 001
Morgan	306	490	49	..	315	492
Piute	157	332	98	1	228	358
Rich	285	427	5	.	240	439
Salt Lake	12 954	20, 755	2, 059	41	8 389	20 665
San Juan	109	131	3	3	36	135
San Pete	2. 307	3 333	128	1	1. 741	3. 529
Sevier	1, 372	1 777	187	1	930	1. 725
Summit	1, 402	1 612	148	9	1. 358	2 332
Tooel	808	1. 106	59	1	639	1 289
Umtah	683	782	145	..	630	753
Utah	4, 984	6 390	267	2	4. 243	6. 490
Wasatch	935	1, 265	98	2	656	1. 042
Washington	810	738	5	1	761	718
Wayne	184	276	96	..	251	310
Weber	3 965	5 879	636	8	3. 108	6. 331
Total	42, 601	61. 015	4. 895	87	33 413	62 446
Plurality		18. 414				29. 033
Per cent	39 23	56 18	4 51	.08	32 87	61 44
Whole vote		108,598			101,624	

For President in 1904 Debs. Soc., received 5,767 votes.

The vote for President in 1900 was Bryan, Dem. 45 006, McKinley, Rep. 47,139, Woolley, Pro., 209. Debs, Soc., 700, Malloney, Soc. L., 106. The vote for Governor in 1908 was Spry, Rep. 52,913, Knight, Dem. 43,375, Bolman, Soc., 4,095; Street, Amer. 11,472

The vote for Governor in 1904 was James H. Moyle Dem., 38,047. John C Cutler, Rep. 50 837, Joseph Kauffman, Soc., 4,392 William M Perry, Amer., 7 959

The vote for Representative in Congress 1910, was For diband Erickson, Dem., 32,750, Joseph Howell, Rep., 50,604; James A. Smith, Soc., 4,857, Allen I Sanford, Amer., 14 042.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, William Spry, Secretary of State, C S. Tingey; Treasurer, David Mattson, Auditor, Jesse D Jewkes, Attorney General A R. Barnes, Superintendent of Education, A C. Nelson; Commissioner of Insurance Willard Done—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court; Chief Justice Joseph E Frick, Justices W M McCarty and Daniel N Straup, Clerk, H. W. Griffith—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911

Senate, Democrats 9, Republicans 16, total, 18

House of Representatives Democrats, 7, Republicans, 38, total, 45.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Pro*	*Plu.*
1900 Pres.	45.006	47 139	720	209	2 133 R
1904 Pres.	33.413	62.446	5,767	..	29.033 R.
1908 Pres.	42,601	61.015	4.895	..	18,414 R

VERMONT.

Counties. (14.)	President. 1908				Governor, 1910	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft. Rep.	Chafin. Pro.	Hisgen Ind.	Watson, Dem	Mead, Rep.
Addison	446	2. 986	74	34	566	2. 856
Bennington	749	2 453	56	53	1 332	2 261
Caledonia	764	2. 700	78	76	1 269	2 363
Chittenden	1. 650	3, 807	55	60	2 298	3 495
Essex	327	745	18	5	271	675
Franklin	1 048	2 360	80	43	2 414	2 450
Grand Isle	188	364	10	4	256	436
Lamoille	311	1. 456	51	24	501	1 484
Orange	668	2. 263	69	41	1 171	1 960
Orleans	384	2 535	34	19	528	2 886

VERMONT—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan, Dem	Taft, Rep	Chafin Pro.	Hisgen, Ind	Watson, Dem.	Mead, Rep.
Rutland	1,542	5,643	103	167	2,203	5,315
Washington	1,610	3,825	71	130	2,364	2,925
Windham	906	3,738	46	68	1,212	2,843
Windsor	907	4,683	62	82	1,041	3,314
Total	11,496	39,552	799	804	17,425	35,263
Plurality	..	28,056	..	..	..	17,838
Per cent	21 78	75 12	1 60	1 50	31 17	64 19
Whole vote		52 651			54,928	

For Governor in 1908: Burke, Dem., 15,953; Prouty, Rep., 45,598; Campbell, Pro., received 918 votes; Backus, Ind., 1,351; Dunbar, Soc., 547.

For Governor in 1910 E. R. Towle, Pro., received 1,044 votes; O. H. Ordway, Soc., 1,055.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Franklin, Grand Isle, Lamoille, and Rutland. P. M. Melden, Dem., 8,215; David J. Foster, Rep., 18,951; Geo. A. Thrall, Soc., 468.

II. Counties of Caledonia, Essex, Orange, Orleans, Washington, Windham, and Windsor. Alexander Cochran, Dem., 6,226; Frank Plumley, Rep., 18,185; Eugene M. Campbell, Soc., 366.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John A. Mead; Lieutenant-Governor, Leighton P. Slack; Secretary of State, Guy W. Bailey; Treasurer, Edward H. Deavitt; Auditor, Horace F. Graham; Attorney-General, J. G. Sargent; Superintendent of Education, Mason S. Stone; Commissioner of Insurance, E. H. Deavitt, and Guy W. Bailey; Commissioner of Agriculture, O. L. Martin—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John W. Rowell; Assistant Justices, Loveland Munson, John H. Watson, Seneca Haselton, George M. Powers; Clerk, M. E. Smilie—all Republicans, except Haselton.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	30	196	226
Democrats	..	48	48
Ind. Democrats	..	2	2
Ind. Republicans	..	..	..
Republican majority	30	146	176

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*	
1872. Pres	10,927	41,481	....	....	*30,554	R
1876 Pres	20,350	44,428	....	....	*24,078	R
1880 Pres	18,316	45,567	....	....	*27,251	R
1884 Pres	17,331	39,514	785	1,752	22,183	R
1888. Pres	16,788	45,192	....	1,460	28,404	R
1890 Gov	19,290	33,462	....	1,161	14,163	R
1892. Pres	16,325	37,992	....	1,415	21,669	R
			Pop.			
1894. Gov	14,142	42,663	740	457	28,521	R
			N. D.			
1896. Pres	10,637	51,127	1,331	733	40,490	R
			Soc. D.			
1900. Gov	17,129	48,441	567	950	31,312	R
1900. Pres	12,849	42,568	....	368	29,719	R
1902. Gov	7,364	31,864	...	2,498	24,500	R
1904. Pres	9,777	40,459	859	792	30,682	R
1906. Gov	26,912	42,332	512	733	15,420	R
1908 Pres	11,496	39,552	.. .	799	28,056	R
1908. Gov	15,953	45,598	547	918	29,645	R

* Majority.

VIRGINIA.

Counties and Cities. (119.)	President. 1908.				Governor. 1909.	
	Bryan, Dem	Taft Rep	Chafin Pro	Debs, Soc	Mann, Dem.	Kent Rep.
Accomac	1,748	337	55	..	1,038	289
Albemarle	999	380	7	19	857	140
Alexandria C.	1,218	247	4	3	817	132
Alexandria Co	354	165	..	2	201	73
Alleghany	422	483	54	8	349	325
Amelia	247	73	2	..	..	..
Amherst	849	164	1	1	673	41
Appomattox	633	117	2	..	595	50
Augusta	1,435	987	109	..	1,227	726
Bath	310	232	12	1	298	140
Bedford	1,272	463	45	1	988	175
Bland	339	397	4	..	355	299
Botetourt	869	793	11	..	777	787
Bristol City	405	187	5	2	391	137
Brunswick	507	123	5	..	492	82
Buchanan	395	635	..	..	293	402
Buckingham	676	333	2	..	564	215
Buena Vista C	137	80	1	1	177	71
Campbell	624	174	9	3	609	63
Caroline	494	326	6	..	..	..
Carroll	859	1,531	..	..	801	1,261
Charles City	99	84	..	..	97	28
Charlotte	537	242	4	1	605	206
Charlottesv'le	428	82	2	6	353	43
Chesterfield	608	167	11	6	443	99
Clarke	517	74	7	..	466	39
Clifton Forge C	402	133	7	6	343	147
Craig	364	224	5	..	372	176
Culpeper	963	233	2	..	678	111
Cumberland	374	68	..	..	302	34
Danville	963	206	14	6	609	124
Dickenson	551	671	..	3	419	489
Dinwiddie	445	157	1	..	402	68
Elizabeth C'y	679	253	10	5	571	142
Essex	364	123	..	..	292	25
Fairfax	1,143	404	10	3	770	237
Fauquier	1,354	363	4	1	945	138
Floyd	390	1,149	4	..	318	634
Fluvanna	450	135	..	..	433	80
Franklin	1,218	1,101	1	..	1,111	979
Frederick	866	354	25	...	632	203
Fredericksb'g	285	252	4	..	420	164
Giles	705	605	14	2	709	478
Gloucester	477	94	..	1	437	96
Goochland	294	246	2	4	262	135
Grayson	844	1,243	..	..	834	1,106
Greene	252	366	..	..	196	237
Greenesville	273	77	3	3	212	77
Halifax	1,268	650	8	3	1,165	268
Hanover	532	204	6	3	456	109
Henrico	626	217	3	1	529	195
Henry	761	716	7	4	659	482
Highland	292	305	21	..	227	215
Isle of Wight	530	199	..	..	516	116
James City	132	62	2	..	146	51
King George	296	199	..	1	211	121
King and Q'n	349	181	2	..	273	54
King William	276	228	4	..	265	115
Lancaster	468	122	3	..	..	..
Lee	805	1,334	3	7	1,162	1,384
Loudoun	1,570	447	66	1	1,108	314
Louisa	692	290	6	2	520	94
Lunenburg	413	105	1	1	307	43
Lynchburg C.	962	473	13	1	743	121
Madison	466	305	1	..	357	239
Manchester	363	114	1	7	355	66
Mathews	577	86	4	..	364	69
Mecklenburg	1,000	252	6	1	666	180
Middlesex	413	164	..	..	322	93
Montgomery	734	795	11	..	685	618
Nansemond	857	271	11	1	808	181
Nelson	742	308	5	..	592	164
New Kent	193	159	..	2	142	71
Norfolk City	2,271	991	20	10	2,401	698
Norfolk Co	879	739	..	..	721	616
Newport N'ws	791	498	5	24	947	495
Northampton	673	174	11	..	599	215
North'mber'd	410	185	2	..	371	110
Nottoway	481	118	10	1	506	58

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

Counties and Cities.	President, 1908.				Governor, 1909.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Mann, Dem.	Kent, Rep.
Orange	587	198	8	..	376	92
Page	804	802	14	4	608	374
Patrick	723	1,092	..	3	667	789
Petersburg	905	205	4	.	724	160
Pittsylvania	1 472	962	9	1	1,011	522
Portsmouth	1,154	407	3	6	1,358	392
Powhatan	225	146	..	..	206	120
Prince Edward	561	117	3	..	517	79
Prince George	171	88	..	..	126	30
Princess Anne	403	99	..	..	341	29
Prince William	738	200	9	.	448	111
Pulaski	714	780	5	6	659	560
Radford City	204	141	4	4	207	99
Rappahannock	433	158	2	..	279	70
Richmond City	4,143	1,135	24	30	3,876	631
Richmond Co.	338	205	..	1	295	115
Roanoke City	1,408	693	3	2	1,901	609
Roanoke Co	732	426	26	..	..	..
Rockbridge	1,000	810	10	4	..	..
Rockingham	1,736	1,581	103	2	1,413	1,100
Russell	827	1,173	8	2	693	890
Scott	1,145	1,781	..	..	960	1,396
Shenandoah	1,295	1,449	18	6	1,139	1,171
Smyth	906	1,350	4	1	878	1,108
Southampton	818	206	10	1	740	87
Spottsylvania	346	282	13	..	474	239
Stafford	406	474	..	..	335	275
Staunton	514	347	56	1	526	342
Surry	269	82	1	1	307	59
Sussex	412	115	..	..	384	88
Tazewell	809	1,398	7	9	637	977
Warren	562	209	13	..	404	166
Warwick	101	58	1	..	107	25
Washington	1,558	1,741	18	3	1,173	1,223
Westmoreland	353	161	..	..	294	113
Williamsburg	120	48	2	..	113	51
Winchester	449	266	26	..	342	246
Wise	993	1,527	4	9	720	1,162
Wythe	950	1,487	..	..	875	1,200
York	214	61	6	..	196	61
Total	82,946	52,573	1,111	255	68,750	36,249
Plurality	30,373		..		32,501	
Per cent	60.61	38.35	.81	.27	63.77	734.08
Scattering			....		1,337	
Whole vote		137,066			106,76	

For Governor, 1909, Dennett, Soc. Lab., received 1,377 votes.

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 359 votes: Corrigan, Soc. L., 56.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 51 votes; Watson, Pop., 105; Preston, Soc. Lab., 25.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Accomac, Caroline, Elizabeth City, Essex, Gloucester, Hampton, King and Queen, Lancaster, Matthews, Middlesex, Northampton, Northumberland, Richmond, Spottsylvania, Warwick, Westmoreland, York and cities of Newport News and Fredericksburg. Wm. A. Jones, Dem., 5,908; George N. Wise, Rep., 1,431.

II. Counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Southampton, and cities of Norfolk. Portsmouth, and Suffolk. E. E. Holland. Dem., 6,649; H. H. Rumble, Rep., 1,703.

III. Counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, James City, King William, New Kent, and cities of Richmond, Williamsburg. John Lamb, Dem., 5,408; W. R. Vawter, Rep., 813.

IV. Counties of Amelia, Brunswick. Dinwiddie, Greenesville, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Prince George, Surry, Sussex, and the City of Petersburg. Robert Turnbull, Dem., 3,769.

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

V. Counties of Carroll, Franklin, Grayson, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania, and the City of Danville. E. W. Saunders, Dem., 7,537; John M. Parsons, Rep., 7,382.

VI. Counties of Bedford, Campbell, Charlotte, Floyd, Halifax, Montgomery, Radford, Roanoke, and the cities of Roanoke and Lynchburg. Carter Glass, Dem., 5,203; Allison, Rep., 734.

VII. Counties of Albemarle, Clarke, Frederick, Greene, Madison, Page, Rappahannock, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren, and the cities of Charlottesville and Winchester. James Hay, Dem., 5,818; John Paul, Rep., 2,589; S. Lupton, Ind. Rep., 1,631.

VIII. Counties of Alexandria, Culpeper, Fairfax, Fauquier, King George, Loudoun, Louisa, Orange, Prince William, Stafford, and the City of Alexandria. C. C. Carlin, Dem., 4,669.

IX. Counties of Bland, Buchanan, Dickenson, Giles, Lee, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe, and the City of Bristol. Henry C. Stuart, Dem., 16,731; C. Bascomb Slemp, Rep., 16,958.

X. Counties of Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Buckingham, Craig, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Highland, Nelson, Rockbridge, and the cities of Buena Vista, Staunton, and Clifton Forge. Hal. D. Flood, Dem., 5,878.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	34	87	121
Independents and Republicans	6	13	19
Democratic majority	28	74	102

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, William H. Mann, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, J. T. Ellyson; Secretary of Commonwealth, B. O. James; First Auditor, Morton Marye; Treasurer, A. W. Harman, Jr.; Superintendent of Instructions, J. D. Eggleston; Attorney-General, Samuel W. Williams; Commissioner of Agriculture, George W. Koiner; Commissioner of Insurance, Joseph Button—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Appeals: President, James Keith; Justices, S. G. Whittle, John A. Buchanan, George M. Harrison, and Richard H. Cardwell; Clerk of the Court, H. Stewart Jones—all Democrats.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Pop.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*	
1872. Pres	91,654	93,468	....	....	1,814	R
1876. Pres	101,208	76 993	....	....	25,115	D
1880. Pres	96,449 / 81,527	84 020	....	....	*31,527	H
1884. Pres	145,497	139,356	....	138	6,141	D
1885. Gov	152,544	136,510	....	....	16,034	D
1888. Pres	151,977	150,438	....	1,678	†1,539	D
1889. Gov	162,654	120,477	....	897	†42,177	D
1892. Pres	163,977	113,262	*N. D.* 12,375	2,738	†50,715	D
1893. Gov	127,940	...	*Pop.* 81,239	6,962	†39,726	D
1896. Pres	154,709	135,368	2,129	2,350	†19,341	D
1897. Gov	109,655	56,840	....	2,743	†52,815	D
1900. Pres	146,080	115,865	....	2,150	†30,215	D
1901. Gov	116,682	81,366	....	1,896	35,316	D
1904. Pres	80,648	47,880	....	1,383	32,768	D
1905. Gov	83,544	45,795	*Soc.*	....	†37,749	D
1908. Pres	82,946	52,573	255	1,111	30,373	D

*Hancock's actual majority in the State, the Democratic and Readjuster vote both being for him. †Plurality

WASHINGTON.

Counties. (37.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Pattison, Dem.	Cosgrove, Rep.
Adams	714	1,033	45	58	750	1,033
Asotin	365	648	38	36	338	993
Benton	465	891	34	151	479	913
Chehalis	1,248	3,128	86	712	1,186	3,422
Chelan	871	1,639	66	160	851	1,776
Clallam	428	938	11	187	459	987
Clarke	1,250	2,416	104	335	1,136	2,525
Columbia	585	887	48	25	632	872
Cowlitz	617	1,573	28	172	623	1,619
Douglas	1,540	1,942	43	191	1,559	2,017
Ferry	393	467	11	115	402	512
Franklin	485	643	27	56	470	688
Garfield	333	556	13	40	354	601
Island	192	450	28	99	157	505
Jefferson	417	859	11	66	392	885
King	14,644	22,297	836	2,173	13,939	23,632
Kitsap	850	1,819	74	494	751	1,987
Kittitas	985	1,752	64	314	1,002	1,772
Klickitat	570	1,245	46	173	549	1,328
Lewis	1,412	3,110	120	528	1,472	3,214
Lincoln	1,443	2,025	75	124	1,453	2,107
Mason	318	553	22	80	322	587
Okanogan	1,074	1,368	22	307	1,028	1,530
Pacific	483	1,492	21	153	537	1,470
Pierce	4,936	10,935	463	1,626	4,701	11,586
San Juan	178	581	10	111	143	621
Skagit	1,449	2,924	113	690	1,367	3,110
Skamania	143	310	7	54	119	350
Snohomish	2,974	5,659	567	958	2,700	5,913
Spokane	6,559	11,719	496	1,184	6,869	11,700
Stevens	1,564	2,546	120	646	1,554	2,613
Thurston	964	1,940	110	367	985	2,001
Wahkiakum	150	485	3	46	132	495
Walla Walla	1,660	2,843	71	102	1,881	2,670
Whatcom	2,398	4,955	296	963	2,273	5,341
Whitman	2,386	3,376	315	337	2,946	3,053
Yakima	1,650	3,998	258	344	1,615	4,032
Total	58,691	106062	4,700	14,177	58,126	110190
Plurality	..	47,371	..	..	..	52.064
Percent	32.85	57.93	2.30	7.72	33.62	62.5[illegible]
Whole vote	183,879				176,141	

For Governor 1908, Boomer, Soc., received 4,311 votes; Caton, Pro., 3,514.

For Governor 1904: Turner, Dem., 59,119; Mead, Rep., 75,278; Soc., 7,426; Pro., 2,782; Soc. L., 1,070.

For President in 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 249 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

District:

I. W. W. Black, Dem., 20,116; W. E. Humphrey, Rep., 27,717; E. E. Dunlop, Pro., 1,231; W. W. Smith, Soc., 5,088.

II. Maurice Langhorn, Dem., 10,288; Stanton Warburton, Rep., 20,448; W. E. Haycox, Pro., 830; Leslie E. Allen, Soc. 3,978.

III. H. D. Monrit, Dem., 14,423; Wm. L. Lafollette, Rep., 30,126; David C. Coates, Soc., 3,998.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, M. E. Hay, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor vacant; Secretary of State, I. M. Howell, Rep.; Treasurer, John G. Lewis, Rep.; Auditor, C. W. Clausen, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Geo. B. Lamping, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Henry Dewey, Rep.; Attorney-General, W. P. Bell, Rep.; Com. Public Lands, E. W. Ross, Rep.; Com. Insurance, J. H. Schively, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank J. Rudkin; Associate Justices, R. O. Dunbar, H. D. Crow, M. A. Fullerton, W. Mount, M. F. Gose, S. J. Chadwick, George E. Morris and Emmett N. Parker—all Reps., except Chadwick: Clerk, C. S. Reinhart.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	37	84	121
Democrats	5	12	17
Republican majority	32	72	104

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1892.

	Dem.	*Rep*	*Soc.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1908. President	58,691	106,062	14,177	4,700	47,371 R

WEST VIRGINIA.

Counties. (55.)	President, 1908.				Governor, 1908.	
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Bennett, Dem.	Glasscock, Rep.
Barbour	1,634	2,072	78	27	1,685	2,012
Berkeley	2,563	2,675	100	14	2,606	2,641
Boone	1,031	994	7	58	1,032	995
Braxton	2,565	2,365	102	15	2,573	2,365
Brooke	1,074	1,374	58	57	1,147	1,310
Cabell	4,467	4,900	160	111	4,665	4,738
Calhoun	1,212	1,006	44	6	1,243	975
Clay	825	1,320	68	21	832	1,317
Doddridge	990	1,773	46	28	1,045	1,720
Fayette	3,819	5,874	282	464	4,082	5,594
Gilmer	1,512	989	56	1	1,587	918
Grant	336	1,305	25	4	421	1,220
Greenbrier	2,682	2,415	49	46	2,742	2,366
Hampshire	1,773	683	19	1	1,910	561
Hancock	719	1,185	60	20	733	1,179
Hardy	1,219	646	1	4	1,284	593
Harrison	4,004	4,946	397	86	4,404	4,542
Jackson	1,950	2,615	37	19	1,994	2,579
Jefferson	2,490	1,255	76	1	2,519	1,236
Kanawha	7,117	9,663	345	624	7,585	9,418
Lewis	1,832	2,239	149	19	2,081	2,028
Lincoln	1,732	2,202	58	6	1,750	2,183
Logan	1,399	730	11	33	1,409	723
Marion	3,961	4,368	344	222	4,251	4,095
Marshall	2,498	3,680	220	238	2,855	3,415
Mason	1,928	3,116	24	56	2,009	3,063
Mercer	3,006	4,229	24	36	3,468	3,787
Mineral	1,512	1,986	66	17	1,619	1,893
Mingo	1,520	2,058	9	9	1,554	2,028
Monongalia	1,758	3,131	172	187	1,972	2,908
Monroe	1,521	1,523	29	1	1,507	1,480
Morgan	541	1,134	37	4	567	1,115
McDowell	1,916	6,176	45	..	2,491	5,598
Nicholas	1,730	1,795	139	.	1,781	1,763
Ohio	6,497	7,312	153	441	7,550	6,381
Pendleton	1,193	898	3	..	1,204	884
Pleasants	921	987	41	4	936	970
Pocahontas	1,300	1,687	73	8	1,366	1,615
Preston	1,454	3,928	144	81	1,643	3,748
Putnam	1,726	2,098	36	50	1,760	2,073
Raleigh	1,891	2,530	44	122	2,033	2,414
Randolph	2,645	2,363	142	110	2,829	2,220
Ritchie	1,346	2,242	222	38	1,430	2,181
Roane	1,868	2,334	43	9	1,907	2,309
Summers	2,123	1,940	35	3	2,207	1,856
Taylor	1,552	2,106	129	46	1,772	1,901
Tucker	1,265	1,886	122	18	1,380	1,783
Tyler	1,355	2,113	113	69	1,441	2,032
Upshur	846	2,571	174	9	933	2,502
Wayne	2,590	2,410	32	9	2,610	2,392
Webster	1,196	932	32	6	1,216	914
Wetzel	2,874	2,235	96	85	2,953	2,179
Wirt	1,042	1,028	29	7	1,060	1,013
Wood	4,063	4,596	96	127	4,439	4,238
Wyoming	827	1,251	44	2	837	1,244
Total	111418	137869	5,139	3.679	118909	130807
Plurality	..	26,451	..	..	..	11,898
Percent	43.14	53.43	1.99	1.43	46 08	50 69
Whole vote	258,151				257,391	

For President, 1904, Watson, Pop., had 337 votes.

For President in 1900, Woolley, Pro., received 1,692 votes; Debs, Soc., 268; Barker, Pop., 274

For President, 1908, Hisgen, Ind., received 46 votes. The scattering vote for Governor was: Soc., 3,308; Pro., 4,967.

For Governor: In 1904 John Cornwell, Dem., 112,457; W. M. O. Dawson, Rep., 121,540; J. W. Bedford, Pro., 3,999; J. M. Eskey, Soc., 1,279. Dawson's plurality 9,083.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Brooke, Hancock, Harrison, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Ohio, and Wetzel. Davis, Dem., 20,367; Carrigon, Rep., 16,964. Davis's plurality, 3,403.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

II. Counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire. Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pendleton, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker. Brown, Dem., 19,191; Sturgis, Rep. 15,207; Brown's Plurality, 3,984.

III. Counties of Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Summers, Upshur, Webster. Littlepage, Dem., 21,356; J. H. Gaines, Rep., 20,074; Littlepage's Plurality, 1,462.

IV. Counties of Calhoun, Jackson, Pleasants, Ritchie, Roane, Wirt, Wood, Braxton. Doddridge, Gilmer, and Tyler. Hamilton, Dem., 17,862; H. C. Woodyard, Rep., 15,588; Hamilton's Plurality, 2,304.

V. Counties of Cabell, Lincoln, Mason, McDowell, Mercer, Putnam, Raleigh, Wyoming, Wayne, Boone, Mingo, and Logan. Wiley, Dem., 22,053; Hughes, Rep., 24,541; Hughes' Plurality, 2,478.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Wm. E. Glasscock; Secretary of State, Stuart F. Reed; Treasurer, E. L. Long; Auditor, John S. Darst; Attorney-General, Wm. G. Conley; Adjutant General, Chas. E. Elliott; Superintendent of Schools, M. P. Shawkey; Com. of Agriculture, J. M. Millan—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Appeals: President, Ira E. Robinson, Rep.; Associate Justices, George Poffenbarger, Rep.; L. Judson Williams, Rep.; Henry Brannon, Rep.; William N. Miller, Rep.; Clerk, W. B. Mathews, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	15	63	78
Republicans	15	23	38
Democratic majority.	0	40	40

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro.*	*Maj.*
1872. President	29,537	32,283	....	....	2,746 R
1876. President	56,565	42,001	....	....	14,564 D
1880. President	57,391	46,243	9,079	....	*11,148 D
1884. President	67,317	63,096	805	939	*4,221 D
			U. Lab		
1888. President	78,677	78,171	1,508	1,084	506 D
			Pop.		
1892. President	84,467	80,293	4,166	2,145	4,174 D
			N. D.		*Pl.*
1896. Governor	93,974	105,477	....	1,054	11,503 R
1896. President	92,927	104,414	677	1,203	11,487 R
1900 Governor	100,226	118,807	....	1,373	18,581 R
1900 President	98,807	119 829	....	1,692	21,022 R
1904 President	100,550	132,608	....	4,413	31,758 R
1908 President	111,418	137,869	3,679	5,139	26,451 R
1908. Governor	118,909	130,807	....	....	11,898 R

* Plurality.

WISCONSIN.

Counties. (70.)	President, 1908.				Governor. 1910.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Sch mtz Dem.,	McGovern, Rep
Adams	436	1,167	56	213	158	602
Ashland	1,582	2,259	110	32	473	1,381
Barron	1,266	3,247	243	128	209	1,676
Bayfield	569	1,957	72	174	97	1,057
Brown	3,353	4,947	129	516	2,620	3,267
Buffalo	1,027	1,937	56	20	470	1,008
Burnett	296	1,181	93	65	75	848
Calumet	1,711	1,576	30	85	1,384	1,176
Chippewa	2,203	3,526	148	90	1,418	2,170
Clark	1,576	3,491	152	92	720	2,087
Columbia	2,363	4,072	198	140	1,379	2,653
Crawford	1,586	2,041	72	63	1 176	1,570
Dane	7 818	9,441	489	356	5.113	6,392
Dodge	5,883	4,015	162	63	4,727	2,692
Door	778	2,463	53	37	279	1,757
Douglas	1,715	3,509	257	653	454	2,532
Dunn	914	3,297	102	119	158	2,179
Eau Claire	1,859	3,980	173	158	573	2,399
Florence	102	541	19	5	104	467

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1908				Governor, 1910.	
	Bryan Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Chafin Pro.	Debs, Soc.	Sch mitz Dem.,	McGovern, Rep.
Fond du Lac	5,194	5,872	244	230	3,780	3,834
Forest	324	1.023	31	46	122	726
Grant	3,696	4,989	288	83	1,775	2,908
Green	1,856	2,617	209	122	1,186	1,659
Green Lake	1,608	2,094	63	32	1,273	1,495
Iowa	2,077	2,986	238	12	1.294	2,004
Iron	314	1.134	43	42	323	738
Jackson	631	2 603	65	40	282	1.438
Jefferson	4,492	3,207	161	70	3 581	1,939
Juneau	1,691	2,454	77	37	722	1,571
Kenosha	2.006	3.409	239	607	2 207	1 891
Kewanee	1,731	1,590	37	63	1 628	1 530
La Crosse	4.054	4 382	189	112	2,874	3.289
La Fayette	2.100	2.832	105	24	1.725	2 119
Langlade	1.340	1,921	64	33	1 207	1.298
Lincoln	1 813	2 308	63	99	1.532	1,533
Manitowoc	3,952	4.126	61	947	3 919	2.655
Marathon	4,703	5,258	133	276	4 087	2 952
Marinette	1,597	3.454	235	154	617	2 423
Marquette	798	1,555	44	17	642	1 282
Milwaukee	26. 000	28, 625	1,286	17, 496	16, 896	20 291
Monroe	2.155	3.304	136	91	1.419	2 389
Oconto	1.453	3.020	75	114	1 148	2 036
Oneida	688	1.536	28	354	441	1.109
Outagamie	4 288	5.079	209	118	3 425	3 488
Ozaukee	1,856	1,216	27	60	1.304	662
Pepin	447	1,010	36	5	392	633
Pierce	978	2.988	150	56	188	1 635
Polk	816	2.788	146	121	83	1.494
Portage	2,362	3,269	112	50	1,559	2.079
Price	609	1.738	79	236	221	1 638
Racine	3,688	5,490	429	794	1,824	3 206
Richland	1,689	2.464	289	51	997	1 611
Rock	3,227	7,839	391	265	1,059	3.168
Rusk	532	1.431	48	96	91	993
St. Croix	1.773	3.228	98	83	1.261	2.354
Sauk	2.571	3,854	294	35	1.815	2.318
Sawyer	299	815	18	19	64	634
Shawano	1.750	3 349	102	40	1 121	1 995
Sheboygan	4.405	5.948	245	752	3 870	3.951
Taylor	924	1,627	42	82	623	1 074
Trempealeau	1.085	3,733	117	22	994	1 844
Vernon	1,561	4,114	188	39	635	2,277
Vilas	278	794	18	33	95	532
Walworth	1,950	4,151	487	73	1,295	2 533
Washburn	396	1.114	55	69	138	855
Washington	2.625	2 588	41	77	2 293	2,068
Waukesha	3.206	4,758	346	197	2,508	3.601
Waupaca	1,483	4 785	239	143	510	2.903
Winnebago	507	2 821	114	82	273	1.597
Wood	5.511	6 797	412	288	3.759	5.474
Total	166632	247747	11.572	28, 170	110442	161619
Plurality	..	81.115	..	..	..	51.177
Per cent	36.66	54 53	2.55	6.20	34 57	50.06
Scattering						
Whole vote		454,435			47,427 319,488	

For Governor in 1910: Van Keuren, Pro., received 7,450 votes; Jacobs, Soc., 39 547; Kremer, Soc Lab .430.

For Governor in 1908: Aylward, Dem., received 165,977 votes; Davidson, Rep., 242.935; Cox, Pro., 11,760; Brown, Soc., 28,583; Bottama, Soc. Lab., 393.

For Governor in 1906: Eaton, Pro., received 8,211 votes; Gaylord, Soc. Dem., 24,437; Rosass, Soc. L., 455.

For President in 1904, Watson, Pop., received 530 votes; Corrigan, Soc. L., 223.

For President in 1908, Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., received 314 votes

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1910.

Districts.

I. Counties of Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, Rock, Green, La Fayette Calvin Stewart, Dem., 8,506; Henry A. Cooper, Rep., 15,096; Hans O. Moe, Pro., 820; Michael Yabs, Soc. Dem., 1,869.

II. Counties of Jefferson, Dane, Columbia, Green Lake, Marquette, Adams, A. G. Schnedeman, Dem., 12,090; John M. Nelson, Rep., 14,009; J. B. Smith, Pro., 234; F. L. Cook, Soc. Dem., 865.

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

III. Counties of Grant, Crawford Richland, Sauk, Juneau, Vernon, and Iowa. W. N. Coffland, Dem. 9,042; Arthur W. Kopp, Rep., 13,310; Chas. H. Berryman, Pro., 831.

IV. County of Milwaukee (part). W. J. Kershaw, Dem., 8,081; William J. Cary, Rep., 12,261; W. R. Gaylord, Soc. Dem., 11,814, James M. Skinner, Pro., 74

V. Counties of Milwaukee (part) and Waukesha. J. P Carney, Dem., 8,433; H F. Cochems, Rep., 13,147; V. L Berger, Soc. Dem., 13,497; M. A. Schmoyer, Pro., 108.

VI. Counties of Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Dodge, Washington, and Ozaukee. M. E. Burke, Dem., 15,759; W. H. Froehlich, Rep., 13,278; J. C Boll, Soc. Dem., 1,705; Geo. C. Hill, Pro., 148.

VII. Counties of Pepin, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Eau Claire, Clark, Monroe, and La Crosse. P. W. Mahoney, Dem., 7,365; John J. Esch, Rep., 15,365; J. Marquet, Soc Dem., 1,180; U. A. Merrill, Pro. 458.

VIII. Counties of Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, Calumet, and Manitowoc. Fred B. Rawson, Dem., 10 654; J. H. Davidson, Rep., 15,936; R W. Burke, Soc. Dem., 1,990; C H. Velte, Pro., 276

IX. Counties of Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Outagamie, Oconto, and Marinette. Thos. W. Konop, Dem., 12,140; G. Kusterman, Rep., 12,135; T. J Oliver, Soc. Dem., 1,777; A. McEathron, Pro., 555.

X. Counties of Iron, Vilas, Oneida, Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Shawano, Marathon Taylor, Price, Ashland, and Wood. J. F Lamont, Dem., 11,798; Elmer A. Morse, Rep., 17,630; L Thompson, Soc. Dem., 2,882

XI. Counties of Barron, Bayfield Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Pierce, Polk, Sawyer, St. Croix, Washburn, and Rusk. I. L. Lenroot, Rep., 19,680; H. M. Parks, Soc. Dem., 2,474.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, F. C. McGovern; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Morris; Secretary of State, James A Frear; Treasurer, Andrew H. Dahl; Attorney-General, L H Bancroft; Superintendent of Education C. P. Cary; Commissioner of Insurance, H. L. F. Kern; Commissioners of Public Lands, Secretary of State, Attorney General and State Treasurer—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John B. Winslow, Dem.; Associate Justices, Wm. H. Tienlin, Dem.; R. G Siebecker, Dem.; And w J. Vinje, Rouje D Marshall, Rep.; J. C. Kerwin, Rep.; John Barnes, Dem.; Clerk, Clarence Kellogg, Rep.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*Assembly.*	*Joint Ballot*
Republicans	27	59	86
Democrats	4	29	33
Social Dem.	2	12	14
Republican majority	21	18	39

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1872.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Gr.*	*Pro*	*Plu*
1872. President.	86 477	104.988	....	....	18,511 R
1876. President	123,919	130,069	1,506	....	6,150 R
1880. President.	114,634	144,397	7,980	....	29,763 R
1884. President.	146,459	161,157	4,598	7,656	14,698 R
			U Lab.		
1888. President.	155,232	176,553	8,552	14,277	21,321 R
			Pop		
1894. Governor.	142,250	196 150	25 604	11,240	53.900 R
1896 President.	165 523	268,135	....	7,509	102,612 R
1898. Governor	135,353	173,137	8,577	8,078	37,784 R
			S. L		
1900. President.	159 285	265,866	524	10.124	106.581 R
1902. Governor.	145.818	193.417	15.970	9,647	47.599 R
1904. President	124,107	280,164	28,220	9,770	156,057 R
1906. Governor.	103 311	183,558	24 437	8.211	80.247 R
				Soc	
1908. Governor	165,977	242.935	28 583	11,760	76,958 R
1908. President.	166,632	247,747	28,170	11.572	81,115 R

WYOMING.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1908.		Governor, 1910.		
	Bryan, Dem.	Taft Rep.	Carey, Dem	Mullen, Rep.	Patterson, Soc.
Albany	1,152	1,335	1.497	1,057	160
Big Horn	1.648	2,638	1,563	1.386	47
Carbon	1,430	1 651	1.401	1 209	167
Converse	715	1.030	1 196	888	21
Crook	799	1.068	1.007	1,003	109
Fremont	1,190	1,838	2.130	803	56
Johnson	604	781	832	518	25
Laramie	2,523	2 965	3 625	2.470	87
Natrona	461	835	749	445	30
Sheridan	1,539	2 158	2.269	1,319	153
Sweetwater	637	1,299	1.095	804	233
Uinta	1,731	2,525	2 197	1 877	373
Weston	478	723	711	686	30
Total	14 918	20, 846	21 086	15, 235	1 605
Plurality		5,928	5, 851		
Per cent	39.69	55 43	55.59	40.17	4 24
Scattering					
Whole vote	37,609		37, 926		

For Governor 1906, Keister, Dem., received 9,483 votes; Brooks, Rep 16,396; O' Neill, Soc. 1,310

For President in 1908, Chafin, Pro., received 66 votes; Debs, Soc., 1 715; Hisgen, Ind., 64.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1910.

White, Dem., 13,643; Frank W. Mondell, Rep., 21,531; Morgan, Soc., 2,486.

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, J. M. Carey; Secretary of State, F L. Houx; Treasurer, J L. Baird; Auditor, R. B. Forsythe; Adjutant-General, ————; Attorney-General, ————; Supt of Education, Rose Bird—all Democrats except Baird and Forsythe.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court. Chief Justice, Chas M. Potter; Associate Justices, Cyrus Beard, Richard H. Scott; Clerk, W H. Kelly—all Republicans.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1911.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	19	29	48
Democrats	8	27	35
Republican majority	11	2	13

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1896.

	Dem	*Rep*	*Soc.*	*Pro.*	*Plu.*
1896. President.	10,655	10,072	....	136	583 D
1900. President	10.164	14.482	....	....	4 318 R
1902. Governor.	10,017	14,483	552	....	4,466 R
1904. President	8,904	20,467	1,077	....	11,563 R
1906. Governor	9,483	16,396	1,310	....	6 913 R
1908. President.	14 918	20 846	1,715	....	5 928 R

HAWAII.

At the Territorial election held in 1910 for Delegate to Congress, Lincoln L. McCandless, Dem., received 4,548 votes; J. K. Kalanianaole, Rep., 7,567; C. K. Notley, H. R., 859.

Present Territorial Government: Governor, Walter F. Frear; Secretary of the Territory and President of the Board of Health, Ernest A. Mott-Smith; Attorney-General, Alexander Lindsay, Jr.; Auditor, J. H. Fisher; Treasurer, D. L. Conkling; Superintendent of Public Works, Surveyor and Commissioner of Public Lands, Marston Campbell; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. T. Pope; Delegate to Congress, J. K. Kalanianaole. Judiciary: Alfred S. Hartwell, Chief Justice; Associates, Antonio Perry and John T DeBolt; Clerk, Henry Smith; Circuit Judges, Henry E. Cooper, W. L. Whitney, W. J. Robinson, Jacob Hardy, S. B. Kingsbury, C. F. Parsons.

Present Federal Officials: District Judges, Sanford B. Dole, A. G. M. Robertson; Clerk, A. E. Murphy; Marshal, E. R. Hendry; Collector of Customs, E. R. Stackable; Collector of Internal Revenue, W. F. Drake; District-Attorney, R. W. Breckons.

In the Territorial Legislature the Republicans have 40 on joint ballot, Democrats 1. Home Rulers 2.

Government of the City of New York.

LIST OF OFFICIALS AND SALARIES.

NOTICE.—The following list is subject to change:

Mayor.—William J. Gaynor ($15,000).

Secretary.—Rob t Adamson, 6 City Hall ($6,000.)

Bureau of Licenses.—1 City Hall.

Borough Presidents.

Manhattan.—George McAneny, 10 City Hall ($7,500); Leo Arnstein, *Secretary* ($5,000)

Bronx.—Cyrus C. Miller ($7,500), 3d Ave and 177th St; George Donnelly, *Secretary* ($4,000).

Brooklyn.—Alfred E. Steers ($7,500), 16 Boro' Hall; R L. Haskell, *Secretary* ($3,500).

Queens.—Lawrence Gresser ($5,000), L. I. City; John N. Booth, *Secretary* ($4,000).

Richmond.—George Cromwell ($5,000), New Brighton; Maybury Fleming, *Secretary* ($2,500).

Aldermen.

President—John Purroy Mitchel ($5,000). *Vice-Chairman*—Francis P. Bent. *City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen*—P. J. Scully ($8,000). Joseph F. Prendergast, 1*st Deputy* ($5,000). *Chief Clerk*—John I. Oakley ($5,000). Aldermen receive $2,000 salary per year.

BOROUGHS AND DISTRICTS.

Manhattan.—1, William Drescher; 2, Michael Stapleton; 3, John J. White; 4, James J Smith; 5, Joseph M. Hannon; 6, Frank J Dotzler; 7, Frank L. Dowling; 8, Max S. Levine; 9, William C. Towen; 10, Edwin W. Sohmer; 11, Louis Wendel, Jr.; 12, William P. Kenneally; 13, J McCann; 14, J Loos; 15, Niles R. Becker 16, T. F Baldwin; 17, J. Schloss; 18, J. J Nugent; 19, W. D. Brush; 20, J. J. Reardon; 21, Bryant Willard; 22, M. J. Volkmann; 23, J. N. Boschen; 24, J. A. Bolles; 25, C Delaney; 26, T. B. Johnson; 27 W J Desmond; 28, Courtlandt Nicoll; 29, John F. Walsh; 30, Ralph Folks; 31, Percy L. Davis; 32, L. A. Von Nostrand; 33, Sam l Marx.

Bronx.—34 L. J. Fagan; 35, P. Sheridan; 36, J. J. Mulhearn; 37, John J. Hickey; 38, A W Herbst; 39, J. Hamilton; 40, W. H. Finley; 41, Waldo S. Godwin.

Brooklyn.—42, R. F Downing; 43, M Carberry 44, F. A Cunningham; 45, J. S. Gaynor; 46, J. R. Weston; 47, John Diemer; 48, W. J. Heffernan; 49, F P. Kenney; 50, J. J Meagher; 51, J. E. Campbell; 52, D. R. Coleman; 53, J. D. Gunther; 54, J. H. Finnigan; 55, T. J. McAleer; 56, T. F. Barton; 57, L. M. Potter; 58, O. Grant Esterbrook; 59, G. A. Morrison; 60, J. F. Hoertz; 61, F. P. Bent; 62, G. Markert; 63, E. Eichhorn; 64, H. F Grimm; 65, A. S. Drescher.

Queens.—66, D. Ehutholt; 67, E. Brady; 68, A. Dujat; 69, Frederick Snell; 70, W. A. Shipley

Richmond.—71, W. Fink; 72, D. T. Coruell; 73 Charles P. Cole.

Coroners.—Criminal Courts Building.

Manhattan.—Israel L. Feinberg, James E. Winterbottom, Herman W. Holtzhauser, Herman Hellenstein. ($6,000 each).

Chief Clerk. Antonio Dalessandro ($3,000)

Bronx.—Jacob Shougut and Albert F Schwannecke ($6,000 each).

Brooklyn.—Alex. J. Rooney and Edward Glinnen. ($6,000 each).

Queens.—Gustav J. Schaefer and A. S. Ambler. College Point, L. I. ($4,000 each).

Richmond.—W. H. Jackson, New Brighton, S. I. ($4,000).

Department of Finance.—Stewart Building.

Comptroller.—William A. Prendergast ($15,000).

Deputies.—D. Mathewson, E. D. Fisher ($7,500)

Assistant Deputy.—Hubert L. Smith ($6,000).

Auditor of Accounts.—H. M. Wolfe ($6,000).

Receiver of Taxes.—Manhattan, F. H. Ebstein ($6,000). *Deputy.*—Bronx—J. B. Underhill ($2,500). Brooklyn—David E. Kemlo and Alfred J. Boulton ($4,000). Queens—Wm. A. Beadle ($2,500). Richmond—John De Morgan ($2,500).

Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets.—Manhattan—Sidney Goodacre ($3,000).

City Paymaster.—John H. Timmerman, 83 Chambers Street ($6,000).

Collector of Assessments and Arrears.—Daniel Moynahan ($4,000). *Deputy.*—Brooklyn—Wm. C. W. Child ($4,000).

Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics—Charles S. Hervey ($6,000).

CHAMBERLAIN.—Charles H. Hyde, 63 Stewart Building ($12,000).

Deputy—Henry J. Walsh ($5,000).

Public Works and Other Departments.

Commissioner Public Works.—Manhattan—E. V. Frothingham ($6,000); *Assistant*, Wm. R. Patterson ($5,000). Bronx—Thos. W. Whittle ($5,000). Brooklyn—Lewis H. Pounds ($6,000). Queens—Walter H. Bunn ($4,000). Richmond—L L. Tribus ($8 000).

Bureau Public Bldgs. and Offices.—Manhattan—Robt. B. Insley, *Supt.* ($5,000). Bronx—Roger W. Bligh, *Supt.* ($4,000). Brooklyn—Howard Le Woodby, *Supt.* ($5,000).

Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity—Henry S. Thompson ($7,500). *Deputy*—J. W F. Bennett ($6,000). Bronx—J. L. Jordan ($3,500). Brooklyn—F. T. Parsons ($5,500). Queens—M. P. Walsh ($3,500). Richmond—John E. Bowe ($3,000).

Commissioner of Bridges—Kingsley Martin ($7,500). *Deputy*—W. H. Sinnott ($4,500) *Chief Engineer*—A. Johnson ($10,000). *Sec'y*—E. E. Schiff ($4,000).

Commissioner of Street Cleaning—W. H. Edwards ($7,500). *Deputy*—Manhattan—J. F. Lynch ($5,000). Bronx—*Deputy.*—J. F. O'Brien ($5,000). Brooklyn—*Deputy.*—J. F. Scott ($5,000).

Secretary.—John F. Scanlon ($3,000).

Tenement-House Commissioner.—44 East 23d St.—J. J. Murphy ($7,500). *Deputies.*—Manhattan—Wm. H. Abbott, Jr.; Brooklyn—Frank Mann ($4,000 each). Bronx.—*Supt.*, William B. Calvert ($3,000).

Department of Police.

Central Office, Grand and Centre Streets.

Commissioner.—James C. Cropsey ($7,500).

Secretary—Lewis E, Birdseye ($3,000).

Deputies.—(First) Clement J. Driscoll ($6,000). (Second) William J. Flynn ($4,000). (Third) John J. Walsh ($4,000). (Fourth) Louis H. Reynolds ($4,000).

Inspectors.—Max F. Schmittberger, Richard Walsh, George F. Titus, James McCafferty, J. E. Dillon, J. J. Murtha, S. J. O'Brien, W. G. Hogan, P. J. Harkins, G. W. McClusky, J. F. Flood, Denis Sweeney, James E. Hussey, John Daly, John D. Herlihy, T. J Kelly ($3,500 each).

Detective Bureau.—John H Russell, Inspector.

Chief Clerk.—William H. Kipp ($5,000).

Department of Health.

S. W. cor 55th St. and 6th Ave.

President and Commissioner.—Ernst J. Lederle ($7,500).

Secretary.—Eugene W. Scheffer ($5,000).

Sanitary Supt.—Walter Bensel ($7,000). *Assistants.*—Manhattan—Alonzo Blauvelt ($3,500). Bronx—Marion M. McMillan ($3,500). Brooklyn—T. R. Maxfield ($3,500). Queens—John H. Barry ($3,500). Richmond—John T. Sprague ($3,500).

Law Department.—Hall of Records.

Corporation Counsel.—Ar'b'd R. Watson ($15,000).

Secretary.—Edmund Kirby ($3,500).

Assistants.—Theo. Connoly ($12,000); G. L. Sterling and C. D. Olendorf ($10,000 each).

Assistant.—Brooklyn—James D. Bell ($10,000).

Bureau of Street Openings.—Joel J. Squier, 90 West Broadway ($6,000).

Bureau for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.—Geo. O. Reilly, 280 Broadway ($5,000).

Bureau for Recovery of Penalties.—Herman Stiefel, 119 Nassau Street ($6,000).

Tenement-House Bureau.—John P. O'Brien, 44 E. 32d St. ($6,500).

Department of Fire.—157 E. 67th St.
Commissioner.—Rhinelander Waldo ($7,500).
Chief.—Edward F. Croker ($10,000).
Deputy.—Joseph Johnson ($5,000).
Brooklyn and Queens.—A. J. O'Keeffe ($5,000).
Deputy Chief.—Thomas Lally (Brooklyn and Queens) ($7,500).
Fire Marshals.—William L. Beers ($3,000) (Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond); Thomas P. Brophy ($3,000) (Brooklyn and Queens).
Secretary.—William A. Larney ($4,800).

Department of Parks.—Arsenal, Central Park.
President and Commissioner of Manhattan and Richmond, Charles B. Stover ($5,000).
Commissioner of Brooklyn and Queens.—Michael J. Kennedy ($5,000).
Commissioner of Bronx.—Thos. J. Higgins ($5,000).
Secretary Park Board.—Clinton H. Smith ($4,800).

Bureau of Buildings.—220 Fourth Avenue.
Superintendent.—*Manhattan*—Rudolph P. Miller ($6,000). *Assistant.*—W. R. Westerfield ($4,000). *Chief Inspector.*—Alfred Ludwig ($5,000).
Bronx.—3rd Ave. & 177th St. J. A. Henderson, *Supt.* ($5,000). *Brooklyn*—Borough Hall—John Thatcher, *Supt.* ($5,000). *Queens.*—Borough Hall—J. P. Powers. *Supt.* ($3,000). *Richmond.*—Borough Hall—John Seaton, *Supt.* ($2,500).

Department of Taxes and Assessments.
Hall of Records.
President.—Lawson Purdy ($8,000); Commissioners, Daniel S. McElroy, Judson G. Wall, Chas. T. White, Edward Kaufman, C. J. McCormack, John J. Halleran ($7,000 each). *Secretary.*—C. R. Tyng ($4,000).

Department of Charities.—Foot E. 26th St.
Commissioner.—Michael J. Drummond ($7,500).
Secretary.—J. McKee Borden ($3,500).
1*st Deputy.*—Frank J. Goodwin ($5,000).
2*d Deputy* (327 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn).—Thomas L. Fogarty ($5,000).
3*d Deputy*—Wm. J. McKenna ($6,000).

Commissioner of Jurors.—127 Stewart B'ld'g. Thomas Allison (County of New York) ($6,000).

Commissioner of Accounts.—115 Stewart B'ld'g. Raymond B. Fosdick ($5,000).

Municipal Civil Service Commissioners.
299 Broadway.
J. C. McGuire, *President* ($6,000); Richard Welling, Alexander Keogh, Commissioners ($5,000).
Secretary.—Frank A. Spencer ($5,000).

Public Administrator.—119 Nassau Street. W. M. Hoes ($10,000). F. W. Arnold, *Asst.* ($5,000).
Chief Clerk.—Robert D. Bronson ($2,800).

Department of Correction.—148 E. 20th St.
Commissioner.—Patrick A. Whitney ($7,500).
Deputy.—William J. Wright ($4,000).
Secretary.—John B. Fitzgerald ($3,000).

Department Docks and Ferries.—Battery Pl.
Commissioner.—Calvin Tomkins ($7,500).
Deputy.—B. F. Cresson, Jr ($4,500).
Secretary.—Wm. J. Barney ($4,000).
Chief Engineer—Chas. W. Staniford ($10,000).
Supt. Docks.—Chas. A. Manly ($5,000).
Supt. Ferries.—W. J. Sears ($5,000).

Department of Education—Park Av. & 59th St.
President.—E. L. Winthrop, Jr. *Vice-President.*—John Greene. *Secretary.*—A. E. Palmer ($5,500).
Supt. of School Buildings.—C. B. J. Snyder ($10,000)
Supt. of School Supplies.—Patrick Jones ($7,500)
City Supt. of Schools—Wm. H. Maxwell ($10,000).
Associate City Superintendents ($6,500 each).—John H. Haaren, Edward B. Shallow, Andrew W. Edson, Gustave Straubenmüller, Thomas S. O'Brien, Edward L. Stevens, John H. Walsh, C. E. Meleney.
Examiners ($6,000 each).—James C. Byrnes, Walter L. Hervey, J. A. O'Connell, George J. Smith.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment.
277 Broadway.
Members.—The Mayor, *Chairman;* the Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the Presidents of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens and Richmond (no salary).
Secretary. Joseph Haag ($7,500).
Bureau of Franchises.—H. P. Nichols, Engineer ($6,000).

Commissioner of Licenses.—277 Broadway. Herman Robinson ($5,000).

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—280 Broadway. *Members.*—The Mayor, *Chairman;* the Comptroller, the Chamberlain, the President of Board of Aldermen, and Chairman Finance Committee of Board of Aldermen; Deputy Chamberlain is Secretary.

Board of Water Supply.—165 Broadway. Chas. A. Shaw, Chas. N. Chadwick ($12,000 each).
Chief Engineer.—J. Waldo Smith ($16,000).
Secretary.—Thomas H. Keogh ($5,000).

City Record.—2 City Hall and 21 Park Row.
Supervisor.—David Ferguson ($5,000).

Board of Assessors.—320 Broadway.
Joseph P. Hennessy, *President*; Antonio C. Astarita, Wm. C. Ormond ($5,000 each).
Secretary.—Thomas J. Drennan ($5,000).

Board of Elections.—Headquarters, 107 W. 41st St. *Commissioners.*—John T. Dooling, *President;* Charles B. Page, *Secretary;* James Kane, John E. Smith; Michael T. Daly, *Chief Clerk.*
Borough Offices (Manhattan), 112 W. 42d St. William C. Baxter, *Chief Clerk.* (The Bronx), 138th St. and Mott Ave. Cornelius A. Bunner, *Chief Clerk.* (Brooklyn), 42 Court St. George Russell, *Chief Clerk.*

Permanent Census Board.—500 Park Ave., 3d floor. The Mayor, *City Superintendent of Schools and Police Commissioner;* George H. Chatfield, *Secretary.*

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Clerk (Court House).—Wm. F. Schneider ($15,000). *Deputy.*—Charles E. Gehring ($6,000).
Secretary.—Herman W. Beyer ($3,000).
Kings County Clerk (Hall of Records, Brooklyn).—Henry P. Malloy ($8,000). *Deputy.*—Thomas F. Wogan ($5,000).
Sheriff New York County (299 Broadway).—John S. Shea ($12,000 and half of fees).
Under Sheriff.—J. B. Cartwright, ($5,000). *Deputies.*—Carl Deutschberger, Joseph F. Cook, Wm. Hahn, F. Scherer, Jr., Albert Katz, Patrick Goss, Chas. B. Largy, M. G. Byrne, Dennis McAvoy, P. J. McDonnell, G. Hyman, L. I. Harris ($2,500 each).
Warden of County Jail.—Thomas Rock ($3,000).
Sheriff Kings County (Court House, B'klyn).—Patrick H. Quinn ($15,000). *Under Sheriff.*—J. Morrisey Gray ($6,000).
Deputy Sheriffs.—C. J. Cronin, J. E. Wainwright, William P. Murphy, Jacob J. Velten, John J. Gabay, William J. Callan, John T. Hagan, Wm. J. Connolly ($2,200 each).
Warden.—John J. Bridges ($3,000).
Sheriff Queens County (Long Island City).—T. M. Quinn ($10,000). *Under Sheriff.*—Ed. Fitzpatrick.
Sheriff Richmond County (Richmond, S. I.).—John J. Collins ($6,000).
Register (Hall of Records).—Max. S. Grifenhagen ($12,000). *Deputy*—William Halpin ($5,000).
Register Kings County (Hall of Records, Brooklyn).—Frederick Lundy ($8,000). *Deputy.*—James S. Reagan ($5,000).
Commissioner of Records.—Lewis M. Swasey ($5,000). *Deputy.*—D. H. Ralston ($4,000).

STATE OFFICERS.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.—1 Madison Avenue.
Special Deputy Commissioners.—Moses M. McKee, Manhattan and Bronx ($5,000); Wm. Watson (Brooklyn) ($3,750); George L. Nichol (Richmond) ($2,000); Edward Dowling (Queens) ($2,500).
LABOR DEPARTMENT.—114 E 28th St.
PILOT COMMISSIONERS.—17 State Street.
Commissioners.—A. F. Higgins, *President;* J. H. Winchester, V. H. Brown, Thomas P. Ball, W. I. Comes. *Secretary.*—Daniel A. Nash.
PORT WARDENS.—1 Broadway.
Wardens.—John H. Gunner, *President;* Jerome B. Johnson, Henry O. Appleby, Christopher Marsden, Geo. E. Beckwith, Michael H. Blake, Morris Levy, Chas. H. Hemingway, Marcus Brown (fees).
Collector.—John Regan. *Secretary.*—A. W. Dodge.

Public Service Commission.—154 Nassau St.
W. R. Willcox, *Chairman;* W. McCarroll, E. M. Bassett, M. R. Maltbie, John E. Eustis, *Commissioners* ($15,000). Travis H. Whitney, *Secretary* ($5,000).

SUPREME COURT.

PART 1. TRIAL TERM (the Criminal Term of the Court for the trial of indictments), held by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets.
GENERAL SESSIONS (Parts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)—In the Criminal Courts Building.

Judges of Sessions.	Term Expires.	Judges of Sessions.	Term Expires.	Judges of Sessions.	Term Expires
Thomas C T Crain..	Dec 31, 1920	James T. Malone....	Dec. 31, 1921	Warren W. Foster..	Dec. 31, 1913
Edward Swann.....	Dec. 31, 1921	Thos. C. O'Sullivan..	Dec 31, 1919		
Joseph F. Mulqueen..	Dec. 31, 1921	Otto A. Rosalsky....	Dec. 31, 1920		

Clerk of Part 1, Trial Term, Supreme Court, and of the Court of General Sessions (office in the Criminal Courts Building)—Edward R. Carroll. Judges of General Sessions receive annual salary of $15,000 each.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Justice.	Salary	Term Expires	Justice	Salary.	Term Expires.
Isaac Franklin Russell, *Chief Justice*	$10,000	July 1, 1920	Joseph F Moss	$9 000	July 1, 1920
Joseph M. Deuel	9.000	" 1, 1913	George J. O'Keefe	6.000	Dec. 30, 1915
Franklin Chase Hoyt	9.000	" 1, 1919	Willard H. Olmsted	9.000	May 1, 1912
John Fleming	6.000	Jan. 6, 1918	Morgan M. L Ryan	6.000	Oct. 14, 1917
Howard J. Forker	6.000	" 4, 1918	Arthur C Salmon	6,000	July 1, 1918
James J McInerney	6.000	Nov. 5, 1918	Robert J. Wilkin	6.000	April 15, 1913
John B. Mayo	9,000	July 1, 1917	William E Wyatt	9 000	July 1, 1911
			Lorenz Zeller	9,000	" 1, 1915

Court is open daily, except Saturday, Sunday and legal holidays, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Frank W. Smith, *Chief Clerk*, salary, $6,000, office 32 Franklin Street.
PART 1, Criminal Courts Building, Borough of Manhattan. John P. Hilly, *Clerk*, salary, $5,000. William M. Fuller, *Deputy*, $4 000.
PART V, Criminal Courts Building, Borough of Manhattan, and when held in any other county in the same building provided for the Court of Special Sessions

CHILDREN'S COURT.

Held by one of the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions in accordance with assignment of Justices. Court opens at 9 30 A. M. daily, except Sunday and legal holidays.
New York County—No 66 Third Avenue, Manhattan, Ernest K. Coulter, *Clerk*, salary, $4 000.
Kings County—No 102 Court Street, Brooklyn, Joseph W Duffy, *Clerk*, Salary, $3.000.

CITY MAGISTRATES. (Salary, $7.000.)

Magistrate.	Term Expires	Magistrate.	Term Expires.	Magistrate.	Term Expires.
Frederick B. House..	July 1, 1919	Chas. N. Harris ...	May 1, 1917	Arthur C. Butts.....	May 1, 1917
Leroy B Crane.....	Dec. 31, 1912	Fred B. Kernochan	" 1, 1917	Henry W Herbert...	" 1, 1919
Matthew P Breen ...	" 31, 1912	Henry Steinert....	July 1, 1915	Keyran J. O'Connor.	July 1, 1917
Paul Kroteł	July 1, 1919	Moses Herrman....	Dec. 31, 1912	Joseph E. Corrigan .	" 1, 1917
Chas W Appleton ..	" 1, 1915	Daniel F. Murphy.	July 1, 1919	*Secretary and Chief Clerk.* Philip Bloch	
Robert C. Cornell....	May 1, 1913	Peter T. Barlow...	May 1, 1913		

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

First District—Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets; Second District—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market); Third District—69 Essex Street; Fourth District—151 East 57th Street; Fifth District—170 East 121st Street; Sixth District—East 162d Street, corner Brook Avenue; Seventh District—314 West 54th Street; Eighth District—Walker Avenue, Westchester; Ninth District (Night Court for Women)—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market); Tenth District (Night Court for Men)—151 East 57th Street; Eleventh District (Domestic Relations Court)—151 East 57th Street.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Criminal Courts Building, Centre and Franklin Streets. The salary of the District-Attorney is $15 000 per annum; assistants to District-Attorney, $7,500; deputy assistants' salaries vary from $5,000 to $1,500

Name	Office	Name	Office	Name.	Office
Charles S Whitman.....	Dist –At	Robert C. Taylor.....	Asst.	Emory R. Buckner....	Asst
Frank Moss	Asst.	Edward J. McGuire....	"	William A DeFord...	"
Charles C. Nott Jr ..	"	Reuben L Maynard....	"	Isidor Wasservogel...	"
Charles Albert Perkins ..	"	Charles F. Bostwick	"		

APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

FIRST JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, MADISON AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.

Justice.	Term Expires.	Justice.	Term Expires.
George L. Ingraham, *Pres Justice* .	Dec. 31, 1919	Francis M. Scott	Dec 31, 1911
Chester B McLaughlin.....	" 31, 1923	Nathan L Miller.....	" 31, 1918
Frank C Laughlin	" 31, 1923	Victor J. Dowling.....	" 31, 1918
John Proctor Clarke.....	" 31, 1915		

Court opens at 2 P. M. Motion Days, 1st and 3d Fridays, when Court opens at 10 30 A. M.
Clerk—Alfred Wagstaff. *Deputy Clerk*—William Lamb AN APPELLATE TERM to hear appeals from the City and the Municipal Courts will sit in the County Court-House.

SUPREME COURT—APPELLATE, SPECIAL AND TRIAL TERMS.

Justice	Term Expires	Justice.	Term Expires	Justice.	Term Expires
Samuel Greenbaum	Dec 31, 1915	James Fitzgerald. .	Dec. 31, 1912	M. Warley Platzek.	Dec 31, 1920
James A Blanchard	" 31 1915	Leonard A. Giegerich	" 31, 1920	John Ford.	" 31, 1920
Nathan Bijur	" 31 1923	Alfred R Page.....	" 31, 1923	John J Brady.....	" 31, 1920
Edward J. Gavegan	" 31, 1923	Philip H. Dugro.....	" 31, 1914	Mitchell L. Erlanger	" 31 1920
Vernon M. Davis	" 31, 1916	John J Delany.....	" 31, 1924	Charles L. Guy.. ...	" 31, 1920
Edward E McCall	" 31, 1916	Joseph E Newburger	" 31, 1919	James W. Gerard..	" 31, 1921
Edward B Amend	" 31 1916	Peter A Hendrick .	" 31, 1920	Irving Lehman.....	" 31, 1922
James A O Gorman	" 31 1913	John W. Goff.....	" 31, 1920		
Henry Bischoff, Jr	" 31, 1917	Samuel Seabury... .	" 31, 1920		

Clerk—County Clerk William F Schneider, *ex-officio*. Salary of Supreme Court Justices, $17,500.

COURTS OF LAW IN MANHATTAN—*Continued.*

CITY COURT.
CITY HALL.

The Judges are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $12,000.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires.
Edw'd F. O'Dwyer	Chief Judge	Dec. 31, 1917
Edward B. La Fetra	Judge	" 31, 1918
Joseph I. Green	"	" 31, 1915
Richard T. Lynch	"	" 31, 1918
F. B. Delehanty	"	" 31, 1921
Thos F. Donnelly	"	" 31, 1917
Alexander Finelite	"	" 31, 1917
John V. McAvoy	"	" 31, 1917
Peter Schmuck	"	" 31, 1917
Richard Smith	"	" 31, 1920

Clerk.—Thos. F. Smith; salary, $6,000.
Deputy.—Edward H. Piepenbring; salary, $3,000.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.
COURT HOUSE.

Judges—Norman S. Dike, Rep., and Lewis L. Fawcett, Rep., $12,500.

SURROGATES' COURT.
HALL OF RECORDS.

The Surrogates are elected for a term of fourteen years at an annual salary of $15,000.

Name.	Office.	Term Expires
Abner C. Thomas	Surrogate	Jan. 1, 1914
John P. Cohalan	"	" 1, 1922

Clerk.—Daniel J. Dowdney; salary, $4,000.

COURT OF ARBITRATION
OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF NEW YORK STATE, 65 LIBERTY ST.

This court was established by act of the Legislature, for the hearing and prompt settlement of controversies among merchants, shipmasters, and others within the Port of New York

SURROGATE'S COURT, BROOKYLN.
HALL RECORDS

Surrogate—Herbert T. Ketcham, Dem., $10 000.
Chief Clerk—Edward J. Bergen.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, KINGS CO.
COURT HOUSE.

District Attorney—John F. Clarke, Dem.. $10,000

MUNICIPAL COURTS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The Justices are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $8,000. The Clerks are appointed by the Justices for six years, and receive annual salaries of $3,000

Courts.	Location.	Justices.	Clerks.
1st District	54-56 Lafayette St	Wauhope Lynn William F. Moore John Hoyer	Thomas O'Connell. Francis Mangin, Deputy.
2d District	264 Madison St	Benjamin Hoffman Leon Sanders Thomas P. Dinnean Leonard A. Snitkin	James J. Devlin. Michael H. Looney, Deputy.
3d District	314 W. 54th St	Thomas E. Murray Thomas F. Noonan	Michael Skelly. Henry Merzbach, Deputy.
4th District	151 E. 57th St	Michael F. Blake William J. Boyhan Alfred P. W. Seaman	Abram Bernard. James Foley, Deputy.
5th District	96th St. and Broadway	William Young Frederick Spiegelberg	John H. Serves. Harry W. Baldwin, Deputy.
6th District	83d St. and 3d Ave	Jacob Marks Solomon Oppenheimer	Edward A. McQuade. Charles J. Dunn, Deputy.
7th District	70 Manhattan St	Phillip J. Sinnott David L. Weil John R. Davies	John P. Burns. Robert Andrews, Deputy.
8th District	Sylvan Place and 121st St	Leopold Prince Joseph P. Fallon Edgar J. Lauer	William J. Kennedy. Patrick J. Ryan, Deputy.
9th District	59th St. and Madison Ave	Fred De Witt Wells Frank D. Sturges William C. Wilson	William J. Chamberlain. Charles Healey, Deputy.
BRONX.			
1st District	Town Hall, Westchester	Peter A. Sheil	Stephen Collins.
2d District	E. 162d St. and Wash'n Ave.	John M. Tierney	Thomas A. Maher.

United States Courts in Manhattan.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Post-Office Building. *Judges.*—E. Henry Lacombe, Alfred C. Coxe, Henry G. Ward and Walter C. Noyes, Circuit Judges. *Clerk*—William Parkin; salary, $3,500. *Term.*—Second Monday in October.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Post-Office Building.

The Judges of the Federal Courts are appointed by the President, and confirmed by the United States Senate, for life.

Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and Judge of the Circuit Court.—Horace H. Lurton; salary, $12,500.

Circuit Judges.—E. Henry Lacombe, Alfred C. Coxe, Henry G. Ward, Walter C. Noyes; salaries, $7,000 each.

Clerk.—John A. Shields; salary, $3,500.

General Terms.—First Monday in April and third Monday in October.

Equity Term.—Last Monday in February.

Terms of Criminal Court.—First Mondays of January, March, May, July, September and November.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Post-Office Building.

Judge of the District Court.—George B. Adams, Chas M. Hough, Geo. C. Holt, L. Hand; salary, $6,000

Clerk.—Thomas Alexander.

Stated Term.—First Tuesday in every month. Also first Wednesday of Feb., April, June, Oct. and Dec., for trial of equity suits and actions at law.

Special Term.—Every Tuesday for return of process.

United States District Attorney.—Henry A. Wise; salary, $10,000.

Assistant District Attorneys.—Goldthwaite H. Dorr, Addison S. Pratt, William L. Wemple, James R. Knapp, John W. H. Crim, Abel I. Smith, Jr., Carl E. Whitney, Felix Frankfurter, Henry N. Arnold, John N. Boyle, Isaac H. Levy, Wolcott H. Pitkin, Jr., Daniel D. Walton, Jr., Robert Stephenson, Herbert B. Gruber, Roger H. Clarke, Raymond G. Brown.

Marshal.—William Henkel; salary, $5,000.

Chief Deputy.—William C. Herbert; salary, $2,750.

Commissioners—John A. Shields, Samuel R. Betts, Thomas Alexander, Samuel M. Hitchcock, Ed. L. Owen, Henry W. Goodrich, Herbert Green, Daniel B. Deyo, Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Avery F. Cushman, Wm. P. Prentice, James L. Williams, D. W. Esmond, Edward J. Collins, Edward T. McEnany.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Amusement Places in Manhattan and Bronx.

* Seating capacity is given from information of the best possible authority, but as some theatres are able to add extra seats during important engagements the figures, in a few cases, are likely to vary slightly. There is also, usually, standing room for a limited number of people. Theatre-goers should consult daily papers as to time performances begin.

Theatres, Etc.	Location.	Proprietors, Lessees or Managers.	Seat Capacity*
Academy of Music	E. 14th St. and Irving Place	Estate of Gilmore & Tompkins	2,510
Adler's	Bowery, near Canal St	Jacob Adler	1,600
Aerial (New Amsterdam Roof)	42d St., west of Broadway	Klaw & Erlanger	...
Alhambra	7th Ave. and 126th St	Percy G. Williams	1,600
American	8th Ave. and 42d St	William Morris Co	2,166
American Roof Garden (Roof of American)	42d St. and 8th Ave	William Morris Co	1,000
Astor	Broadway and 45th St	Wagenhals & Kemper	1,200
Belasco	44th St., near 7th Ave	David Belasco	1,050
Berkeley Lyceum	44th St., near 5th Ave	Walter C. Jordan	458
Bijou	Broadway and 31st St	H. B. Sire	969
Broadway	Broadway and 41st St	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.) & Lew Fields	1,700
Bronx Music Hall	3d Ave and 149th St	Percy Williams	1,500
Carnegie Lyceum	7th Ave and 57th St	C. D. Boynton	639
Carnegie Hall	W. 57th St., near 7th Ave	Carnegie Hall (Corp.)	2,800
Casino	Broadway and 39th St	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.)	1,100
Circle	Broadway and 61st St	Felix Isman	1,600
City	East 14th St., opposite Irving Pl	City Theatre Co	2,298
Colonial	Broadway and 62d St	Percy G. Williams	1,700
Columbia	7th Ave. and 47th St	Columbia Amusement Co	1,488
Comedy	W. 41st St., near 6th Ave	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.)	650
Criterion	Broadway and 44th St	Charles Frohman	912
Daly's	Broadway and 30th St	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.)	1,150
Dewey	14th St., near 3d Ave	William Fox	1,600
Eden Musee	W. 23d St., near 6th Ave	Eden Musee Co	500
Empire	Broadway and 40th St	Charles Frohman	1,100
Folies Bergere	West 46th St., near Broadway	Henry B. Harris	900
Fourteenth Street	W. 14th St., near 6th Ave	J. W. Rosenquest	1 500
Gaiety	Broadway and 46th St	Cohan & Harris and Klaw & Erlanger	802
Garden	Madison Ave. and 27th St	Al. H. Wood	1,110
Garrick	35th St., near 6th Ave	Charles Frohman	850
George M. Cohan	Broadway and 43d St	Cohan & Harris	1,800
Globe	Broadway and 46th St	Charles B. Dillingham	1,500
Gotham	125th St., near 3d Ave	Sullivan & Kraus	1 650
Grand	Grand St., near Bowery	Jacob Adler	1,888
Grand Opera House	W. 23d St. and 8th Ave	Cohan & Harris	2,910
Hackett's	42d St., near Broadway	H. B. Harris, Prop	1,000
Hammerstein Roof Garden (Roof of Victoria)	42d St and 7th Ave	William Hammerstein	...
Harlem Opera House	W. 125th St., near 7th Ave	Keith & Proctor	1,500
Herald Square	Broadway and 35th St	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.) & Lew Fields	1,300
Hippodrome	6th Ave. and 44th St	The Messrs. Shubert	5,500
Hudson	44th St., near 6th Ave	H. B. Harris	995
Hurtig & Seamon's	W. 125th St. and 7th Ave	Samuel Hurtig	1,284
Irving Place	E. 15th St. and Irving Pl	A. Luchow	1,096
Keith & Proctor's Union Sq.	E. 14th St., near Broadway	Keith & Proctor	1,000
Keith & Proctor's Bijou Dream	E. 58th St., near 3d Ave	Keith & Proctor	2,200
Keith & Proctor's Bijou Dream	W. 23d St., near 6th Ave	Keith & Proctor	1,551
Keith & Proctor's 5th Ave	Broadway and 28th St	Keith & Proctor	1,600
Keith & Proctor's 125th St.	125th St. and Lexington Ave	Keith & Proctor	1,800
Knickerbocker	Broadway and 38th St	Al. Hayman & Co	1,352
Liberty	234 W. 42d St	Klaw & Erlanger	1,200
Lincoln Square	Broadway and 66th St	Marcus Loew	1,500
Lipsin	235 Bowery	Lipsin Theatre Co	1,800
Lyceum	45th St., Broadway and 6th Ave	Daniel Frohman	937
Lyric	7th Ave and 42d St	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc)	2,000
Madison Square Garden	Madison Ave., 26th and 27th Sts	Madison Square Garden Co	12,137
Madison Square Garden Concert Hall	26th St. and Madison Ave	Madison Square Garden Co	1,183
Majestic	Broadway and 59th St	The Wilbur-Shubert Co	1,704
Manhattan Opera House	34th St., near 9th Ave	Oscar Hammerstein	3,800
Maxine Elliott	39th St. near Broadway	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.)	750
Metropolis	142d St. and 3d Ave	Hurtig & Seamon	1,500
Metropolitan Opera House	Broadway, 39th and 40th Sts	Metropolitan Opera House Co	3,336
Miner's Bowery	Bowery, near Delancey St	H. C. Miner Estate	1,800
Miner's Bronx	3d Ave. and 156th St	H. C. Miner Estate	1,800
Miner's 8th Avenue	8th Ave., near 25th St	H. C. Miner Estate	1,100
Murray Hill	Lexington Ave. and 42d St	Columbia Amusement Co	2,400
Nazimova	West 39th St., near Broadway	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.)	663
New	Central Park West and 62d St	New Theatre Co., W. K. Vanderbilt, Pres	2 318
New Amsterdam	42d St., west of Broadway	Klaw & Erlanger	1,675
New Star	Lexington Ave and 107th St	Wm. T. Keogh	3,000
New York	Broadway and 45th St	Klaw & Erlanger	1,700
Olympic	E. 14th St., near 3d Ave	David Kraus Amusement Co	1,000
People's	Bowery, near Grand St	Thomas Chewsky and Edelstein	1,800
Pleasure Music Hall	Madison Ave and 59th St	William Morris	1,106
Republic	42d St. and Broadway	David Belasco	950
Savoy	34th St. and Broadway	Frank McKee	841
Third Avenue	3d Ave. near 31st St	Frank A. Keeney	2,098
Victoria	42d St. and 7th Ave	Oscar Hammerstein	1 000
Wallack's	Broadway and 30th St	Charles Burnham, Lessee	1,200
Washington	Near Amsterdam Ave and 145th St	Barron Amusement Co	1,750
Weber	Broadway and 30th St	Joseph Weber	1,000
West End	125th St., near St. Nicholas Ave	Sam S. & Lee Shubert (Inc.)	2,000
Yorkville	86th St. and Lexington Ave	Hurtig & Seamon	1,450

AMUSEMENT PLACES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

THEATRES PROJECTED OR IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION ON JANUARY 1, 1911.

The Playhouse, 48th St., near 6th Ave., Wm. A. Brady; two theatres in same building at Broadway and 47th St., being built by the Atlas Development Company; Lew Fields' Winter Garden, Broadway and 53d St.; Sam S. Shubert Theatre, near Longacre Sq., location not definitely announced, Sam S. and Lee Shubert (Inc.)

The hour for beginning theatrical performances in New York varies, being dictated by the length of the plays. Curtains rise between 8 and 8.30 P. M.; doors at all theatres open at 7.30 P. M. Saturday matinees are given at all theatres; mid-week matinees are given on Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Thursdays, the days varying at different theatres and attractions. A few popular-price theatres and all vaudeville houses give daily matinees. Such afternoon performances begin at 2 P. M.

The standard price for the best seats in New York theatres of the first class is $2, the scale grading down to fifty cents, according to location. In cases of the appearance of great celebrities, an additional charge is sometimes, but not often, made. The regular price of best seats at the New Theatre was raised on October 1, 1910, to $2.50.

The standard price for the best seats at the so-called popular-price theatres is $1, the scale grading down to twenty-five cents, according to location. At these theatres matinee seats are usually sold at reduced rates.

A number of theatres of both the first and second classes in New York are being temporarily used as mixed moving-picture and vaudeville houses. Among such theatres are the Savoy, Lincoln Square, Third Avenue, New Star, Grand Street Theatre, Keith and Proctor's Twenty-third and Fifty-eighth Street Theatres (now designated as Bijou Dream) and Hammerstein's Roof Garden. The prices of admission at these houses, when used for moving-picture entertainments, range from 25 to 5 cents, according to location of seats.

The standard price for the best seats at the Metropolitan Opera House is $5, the scale grading down to $1, according to location. At this house seats and boxes are sold by annual subscription also. Some of the boxes are leased or owned outright; such boxes are valued as high as $100,000.

In the number, beauty and convenience of its theatres New York now leads all other cities of the world. Architecturally and in art treasures, however, some of the municipal and State endowed theatres of Continental Europe still excel. The New York Hippodrome, seating 5,600 people, is the largest and finest place of amusement of its kind in the world.

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York has decided that a theatre ticket is a personal contract which may be cancelled at the will of the management of the theatre. But the holder of a ticket which entitles him to a seat at a given time and place of amusement, upon being refused admission, must be refunded the full price of such ticket at the box office.

Museums and Art Galleries

IN MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN.

THE Metropolitan Museum of Art (J. Pierpont Morgan, President; Edward Robinson, acting Director), in Central Park, main entrance on Fifth Ave. at 82d St. Open daily, including Sundays. Free, except on Mondays and Fridays, when an admission of 25 cents is charged. Paintings (including the Hearn, Marquand, Vanderbilt and Wolfe collections) and sculpture of ancient and modern schools, American and foreign; casts, antiquities, arms and armor, porcelains, musical instruments, tapestries, laces, metal work, furniture, and decorative arts

Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences (A. Augustus Healy, President; William H. Goodyear, Curator of Art Department), Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave., Brooklyn. Open daily, including Sundays. Free, except on Mondays and Tuesdays, when an admission fee of 25 cents is charged. Paintings by American and foreign artists, Sargent's water colors, Tissot's New Testament series, casts and sculptures, Lawrence collection of Barye bronzes, Avery collection of Chinese cloisonnés, Professor Goodyear's architectural photographs.

New York Historical Society, 76th St. and Central Park West. Paintings by old and modern masters (including 200 American portraits), Audubon's original water colors for natural history plates, Peter Marié collection of miniatures.

Fine Arts Building, 215 West 57th St., headquarters of Architectural League and Art Students' League. The semi-annual exhibitions of the National Academy of Design and the Water Color Society are held here.

National Arts Club and Galleries, 14 Gramercy Park

Museum of Natural History, Eighth Ave. and 77th St. Open week days from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Sunday from 1 to 5 P. M., also on holidays and Tuesday and Saturday evenings. Admission free.

Zoological Gardens, Central Park, entrance Fifth Ave. and 64th St., and at Bronx Park, 182d St. and Southern Boulevard. Admission free, except on Mondays and Thursdays, when 25 cents is charged.

Botanical Gardens (Bronx Park). Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. Free.

Aquarium, Castle Garden, Battery Park. Admission free.

ART AUCTION AND SALES GALLERIES.

American Art Association, 6 East 23d St.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 546 Fifth Ave.

Pictures and art objects are also on public exhibition (usually free) almost continuously from October to May, and there are listed in the American Art Annual over a hundred art dealers' galleries and establishments in Manhattan alone, and mostly on Fifth Ave., where paintings, etchings, prints, engravings, curios, art fabrics and furniture are at all times on free public exhibition.

Among the galleries to which visitors are admitted are: Blakeslee, 358 Fifth Ave.; Ehrich, 463 Fifth Ave.; Kleinberger, 12 West 40th St., and Gimpel & Wilderstein, 636 Fifth Ave., old masters; Durand-Ruel, 5 West 36th St., French Impressionists etc.; William Macbeth, 450 Fifth Ave.; Montross, 550 Fifth Ave., and Madison Art Galleries, 305 Madison Ave., paintings by Americans; Frederick Keppel & Co., 4 East 39th St.; Kennedy & Co., 613 Fifth Ave., engravings and etchings; Braun, Clement & Co., 256 Fifth Ave., reproductions; Braudus, 712 Fifth Ave.; Cottier & Co., 3 East 40th St.; Duveen Bros., 302 Fifth Ave.; Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, 15 East 39th St.; Glaenzer & Co., 705 Fifth Ave.; Knoedler & Co., 355 Fifth Ave.; Oehme, 467 Fifth Ave.; Schaus, 415 Fifth Ave.; Scott & Fowles, 500 Fifth Ave., Tooth & Sons, 580 Fifth Ave., old and modern paintings, [illegible] jects, etc.

The Stage in New York City During 1910.

A RECORD OF DRAMATIC EVENTS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1909, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1910.

THERE are in New York City about eighty-two theatres devoted to drama, opera, spectacles, concerts, circuses and other forms of stage and arena entertainment (see WORLD ALMANAC, 1911). The total number of events, productions of new dramas and operas, revivals of successes of other years, trials of plays, benefit performances, testimonials, etc., in all these theatres during the regular dramatic season, which ordinarily is about forty weeks in duration, would probably approximate 1,000. Of the above-mentioned number of theatres, thirty-four are producing houses, devoted to productions and runs of their own plays or to those of producing managers who are not theatre proprietors or lessees and to the revivals of standard plays and musical entertainments. The following summary of dramatic events includes all the productions and revivals in these producing theatres and a few other events that have an important bearing on the theatrical life of New York, but excludes the Irving Place Treatre, in which a German stock company maintains a season of forty weeks, producing during that time about fifty dramas and operettas in German. The record of the grand opera season in New York will be found in THE WORLD ALMANAC under "Music." (See Index.)

SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN PRODUCING THEATRES.

Number of New Plays	102
Number of New Musical Comedies	26
Number of Revived Plays	38
Number of Revived Musical Comedies	4
Shakespearean Revivals	13
Total	183

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW PLAYS.

Serious, Sentimental and Problem Plays	37
Melodramas	26
Romantic Comedies	10
Light Comedies	10
Tragedies	3
Farces	16
Total	102

SOURCES OF NEW PLAYS.

Original Plays	74
Adapted from Foreign Plays	15
Dramatized from Published Novels and Stories	13
Total	102

NATIONALITY OF AUTHORS.

By Native Authors	63
By Foreign Authors	39
Total	102

NATIONALITY OF MUSICAL COMEDY COMPOSERS.

By Native Composers	18
By Foreign Composers	8
Total	26

STARS OF VARYING MAGNITUDES.

Native Stars	46
Foreign Stars	8
Total	54

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE SEASON.

Total weeks of New Plays	652½
Total weeks of New Musical Comedies	299½
Total weeks of Revived Plays	121½
Total weeks of Revived Musical Comedies	44
Total weeks of Open Producing Theatres	1,117½
Number of Producing Theatres	34

Season is reckoned in this summary from the general opening of the theatres in the Autumn of 1909 to their closing in the late Spring of 1910, or, in the cases of runs that continued into the Summer, until June 1.

Owing to the great number of theatres in New York (Manhattan) and the experimental character of some of the productions, a considerable percentage of which prove either to be failures or are of only insignificant interest, no attempt has been made in the following lists to include every play presented between November 30, 1909, and December 1, 1910. Care has been observed, however, to enumerate the new dramas and musical comedies, the revivals of classic plays and the reappearances of successful plays of other seasons, which, in their successes or failures, were conspicuous during the year in the theatrical affairs of New York.

Of the important dramas and musical comedies produced between August 1 and December 1, 1909, the runs of which extended into 1910, "Seven Days," a farce, lasted 50 weeks at the Astor; "The Fortune Hunter," a light comedy, with John Barrymore, 38½ weeks at the Gaiety; the Hippodrome's spectacles, "A Trip to Japan," "The Centre of the Earth" and "The Ballet of the Jewels," 38½ weeks; "Is Matrimony a Failure?" a farce, 23 weeks at the Belasco; "The Dollar Princess," with Donald Brian, a musical comedy, 36 weeks at the Knickerbocker; "The Awakening of Helene Ritchie," an emotional drama, with Margaret Anglin, 14 weeks at the Savoy; "Arsene Lupin," a brief comedy, 15½ weeks at the Lyceum; "The Melting Pot," a drama, with Walker Whiteside, 17 weeks at the Comedy; "The Harvest Moon," a psychological drama, 11 weeks at the Garrick; "The Silver Star," a musical comedy, with Adeline Genee, 10 weeks at the New Amsterdam; "Such a Little Queen," a romantic comedy, with Elsie Ferguson, 11½ weeks at the Hackett; "Israel," a drama from the French, 9 weeks at the Criterion; "Springtime," a sentimental comedy, with Mabel Taliaferro, 10 weeks at the Liberty; "The Love Cure," a comic opera, with Charles Ross, 8½ weeks at the New Amsterdam, and "The Girl and The Wizard," a musical comedy, with Sam Bernard, 12 weeks at the Casino.

Dec. 4—New: Stock company in "The Nigger," a melodrama (in repertoire)

Dec. 6—Bijou: Cyril Scott in "The Lottery Man," a farce, 25½ weeks.

Dec. 13—Lyceum: Marie Tempest in "Penelope," an English comedy, 6 weeks.

Dec. 13—Hudson: William Courtenay, Sidney Herbert and Doris Keane in "Arsene Lupin," a detective drama, 2 weeks: transferred from Lyceum.

Dec. 16—New: Stock company, with Grace George as star, in "The School For Scandal" (in repertoire).

Dec. 20—Hackett: Dustin Farnum in "Cameo Kirby," a romantic comedy, 3 weeks

Dec. 20—Casino: "The Chocolate Soldier," a comic opera (transfer), 23½ weeks

Dec. 21—Lyric: Tully Marshall in "The City," a melodrama, 20 weeks.

Dec. 23—Stuyvesant: Nance O'Neil, Charles Cartwright and Leo Ditrichstein in "The Lily," a drama, 23½ weeks.

Dec. 25—Empire: Maude Adams and Richard Bennett in "What Every Woman Knows," a serious comedy, 3 weeks

Dec. 27—Savoy: "The Commanding Officer," a melodrama, 3 weeks.

Dec. 27—Criterion: Francis Wilson in "The Bachelor's Baby," a farce, 24 weeks.

Dec. 27—Hudson: Hedwig Reicher in "The Next of Kin," a melodrama, 3 weeks.

Dec. 27—Sir Charles Wyndham, Miss Mary Moore and their London company arrive in America for a tour.

Dec. 27—Wallack's: Ida Conquest in "The Little Brother of the Rich," a melodrama, 3 weeks.

Dec. 28—Liberty: Hamilton Revelle in "The Fires of Fate," a melodrama, 3 weeks

Dec. 30—New: Stock company in "Don," a satirical comedy (in repertoire).

Jan. 3—Comedy: Laurence Irving and Mabel Hackney in "The Affinity," formerly called "The Incubus," a comedy, 3 weeks.

Jan. 3—Garrick: Otis Skinner in "Your Humble Servant," a light comedy, 11 weeks.

Jan. 3—Opening of the new Columbia Theatre with weekly changes of burlesques.

Jan. 6—Broadway: Nora Bayes and Jack Norworth in "The Jolly Bachelors," a musical comedy, 22 weeks.

Jan. 10—New Amsterdam: Theodore Roberts and Florence Rockwell in "The Barrier," a melodrama, 3 weeks.

THE STAGE IN NEW YORK CITY DURING 1910—*Continued.*

Jan. 10—Globe: David Montgomery and Fred Stone in "The Old Town," a musical comedy, 24 weeks.
Jan. 10—Daly's: Marguerite Clark in "The King of Cadonia," a musical comedy, 2 weeks.
Jan. 14—Hackett: Andrew Mack and Christie Macdonald in "The Prince of Bohemia," a musical comedy, 2 weeks.
Jan. 17—Empire: Sir Charles Wyndham and Mary Moore in "The Mollusc," a comedy, 2 weeks.
Jan. 17—Liberty: Frank Moulan and Julia Sanderson in "The Arcadians," an English musical comedy, 17 weeks.
Jan. 18—Hudson: William Collier in "A Lucky Star," a farce, 12 weeks.
Jan. 19—Savoy: Henry Miller in "The Faith Healer," a Christian Science drama, 1½ weeks.
Jan. 21—Wallack's: Harry Warner in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," a thief melodrama, 19½ weeks.
Jan. 24—Academy: Chauncey Olcott in "Ragged Robin," an Irish romantic comedy with songs, 2 weeks.
Jan. 24—Lyceum: Billie Burke in "Mrs. Dot," a light comedy, 9 weeks.
Jan. 24—Daly's: Maxine Elliott and Arthur Byron in "The Inferior Sex," a farce, 8 weeks.
Jan. 26—New: Stock company in "Twelfth Night," a Shakespearean comedy (in repertoire).
Jan. 31—Empire: Ethel Barrymore in "Mid-Channel," a serious play of contemporary English life, 12 weeks.
Jan. 31—New York: Maude Raymond and Max Rogers in "The Young Turk," a musical comedy, 4 weeks.
Feb. 1—Belasco: Charlotte Walker in "Just a Wife," a serious comedy, 11 weeks.
Feb. 2—New Amsterdam: Dorothy Donnelly and William Elliott in "Madame X," a vivid French melodrama, 18 weeks.
Feb. 7—Weber's: "Where There's A Will," a farce, 6 weeks.
Feb. 7—Academy: E. H. Sothern in a 4-weeks' Shakespearean engagement, presenting "Romeo and Juliet," "The Taming of the Shrew," "The Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet" and "Twelfth Night."
Feb. 8—Comedy: Mary Mannering in "A Man's World," a serious play, 9 weeks.
Feb. 10—Herald Square: Blanche Ring in "The Yankee Girl," a musical comedy, 10 weeks.
Feb. 14—New: Stock company in "The Witch," a melodrama of American Colonial life (in repertoire).
Feb. 14—Garden: Opening Ben Greet's Players in Shakespearean and other classical English plays, 12 weeks.
Feb. 28—New York: "Bright Eyes," a musical comedy, 5 weeks.
Feb. 28—New: John Mason as star in "A Son of the People," a romantic melodrama of the French Revolution (in repertoire).
Feb. 28—Hackett: Grace Filkins in "The Turning Point," a comedy, 4 weeks.
Mar. 9—Garrick: Hattie Williams and Vincent Serrano in "The Girl He Couldn't Leave Behind Him," a farce, 4½ weeks.
Mar. 14—New: Stock company in "Sister Beatrice," a tragic poetic play, and one act from Ibsen's "Brand" (in repertoire).
Mar. 18—Wallack's: Unique performance by a cast of children of "Alias Jimmy Valentine," a thief melodrama, 2 performances.
Mar. 23—Daly's: Debut of Marietta Olly in "The Whirlwind," an emotional drama from the French, 4½ weeks.
Mar. 28—Lyceum: Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske and Holbrook Blinn in "The Pillars of Society," Ibsen's drama, 2 weeks.
Mar. 28—New: Stock company in Shakespeare's "The Winter's Tale," without scenery (in repertoire).
Mar. 28—Hackett: John Mason in "A Son of the People," a romantic melodrama of the French Revolution (transfer), 1 week.
April 1—Academy: E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe in a revival of Shakespeare's comedy, "As You Like It," 1 week.
April 4—New York: May de Sousa in "A Skylark," a musical comedy, 3 weeks.
April 8—Hackett: Grace LaRue and Sydney Grant in "Molly May," a musical comedy, 3½ weeks.
April 11—Hudson: Edmund Breese and Thais Magrane in "The Spendthrift," a comedy of New York life, 11 weeks.
April 11—New: Donald Robertson and his own company in "Beethoven," a play of incidents in the life of the great composer, 2 weeks.
April 11—Lyceum: Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske in Hauptmann's dream play, "Hannele," and Holbrook Blinn in "The Green Cockatoo," a French Revolution tragic sketch, 2 weeks.
April 13—Comedy: Laurence Irving and Mabel Hackney in "The Three Daughters of Monsieur Dupont," a comedy, 2½ weeks.
April 14—Maxine Elliott's: Mabel Barrison and Harry Conor in "Lulu's Husbands," a farce, 9 weeks.
April 18—Nazimova: Dedication of the theatre, with Alla Nazimova in "Little Eyolf," Ibsen's play, 5 weeks.
April 18—City: Dedication of the theatre with Anna Held in "Miss Innocence," a musical comedy, 1 week.
April 19—Belasco: Mabel Taliaferro in "The Call of the Cricket," a sentimental comedy, 4 weeks.
April 25—Empire: G. P. Huntley and Marie Tempest in "Caste," Tom Robertson's old comedy, 4 weeks.
April 25—New York: "The Girl with the Whooping Cough," a farce, 2 weeks, then ordered closed by Mayor Gaynor.
April 26—Lyceum: Charles Cherry in "The Spitfire," a comedy, 6 weeks.
April 28—Daly's: De Wolf Hopper in "A Matinee Idol," a musical comedy, 4½ weeks.
May 5—Herald Square: Marie Dressler in "Tilly's Nightmare," a musical comedy, 24 weeks.
May 9—Garrick: Henry Miller in "Her Husband's Wife," a comedy, 5 weeks.
May 10—Lyric: All-star revival, including Theodore Roberts, Florence Roberts, Wilton Lackaye and E. M. Holland, of "Jim the Penman," a melodrama, 3½ weeks.
May 16—Knickerbocker: "The Arcadians," an English musical comedy (transfer), 7 weeks.
May 28—American: Opening of the Roof Garden season with "The Barnyard Romeo," a musical satire of "Chantecler."
May 30—Casino: All-star revival of "The Mikado," a comic opera, by a cast including Fritzi Scheff, Christie Macdonald, Andrew Mack, Josephine Jacoby and Christine Nielsen, 5 weeks.
May 30—New York: "The Merry Whirl," a musical comedy, 2 weeks.
June 4—Broadway: Lew Fields in "The Summer Widowers," a musical comedy, 17 weeks.
June 7—Academy: Opening of Corse Payton's Summer stock company, 14 weeks.
June 13—New Amsterdam: "Girlies," a musical comedy, 8 weeks.
June 20—New York Roof: "Follies of 1910." a musical revue, 8 weeks.
July 18—Casino: Eddie Foy and Emma Carus in "Up and Down Broadway," a musical comedy, 9 weeks.
Aug. 1—Knickerbocker: Frank Moulan and Julia Sanderson in "The Arcadians," an English musical comedy, 4 weeks.
Aug. 8—Garrick: A. E. Matthews in "Love Among the Lions," a farce, 6 weeks.
Aug. 8—Gaiety: John Barrymore in "The Fortune Hunter," a comedy, 6 weeks.
Aug. 11—Lyceum: Edwin Stevens in "The Brass Bottle," a comedy, 5½ weeks.

THE STAGE IN NEW YORK CITY DURING 1910—*Continued.*

Aug. 15—Hudson: Reopening with Edmund Breese and Thais Magrane in "The Spendthrift," a comedy of New York contemporary life. 5 weeks

Aug. 15—Criterion: May De Sousa in "The Commuters," a farce by James Forbes, 16* weeks

Aug. 15—Hackett: Clara Lipman in "The Marriage of a Star," an emotional comedy (later transferred to the Comedy Theatre), 5 weeks

Aug. 17—Globe: Bessie McCoy in "The Echo," a musical comedy, 6½ weeks.

Aug. 22—Republic: Wallace Edinger in "Bobby Burnit," a comedy, 4 weeks.

Aug. 22—Wallack's: Re-opening with "Alias Jimmy Valentine," H. B. Warner as the thief-hero, 11 weeks

Aug. 23—Daly's: Marguerite Clark in "Baby Mine," a farce, 14½* weeks.

Aug. 29—Nazimova: Gertrude Quinlan in "Miss Patsy," a farce, 2 weeks

Aug. 29—Knickerbocker: Pauline Chase, Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Wright, Jr., in "Our Miss Gibbs," an English musical comedy, 8 weeks

Aug. 29—New York: Frank Moulan and Julia Sanderson in "The Arcadians," an English musical comedy (transfer), 5 weeks.

Aug 29—Academy: Opening of the Fox Stock Company season with "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and weekly changes of bill throughout the year.

Aug. 30—New Amsterdam: Lina Abarbanell and Ralph Herz in "Madame Sherry," a French vaudeville, 00* weeks

Aug. 30—Liberty: "The Country Boy," a comedy, 13½* weeks

Sept. 3—Hippodrome Season's opening with three spectacles, "The International Cup," "The Earthquake" and "The Ballet of Niagara," 12½* weeks.

Sept. 5—Empire: John Drew in "Smith," a light comedy, 12* weeks.

Sept. 5—Lyric: Dorothy Donnelly and William Elliott in "Madame X," a melodrama. 5 weeks

Sept 7—Hackett: Emma Dunn in "Mother," a domestic melodrama, 12* weeks

Sept. 13—Maxine Elliott's: Charles Richman, Theodore Roberts, Florence Roberts and others in "Diplomacy," a comedy, 3 weeks

Sept. 19—Lyceum: G P Huntley, Hattie Williams and Doris Keane in "Decorating Clementine," a satirical comedy 6 weeks.

Sept 19—Gaiety: Hale Hamilton and Edward Ellis in "Get Rich Quick Wallingford," a farce 10½ weeks

Sept 19—Plaza: Opening of Vale Stock Company season in "The Blue Mouse" with weekly changes of bill through the season.

Sept. 19—Republic: "Is Matrimony a Failure?" a farce 2 weeks

Sept. 20—Hudson: Helen Ware in "The Deserters," a melodrama, 8 weeks.

Sept. 20—Nazimova: "Con and Co.," a farce, 2 weeks.

Sept. 21—Casino: Sam Bernard in "He Came from Milwaukee," a musical comedy, 10* weeks.

Sept. 22—Garrick: Henrietta Crosman in "Anti-Matrimony," a satirical comedy, 2½ weeks.

Sept. 24—Comedy: May Buckley and Cyril Keightley in "The Little Damozel," a sentimental comedy, 2 weeks.

Sept. 26—Weber's: Kitty Gordon in "Alma, Where Do You Live?" 12½* weeks.

Oct. 1—New: Opening for the season with a special company in "The Blue Bird," a poetic, fantastical comedy, 5 weeks.

Oct. 3—Republic: Edith Taliaferro and Archie Boyd in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," a sentimental comedy, 8½* weeks

Oct. 3—Globe: Vera Michelina in "The Girl in the Train," an operetta, 5 weeks.

Oct. 3—Maxine Elliott's: Forbes-Robertson and his English company in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," a "modern miracle play," 2 weeks

Oct. 4—Belasco: Leo Ditrichstein and Janet Beecher in "The Concert," a light comedy, 8½* weeks

Oct. 6—Broadway: Marie Cahill in "Judy Forgot," a musical comedy, 8* weeks.

Oct. 10—Nazimova: May Buckley and Cyril Keightley in "The Little Damozel," a sentimental comedy (transfer), 4 weeks

Oct. 10—Lyric: Grace La Rue in "Madame Troubadour," an operetta, 7½* weeks.

Oct. 11—Comedy: "The Family," a domestic comedy, 1 week.

Oct. 17—New York: Donald Brian in "The Dollar Princess," an English musical comedy, 3 weeks

Oct. 17—Maxine Elliott's: Maxine Elliott in "The Inferior Sex," a farce, 2 weeks

Oct. 17—Garrick: Kyrle Bellew in "The Scandal," an emotional drama from the French, 2 weeks.

Oct 17—Bijou: Mary Shaw in "New York," an emotional melodrama 2 weeks

Oct. 19—Comedy: Amelia Gardner in "Keeping Up Appearances," a semi-satirical domestic comedy, 1½ weeks.

Oct. 24—Knickerbocker: Fred Terry, Julia Nielson and their English company in "The Scarlet Pimpernel," a romantic comedy of the French Revolution period, 6 weeks

Oct. 24—Astor: Carter De Haven in "The Girl in the Taxi," a farce, 5½* weeks

Oct 24—Garden: Opening with "The Rosary," a serious comedy, 5½* weeks

Oct. 31—Maxine Elliott's: George Nash, Jane Cowl, George Backus and William B Mack in "The Gamblers," a serious drama, 4* weeks.

Oct. 31—Lyceum: Marie Doro in "Electricity," a sentimental comedy, 2 weeks

Oct. 31—Bijou: Thomas Jefferson in "The Other Fellow," a farce, 2 weeks

Nov. 1—Comedy: Douglas Fairbanks in "The Cub," a farce, 4* weeks.

Nov. 3—Hudson: Ellen Terry gives her first lecture, subject "Shakespeare's Heroines Triumphant"

Nov. 7—New: Opening of the second stock company season with a revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Louis Calvert as Falstaff (repertoire)

Nov. 7—Nazimova: Weedon Grossmith and his English company in "Mr. Preedy and the Countess," a farce, 3* weeks

Nov. 7—Wallack's: May Irwin in "Getting a Polish," a farce, 3* weeks

Nov. 7—Globe: Adeline Genee in "The Bachelor Belles," a musical comedy, 3* weeks.

Nov. 12—New: Stock company in "The Thunderbolt," a drama of English middle-class life (repertoire)

Nov. 14—Lyceum: A E Matthews in "The Importance of Being Earnest," a satirical comedy, 2½* weeks

Nov. 15—Hudson: Blanche Bates in "Nobody's Widow," a comedy, 2* weeks.

Nov. 19—New: Revivals of "Don," a satirical comedy, and Sister Beatrice," a legendary drama (repertoire).

Nov. 21—Garrick: Edwin Stevens and Charles Millward in "The Speckled Band," a melodrama, 1* week

Nov. 22—Herald Square: Lulu Glaser in "The Girl and the Kaiser," a musical comedy, 1* week.

Nov. 22—Bijou: Zelda Sears in "The Nest Egg," a comedy, 1* week.

Nov. 28—Comedy: William Collier in "I'll Be Hanged If I Do," a farce, 1½* week

Nov. 28—Knickerbocker: Fred Terry and Julie Nielsen in "Henry of Navarre," a romantic drama, ½* week

Nov. 29—Lyric: Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Two Women," an emotional drama, 1* performance.

*Still running when ALMANAC went to press

Banks in Manhattan and Bronx.

THE Clearing-House is at 77 Cedar Street, Manhattan Borough. Wm. Sherer is manager, Wm. J. Gilpin, assistant manager. Fifty banks are associated for the purpose of exchanging the checks and bills they hold against each other. Other banks, not members of the association, clear through members. The representatives of the members appear at the Clearing-House at 10 o'clock A. M every business day, with the checks and bills to be exchanged. The resulting balances are ascertained in about an hour, and before half-past one o'clock those indebted pay their balances, and after that hour the other banks receive the amounts due them. The Clearing-House has been in operation since 1853.

Following are extracts from the Manager's annual report for year ending September 30, 1910: The Clearing-House transactions for the year have been as follows: Exchanges, $102,553,959,000; balances, $4,195 293,900; total transactions, $106,749,253,000. The average daily transactions: Exchanges, $338,481,900; balances, $13,845,800; total, $352,307,700. Total transactions since organization of Clearing-House (57 years): Exchanges, $2,132,059,754,800; balances, $98,084,537,100; total, $2,230,144,292,000.

Banks are open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon. Commercial paper, except sight or demand bills, falling due on Saturday is payable on the following business day.

NATIONAL BANKS.

NAME.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus and Undivided Profits.	President.	Cashier.
Aetna	Greenwich&Warren	$300,000	$315,000	C. E. Finlay	E. V. Connolly.
American Exchange	128 Broadway	5,000,000	4,533,476	Lewis L. Clarke	Walter H. Bennett.
Audubon	B'way & 143d St.	200,000	50,000	David S. Mills	William Reimers.
Bank of Commerce	31 Nassau St.	25,000,000	16,497,376	V. P. Snyder	Neilson Olcott.
Bank of New York	48 Wall St.	2,000,000	1,081,000	Herbert L. Griggs	Charles Olney.
Battery Park	2 Broadway	200,000	160,000	E. A. de Lima	E. B. Day.
Bronx	149th & Bergen Ave.	200,000	230,000	F. A. Wurzbach	Harry Kolbe.
Butchers & Drovers'	683 Broadway	300,000	161,996	D. H. Rowland	William H. Chase.
Chase	83 Cedar St.	5,000,000	7,706,779	A. B. Hepburn	Henry M. Conkey.
Chatham	192 Broadway	450,000	1,059,711	Louis G. Kaufman	W. H. Strawn.
Chemical	270 Broadway	3,000,000	5,000,000	William H. Porter	Francis Halpin.
Citizens' Central	320 Broadway	2,550,000	1,746,700	Edwin S. Schenck	A. K. Chapman.
City	55 Wall St.	25,000,000	31,519,711	F. A. Vanderlip	Arthur Kavanagh.
Coal and Iron	Liberty & West Sts.	1,000,000	392,081	John T. Sprouli	Addison H. Day.
East River	680 Broadway	250,000	108,526	Vincent Loeser	Zenas E. Newell.
Fifth National	3d Ave. & 23d St.	250,000	500,000	Stephen Kelly	Andrew Thompson
First National	2 Wall St.	10,000,000	20,671,000	Francis L. Hine	C. D. Backus.
Fourth National	Pine St., cor. Nassau	5,000,000	5,557,000	James G. Cannon	C. H. Patterson.
Gallatin	36 Wall St.	1,000,000	2,533,197	Sam. Woolverton	G. E. Lewis.
Garfield	5th Ave., cor. W. 23d	1,000,000	1,192,075	R. W. Poor	W. L. Douglass.
Gotham	990 8th Ave.	200,000	102,000	Henry H. Bizallion	V. E. Wahlstrom.
Hanover	Nassau St., cor. Pine	3,000,000	11,910,100	William Woodward	E. E. Whittaker.
Imp't'rs & Traders'	247 Broadway	1,500,000	7,432,144	Edward Townsend	H. H. Powell.
Irving Nat'l Exc'ge	92 W. Broadway	2,000,000	1,709,000	Lewis E. Pierson	Harry E. Ward.
Liberty	139 Broadway	1,000,000	2,771,155	F. B. Schenck	Chas. W. Riecks.
Lincoln	32 E. 42d St.	1,000,000	1,533,700	Thomas L. James	David C. Grant.
Market and Fulton	81 Fulton St.	1,000,000	1,737,000	Alex. Gilbert	T. J. Stevens.
Mechanics' & Metals	33 Wall St.	6,000,000	7,988,000	G. W. McGarrah	Joseph S. House.
Mercantile	195 Broadway	3,000,000	2,726,094	Willis G. Nash	Emil Klein.
Merchants'	42 Wall St.	2,000,000	1,790,000	R. M. Gallaway	Joseph Byrne.
Merchants' Exch	257 Broadway	600,000	600,000	P. C. Lounsbury	E. V. Gambier.
National Park	214 Broadway	5,000,000	12,524,073	Richard Delafield	Maurice H. Ewer.
National Reserve	165 Broadway	1,200,000	600,000	William O. Allison	Thos. J. Lewis.
New York County	8th Av., cor. 14th St.	500,000	1,609,000	Francis L. Leland	Edwin J. Stalker.
Phenix	Nassau & Liberty St.	1,000,000	724,926	F. E. Marshall	Bert L. Haskins.
Seaboard	18 Broadway	1,000,000	1,985,000	Samuel G. Bayne	C. C. Thompson.
Second National	5th Ave., cor. 28th	1,000,000	2,080,917	Wm. A. Simonson	William Pabst.
Sherman	34th St. & Astor C'rt	200,000	54,055	E. C. Smith	Chas. G. Colyer.
Union Exchange	21st St. and 5th Ave.	1,000,000	950,900	Henry S. Herrman	David Nevins.

STATE BANKS.

Bank of America	44 Wall St.	$1,500,000	$5,874,222	William H. Perkins	W. M. Bennet.
Bank of Metropolis	31 Union Square	1,000,000	2,000,000	C. H. Hackett	Edwin S. Laffey.
Bowery	124 Bowery	250,000	815,879	John S. Foster	Charles Essig.
Bronx Bor'gh Bank	440 E. Tremont Ave.	150,000	70,355	C. A. Becker	Jay Lehrbach.
Bryant Park	122 W. 42d St.	200,000	128,000	W. W. Warner	E. F. Giese.
Century§	135 5th Ave.	250,000	156,100	H. L. Crawford	C. S. Mitchell.
Chelsea Exchange	266 W. 34th St.	200,000	185,000	Irving M. Shaw	A. E. Stilger.
Colonial†	441 Columbus Ave.	400,000	330,200	Alexander Walker	Geo. S. Carr.
Columbia††	507 5th Ave.	300,000	751,650	Joseph Fox	W. S. Griffith.
Corn Exchange‡	13 William St	3,000,000	5,300,000	William A. Nash	Fred'k T. Martin.
Cosmopolitan	803 Prospect Ave.	100,000	15,176	C. A. Becker	C. Baunach.
Fidelity	Mad. Ave., c. 75th	200,000	175,502	Edward H. Peaslee	E. W. Dutton.
5th Av. Bank of N. Y.	530 Fifth Ave.	100,000	2,209,210	A. S. Frissell	B. H. Fanchier.

† Branches at 1960, 2217 and 2701 Broadway; Columbus Ave., 92d St., and cor. 105th St.; W. 116th St., cor. 7th Ave. ‡ Branches, Dey, cor. Church Sts.; 530, 1178, 2902 B'way; 23 Astor Pl.; Columbus Ave. and 72d St.; 5th Ave., cor. 19th St.; 303 W. 42d St.; 7 E. 42d St.; Ave. D, cor. 10th St.; cor. Grand and Norfolk Sts.; 34 Union Sq. E.; 101 W. 125th St.; Amsterdam Ave. and 143d St.; 522 Willis Ave.; St. Nicholas Ave., cor. W. 181st St.; also Seventh Ave. and 33d St., Brooklyn—Court and Montague Sts., 949 Broadway, 19 Flatbush Ave., Franklin St. and Greenpoint Ave. Queens—Borden Ave. and Front St., L. I. C.; 75 Fulton Ave., Astoria, 116 Main St., Flushing; Jackson Ave. and Fifth St., L. I. C.; also New Brighton, S. I. †† Branch 407 Broadway. § Branch 104th St. and Broadway.

STATE BANKS—MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus.	President.	Cashier
Fourteenth Street ..	1 E 14th St. (h).....	$1,000,000	$330,000	R. Ross Appleton..	Louis V Ennis.
German-American .	23 Broad St.....	750,000	650,000	Casimir Tag	J. F. Fredericks.
German Exchange..	330 Bowery.....	200,000	880,000	Chas. L. Adrian....	E. F. Swanberg.
Germania.....	190 Bowery (l).....	200,000	1,011,300	Edward C. Schaefer	Loftin Love.
Greenwich.....	402 Hudson St.††	500,000	832,918	Wm. C. Duncan....	Frank Hammond.
Hungarian-Am'c'n	32 Broadway	200,000	192,792	P. R. G Siostrom..	A. Howard Watson
International.....	60 Wall St.....	500,000	112,717	T. H. Hubbard. ...	J. H. Rogers.
Jefferson.....	105 Canal St. (k).....	500,000	564,475	Silas C. Scudder... ..	Wm H. Devlin.
Manhattan Compa'y	40 Wall St.....	2,050,000	4,185,900	Stephen Baker.....	D. H. Pierson.
Metropolitan.....	4th Ave & 23d St.(c)	2,000,000	1,478,873	Henry Ollesheimer.	Augustus C. Corby.
Mount Morris	85 E. 125th St.....	250,000	310,000	L. M. Schwan.....	L. H Hill.
Mutual	B'way, c. 33d St.....	200,000	375,000	Charles A. Sackett.	Hugh N Kirkland
Nassau.....	9 Beekman St.....	500,000	538 210	Edward Earl.....	W. B. Noble.
New Netherland....	41 W. 34th St.....	200,000	230,000	J. Adams Brown. .	Curtis J. Beard.
N. Y. Produce Exch.	Produce Exch. §.....	1,000,000	757,058	Forrest H. Parker..	John R. Wood.
Night and Day.....	5th Ave. & 44th St..	200,000	210,000	S. S. Campbell.. ..	John A. Noble
Nineteenth Ward...	3d Ave. & 57th St.(e).	300,000	371.000	Bradley Martin, Jr.	John N. Van Pelt.
Northern	215 W. 125th St. (j)..	700,000	188,971	F. L. Grant.....	Wm H. Mills.
Pacific.....	470 Broadway.....	500,000	905,908	H. B. Brundrett....	Sam. C. Merwin.
People's.....	395 Canal St.....	200,000	470,283	Scott Foster.....	William Milne.
Plaza	5th Ave., c. W. 58th..	100,000	450.000	W. McM. Mills	E. M. Clarke.
Public.....	91 Delancey (n).....	200,000	180,000	Joseph S. Marcus...	Joseph J. Bach.
Royal.....	93-95 Nassau St.....	100,000	44,000	Philip Sugerman ...	F. C Straat.
State.....	378 Grand St.††	1,000,000	825,728	Oscar L. Richard...	A. I. Voorhis.
Twelfth Ward**.....	147 E. 125th St.....	200,000	90,000	Frank B. French...	Jas. V. Iverson.
Twenty-third Ward	135th St. & 3d Ave §§.	200,000	106,458	Charles W. Bogart	Geo. E. Edwards.
Washington H'ghts.	Amstm. Ave. & 155th	100,000	260,000	John Whalen.....	William Clark.
Wells, Fargo & Co's	51 Broadway.....	100,000	60,000	A. W. Zim'm'n, V.P.	William V. Nevins
West Side	485-487 Eighth Ave..	200,000	1,019.248	C. F. Tietjen	Walter Westervelt
Yorkville.....	85th St., c. 3d Ave....	100,000	451,883	August Zinsser, Jr..	W. L. Frankenbach

Including Undivided Profits.

§ Also Madison Ave., near 60th St., cor. Columous Ave. and 93d St., cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., cor. 116th St. and 3d Ave., cor. 103d St. and 1st Ave., and B'way and 86th St., Manhattan St. and Amsterdam Ave., 14th St. and 2d Ave. †† Also at 260 W. B'way, 874, 1531 B'way, 145 William St., 596 Sixth Ave. ‡‡ Also 5th Ave. and W. 115th St. Pitkin and Stone Aves., also Graham Ave. and Varet St., Brooklyn. §§ Also 960 Boston Road, and 2803 Third Ave. ** Also 173 East 116th St., and 1925 Third Ave.; (c) also 100 William St., 271 and 665 Broadway; (e) also 242 E. 86th St., 180 E. 72d St., 152 E. 34th St. (h) also 356 W. 14th St. and 345 Grand St. (j) Also 749 Broadway, 8th Ave. and 57th St., 254 Eighth Ave., 2301 Seventh Ave., 1707 Amsterdam Ave., 3d Ave. and 163d St., 505 E. Tremont Ave., 412 E. 138th St., 3813 White Plains Ave. (k) 73 5th Ave. (l) Also 1480 1st Ave. and 3015 3d Ave. (n) Also Madison Ave. and 116th St.

Banks for Savings in Manhattan and Bronx.

Name.	Location.	President.	No. of Depositors.	Deposits.	Rate int.††	Surplus.	Unless otherwise stated, banks close at 12 noon on Saturdays.
American.....	115 W. 42d St....	Clarence Goadby.....	8,050	$2,815,596	4	$76,199	10 A. M. to 4 P. M. (c)
Bank for Savings...	4th Av., c. 22d St.	Walter Trimble.....	162,420	100,991,489	3½	7,617,711	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Bowery	128 Bowery.....	Henry A. Schenck....	151,935	105,603,341	3½	9,093,092	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Broadway.....	5 Park Place.....	H. F. Hutchinson.....	14,009	11,000,000	4	600,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Bronx.	425 Tremont Ave..	Wm. B. Aitken.....	3,300	880,000	4	18,000	9 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Mon., 9 to 9 P.M.
Citizens'.....	58 Bowery.....	Henry Hasler.....	28,618	17,925,352	3½	1,539,185	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Commonwealth.....	2007 Amst'am Ave.	John H. Boschen.....	634	62,203	4	.....	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (c)
Dollar.....	2808 3d Ave.....	.....	37,084	7,883,816	4	207,785	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (d)
Dry Dock.....	341 Bowery.....	Andrew Mills.....	68,999	36,511,004	3½	2,204,584	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
East River.....	280 Broadway....	D. S. Ramsay.....	24,916	24,106,109	4	3,055,576	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Emigrant Industrial	51 Chambers St...	Thomas M. Mulry	124,928	101.171 016	4	8,099,239	10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Empire City.....	231 W. 125th St...	Isaac A. Hopper.....	16,377	3,606,000	4	130,160	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
Excelsior.....	23d St., c. 6th Av.	William J. Roome....	21,720	9,112,034	4	485,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon., 10 A. M. to 7 P.M. (f) Sat. 10-1 P.M.
Franklin.....	8th Ave., c. 42d St.	William G. Conklin..	48,526	19,671,105	3½	1,120,337	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
German.....	4th Ave., c. 14th St	Casimir Tag.....	142,157	77,481,569	4	6,296,417	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. also.
Greenwich.....	248 Sixth Ave....	James Quinlan.....	93,406	64,580,244	4	4,982,567	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Harlem (q).....	125th St. & Lex. Av	William E. Trotter...	51,317	18,331,511	4	1,137,354	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
Irving.....	115 Chambers St..	H. E. Tener.....	26,972	20,196,735	4	888,527	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Italian.....	64 Spring St.....	Joseph N. Francolini.	12,500	2,900,000	3½	53,898	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon. and Sat., 5 to 8 P. M. also.
Maiden Lane.....	170 Broadway....	Louis Windmuller....	3,750	695,000	4	9,700	9.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Manhattan	644 Broadway....	Joseph Bird.....	21,828	12,478,130	3¾4	776,733	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Metropolitan.....	59 Cooper Sq., E.	J. B. Currey.....	14,609	10,495,511	4	705,675	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
New York.....	8th Ave., c. 14th St.	Wm. Felsinger.....	41,765	27,981,654	4	2,822,055	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
North River	31 W. 34th St....	Adolpho H. Fischer..	18,403	8,883,959	3½	221,065	10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Mon. to 7 P.M.
North Side.....	3196 Third Ave ..	Anthony Stumpf	2,300	493,000	4	12,000	9 A.M. to 4 P.M., Mon. to 9 P.M.
Seamen's.....	74 Wall St.....	Daniel Barnes.....	97,000	67,450,000	4	6,700,000	10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
State.....	3d Av. & 106th St.	Chas. S. Beardsley...	1,700	151,000	4	3,700	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (a)
Union Dime.....	40th St. & 6th Ave	Chas. E. Sprague.....	97,388	32,012,508	3½	2,638,527	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mon. 10 to 7 P. M.
Union Square.....	20 Union Sq. E...	F. M. Hurlbut.....	15,225	10,065,688	3½	968.036	[7 P. M. 10 A.M. to 3 P. M., Mon. 10 to
United States	606 Madison Ave.	Chas. N. Taintor.....	11,147	3,805,398	4	107,959	10 A. M. to 4 P. M. (a)
Universal.....	149 Broadway ...	Wilbur F. Brown.....	900	89,000	4	1,200	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Washington	59th St. and Columbus Circle.	Joseph G. Robio.....	7,263	1,415,636	4	11,665	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon. and Sat., 6 to 8 P. M. also. (j)
West Side.....	Sixth Av., c. 9th St.	Stephen G. Cook.....	10,272	2,965,544	4	91,181	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sat. and Mon. 6 to 8 P. M. (h)

‡ Subject to change. (a) Open Monday nights also. (b) Not open Saturday evenings in July, August, September. (c) Open Monday evenings except July and August. (d) Open Mondays from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. (f) Except June, July, August and September. (g) Not open Saturday evenings in July and August (h) Not open Saturday evenings June, July and August. (j) Open Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7 to 9 P. M. (q) Report of December 1, 1909.

Banks in Brooklyn and Queens.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus and Undivided Profits.	President.	Cashier.
Bank of Long Island	Jamaica §§	$750,000	$400,000	S. R. Smith	W. D. Llewellyn.
Broadway*	12 Graham Ave.	200 000	513,261	H. Batterman.	George F. Moger.
Brooklyn	385 Fulton St.†	300,000	87,000	Charles B. Hobbs.	F. W. Flottwell.
Coney Island	Coney Island	100,000	45,633	Fred B. Henderson.	H. M. Jefferson.
Corn Exchange	See Banks in Manhattan		and	Bronx on preceding	pages.
First Nat. of Corona	Corona	100,000	29,381	Wm. J. Hamilton.	O. G. Alexander.
First Nat. of Jam.	Jamaica				
First Nat., Ozone Pk	Ozone Park	50,000	22 680	John B. Reimer	W. L. Hopkins.
First National	B'way & Havemeyer	300,000	611,009	Joseph Huber	William S Irish.
Hillside	Richmond Hill	100,000	29,500	Joel Fowler	Fred'k Boschen.
Homestead	Pen. & Liberty Avs.	200,000	68,568	Wm. F. Wyckoff.	George L. Porter.
Manufact'ers' Nat.	84 Broadway	252.000	831,931	A. D. Seymour.	J. C Nightingale.
Mechanics' §	Court & Montague	1,000,000	815,000	Geo. W. Chauncey	Chas G. Balmanno.
Montauk	Fifth Av. & Union St.	100,000	64,544	Henry M. Randall.	Thos. M. Halsey.
Nassau National	26 Court St	750,000	1,000,000	Thomas T. Barr.	Daniel V. Hegeman
National City	350 Fulton St.	300,000	600.000	Charles T. Young.	Henry M. Wells.
Nat., Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway	50,000	30,000	H. G. Heyson.	J. L. Stanley.
North Side	33, 710 Grand St.‡‡	200,000	138,975	Paul E. Bonner.	Henry Billman.
People's National	Broadway & Quincy	200,000	121,000	Geo. W. Spence.	J. B. Korndorfer.
Prospect Park	Flatbush & Ch. Avs.	100,000	63,000	W. D. Buckner	Chas. Straub.
Ridgewood Nation'l	Ridgewood	100,000	28,000	Louis Berger	Elliott R. Conden.
State Bank	See Banks in Manhattan		and	Bronx on preceding	pages
Terminal	81 Sands Street	100,000	12,000	Willard P. Reid.	George F. Frost.
Woodhaven	Woodhaven	25,000	32,164	Wm. F. Wyckoff.	H. M. De Ronde.

§ Branches at 5th Ave. and 9th St., Schermerhorn St., near Flatbush Ave., Atlantic and Georgia Aves., 4th Ave. and Atlantic, and 1365 Broadway. §§ Also Long Island City, Flushing, Far Rockaway, Rockaway Beach, Richmond Hill, Elmhurst, College Point, L. I. City, Sea Side. ‡‡ Also 577 Broadway. † Also at Fulton and Clinton Sts. ‡ Also 5102 3d Ave * Also Myrtle Ave. and Bleecker St.

Banks for Savings in Brooklyn and Queens.

Name.	Location.	President.	No. of Depositors.	Deposits.	Rate of Int.*	Surplus.	Business Hours [Unless otherwise stated banks close at 12 noon on Saturdays.]
Brevoort	Nostrand Ave. & Macon St.	Howard M. Smith	12,416	$3,168,000	4	$130,577	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also Monday, 7 to 9 P. M.
Brooklyn	Clinton & Pierrepont Sts.	Bryan H. Smith	68,009	46.000,000	4	5,000,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
Bushwick	Grand St., cor. Graham Ave	Jere. E. Brown	11,804	4.357,686	4	235,975	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 4 to 7 P. M also.
City	4th & Flatbush Aves.	R. Rushmore	8.000	2.430.000	4	42,500	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Monday, 6 to 8 P. M. also.
College Point	5th St & 2d Av., College Point.	Fred. W. Grell	2,960	1,223,018	4	94,362	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Wed. & Sat., 6 to 8 P. M.
Dime	De Kalb Ave. & Fulton St.	J. L. Marcellus	82,493	37,961,237	4	2,346,559	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
Dime of Williamsburg	So. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer.	W. P. Sturgis	13,500	7,974,832	4	527,700	10 A. M. to 3 P. M., Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also
E. Brooklyn	643 Myrtle Ave.	L. W. Beasley	15,100	6.750,000	4	401,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (b)
East. District	Broadway and Gates Ave.	Lewis E. Meeker	16,840	4,226,170	4	142,126	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Mon. & Sat., 6 to 8 P. M also.
E. New York	Atlantic and Penna. Aves.	Fred. Middendorf	7.869	2,809,258	4	275,460	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 6 to 8 P. M. also.
German	Broadway and Boerum St.	J. H. Schumann	35,232	14,343,718	4	855,982	10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 8 P. M. also
Germania	375 Fulton St.	Adolph Goepel	16,393	9,109,764	4	570,911	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday, 5 to 7 P. M. also.
Greater N. Y.	498 Fifth Ave.	C. J. Obermayer	12,747	2,533,290	4	54,713	9 A. M. to 4 P. M. (a)
Greenpoint	Manhattan Av. cor. Cayler St.	E. A. Walker	16,036	6,710,825	4	659,250	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday 5 to 8 P. M. also.
Hamburg	1451 Myrtle Ave.	James Moffett	3,100	650,000	4	7,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Home	804 Man'n Ave.	George H. Gerard	2,000	300,000	4	7,500	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Jamaica	360 Fulton St., Jamaica.	Wm. A. Warnock.	8,926	4,113,459	4	319,315	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Kings County	Broadway and Bedford Ave.	Hubert G. Taylor	15,056	11,666,646	4	800,967	9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Monday 4 to 7 P. M also.
L. I. City	21 Jackson Ave.		16.230	5,000 232	4	498,975	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. (b)
Prudential	975 Broadway	D. W. Kaatze	2,674	550,000	4	5,000	9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sat. & Mon 7 to 9 P. M.
Queens Co.	71 Broadway, Flushing.	L. M. Franklin	6,914	2,449 731	4	184 703	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. ‡
S. Brooklyn	Atlantic Ave. and Clinton St.	Wm. J Coombs	33,861	19,664,508	4	2,636,475	9 A. M to 3 P. M.; Monday 6 to 8 P. M also.
Sumner	776 Broadway	Nathan S. Jonas.	1,438	443,987	4	15,000	9 A. M to 3 P. M. (a)
Williamsb'rg	175 Broadway	Ezra B. Tuttle	100.310	54,764,000	4	7,435,000	10 A. M. to 3 P. M. (c)

*Subject to change. ‡ Thursday, 7 to 8 P.M. (a) Mon. 7 to 9 P. M. (b) Mon. 5 to 8 P.M. (c) Mon. to 7 P.M.

Trust Companies in Manhattan and Bronx.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undiv. Profits.	President.	Secretary.
Astor	Fifth Ave. & 36th St.	*g* $1,400,000	*d* $659,078	E. C. Converse	G. W. Pancoast
Bankers'	7 Wall St.	3,000,000	6,150,000	E. C. Converse	F. N. B Close.
Broadway	754 Broadway	700,000	446,656	Frederic G. Lee	J. W. H Bergen
Carnegie	115 Broadway	1,500,000	760,010	Joseph T. Howell	R. B Moorhead.
Central	54 Wall St.	3,000,000	16,000,382	J. N. Wallace	Milton Ferguson.
Columbia	135 Broadway	1,000,000	1,620,000	Willard V. King	L. W. Wiggin.
Commercial	Broadway & 41st St.	500,000	292,000	R. R. Moore	J. G. Hemerich.
Commonwealth	27 Pine St.	250,000	352,351	P. R. Bomeisler	L. A. Rapelyea.
Empire	42 Broadway†‡	1,000,000	1,139,680	L. W. Baldwin	H. M. Gough.
Equitable (*c*)	15 Nassau St.	3,000,000	11,100,000	A. W. Krech	Lyman Rhoades.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	22 William St., 475 Fifth Ave.	1,000,000	5,984,106	E. S. Marston	A. V. Heely.
Fidelity	Chamb'rs St. & W. B'way	*g* 1,500,000	*d* 200,000	S. S. Conover	A. H. Mars.
Franklin	140 Broadway	(See Brooklyn table below.)			
Fulton	30 Nassau St.	500,000	790,900	H. C. Swords	H. W. Reighley.
Guaranty	28 Nassau St (*e*)	5,000,000	20,839,121	A. J. Hemphill	E. C. Hebbard.
Guardian	170 Broadway	500,000	507,200	R. C. Lewis, V.P.	L. C. Haynes.
Hudson	1411 Broadway	500,000	701,000	E. R. Chapman	R. A. Purdy.
Knickerbocker	358 Fifth Ave (*b*)	3,181,000	5,769,128	Charles H. Keep.	Harris A. Dunn.
Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.	160 Broadway (*h*)	4,000,000	6,276,328	E. W. Coggeshall.	W. N. Vail.
Lincoln	1128 Broadway (*a*)	1,000,000	568,554	Alex. S. Webb, Jr.	H. F. Poor, Treas.
†Madison	Fifth Ave. & 60th St.	1,000,000	800,000	Watkins Crockett	W. W. Robinson.
Manhattan	113 Broadway	1,000,000	2,316,214	J. I. Waterbury	Charles H. Smith
Mercantile	120 Broadway	2,000,000	7,000,000	W. C. Poillon, V.P.	Guy Richards.
Metropolitan	49 Wall St.	2,000,000	8,000,000	Brayton Ives	G. N. Hartmann.
*Mutual Alliance	66 Beaver St.	700,000	385,363	James H. Parker.	F. V. Baldwin.
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Co.	52 Wall St.	1,000,000	3,936,371	Henry Parish	G. M. Corning.
New York	26 Broad St.	3,000,000	11,000,000	O. T. Bannard	H. W. Morse.
Realty Trust	60 Liberty	250,000		Wm. C. Demorest	E. O. Champ.
Savoy	520 Broadway	500,000	80,000	E. Gerli	Arthur Baur.
Standard	25 Broad St.	1,000,000	1,400,000	Wm. C. Lane	Chas. M. Billings.
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	176 Broadway	4,375,000	10,391,213	C. H. Kelsey	J. W. Cleveland.
Trust Company of America	37 Wall St. §	2,000,000	6,490,591	O. Thorne	Frank L. Hilton.
Union	80 Broadway ††	1,000,000	7,737,279	Edwin G. Merrill.	J. V. B. Thayer.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	55 Cedar St. §§	2,000,000	4,366,500	J. W. Platten	Alex. Phillips.
United States	45 Wall St.	2,000,000	13,733,303	E. W. Sheldon	H. E. Ahern.
Washington	253 Broadway	500,000	1,750,000	D. M. Morrison	M. S. Lott.
Windsor	Fifth Ave. & 47th St. **	1,000,000	503,628	J. A. Young	M. Tilden.

* Also at 266 Grand Street and Lenox Avenue and 116th Street. † Branch at 122 Bowery. § Branch 222 Broadway, †† Also 425 Fifth Avenue. ** Also 65 Cedar Street. ‡‡ Also 242 East Houston Street, 487 Fifth Avenue, §§ Also 125th Street and Eighth Avenue, Broadway and 73d Street. (*a*) Also 413 and 2077 Broadway. (*b*) 60 Broadway, also 100 W. 125th Street and 2810 Third Avenue. (*c*) Branch 618 Fifth Avenue. (*d*) Earnings undivided. (*e*) Branch Fifth Avenue and 43d Street. (*g*) Capital and surplus. (*h*) Also 188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANIES.

Name.	Location.	Capital.	Surplus & Undiv. Profits.	President.	Secretary.
‡Brooklyn	177 Montague St.	$1,000,000	$2,343,612	Theo. F. Miller	S. W. Husted.
Citizens'	B'way & Sumner Ave.	500,000	168,000	N. S. Jonas	J. H. Conroy.
Flatbush (*a*)	Linden, cor. Flatbush Ave.	300,000	271,937	J. Z. Lott	FranklinSchenck
Franklin	164 Montague St.††	1,500,000	905,000	Arthur K. Wood.	C. W. Ludlum.
Hamilton	191 Montague St.	500,000	1,050,000	W. E. Edmister	Geo. Hadden.
Home	198 Montague St.	750,000	330,000	F. E. Gunnison	W. K. Swartz.
Kings County	342 Fulton St.	500,000	2,050,000	J. D. Fairchild	Thos. Blake.
L. I. Loan & Trust Co.	44 Court St.	1,000,000	2,044,679	Edw. Merritt	F. T. Aldridge.
** Nassau	B'way & Bedford Ave.	600,000	436,608	A. T. Sullivan	H. F. Burns.
† Peoples'	181 Montague St.	1,000,000	1,632,000	C. A. Boody	C. L. Schenck.
§Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	175 Remsen St.	(See table above.)			
Williamsburg (*b*)	391 Fulton St.	700,000	70,052	Jacob C. Klinck	Chas. E. Covert

(*a*) Branch 54th Street and New Utrecht Avenue. (*b*) Branch Broadway and Stockton Street. †Branches at Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Clinton and Myrtle Avenues and Fifth Avenue and 54th Street. ‡ Branches at 1205 Fulton Street; Manhattan Branch, 90 Broadway. ** Branch, 356 Fulton Street. § Branches at 350 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I., and 67 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. †† Also 569 Fulton Street and 140 Broadway, Manhattan.

Monuments and Statues in Manhattan.

ARTHUR, CHESTER A., Madison Square.
BARTHOLDI STATUE, see "Liberty," below.
BEETHOVEN, bronze bust, on a granite pedestal, 15 ft. high, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1884
BOLIVAR, equestrian statue of Simon Bolivar, the South American soldier and statesman, West 81st St. entrance to Central Park.
BURNS, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1880
CERVANTES, bust of Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote," in Central Park.
COLUMBUS, marble statue, in Central Park; unveiled 1892.
COMMERCE, bronze figure, Central Park, near the 8th Ave. and 59th St. entrance; unveiled 1865.
CONKLING, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, cor. Madison Ave and 23d St.
COOPER, PETER, statue in park opposite Cooper Union.
COX, bronze statue of the statesman S. S. Cox, erected by the letter-carriers, Astor Place.
DE PEYSTER, ABRAHAM, statue in Bowling Green Park
DODGE, bronze statue of William E. Dodge, at Broadway, 6th Ave., and 36th St.; unveiled 1885.
ERICSSON, statue of the inventor, on the Battery.
FARRAGUT, bronze statue, Madison Square Park near 5th Ave. and 26th St.
FRANKLIN, bronze statue, Printing House Square; unveiled 1872
GARIBALDI, bronze statue, Washington Square unveiled 1888
GRANT, ULYSSES S., tomb, Riverside Drive and 123d St.; 160 feet high; dedicated April 27, 1897
GREELEY, bronze statue, at the front entrance of the *Tribune* Office; unveiled 1890.
GREELEY, Greeley Square, 33d St. and Broadway.
HALE, bronze statue of Nathan Hale, the martyr spy of the Revolution; City Hall Park, near Broadway and Mail St.; erected by the Sons of the Revolution in 1893.
HALLECK, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1877.
HAMILTON, granite statue of Alexander Hamilton, Central Park, on the East Drive, above the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
HANCOCK, in Hancock Square, St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 124th St.
HEINE, poet, Lorelei Fountain, Mott Ave. and 161st St.
HOLLEY, bronze bust of Alexander Holley, Washington Square; unveiled 1890
HUDSON, HENRY, 100 foot shaft, Spuyten Duyvil.
HUMBOLDT, bronze bust, Central Park, near the 5th Ave. and 59th St. entrance
HUNT, RICHARD M., Memorial, 5th Ave., opposite Lenox Library
INDIAN HUNTER, bronze figure, Central Park, near lower entrance to the Mall
IRVING, bronze bust, Bryant Park, on W. 40th St.; unveiled 1866.
LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, Union Square, lower end of Park; unveiled 1876.
LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD, on Liberty Island in the Harbor, copper statue, on granite and concrete pedestal, statue, 151 feet high; pedestal, 155 feet high; total height above low-water mark, 305 feet 11 inches; unveiled 1886.
LINCOLN, bronze statue, Union Square, southwest corner; unveiled 1868.
MARTYRS' MONUMENT, Trinity Churchyard, in memory of the American soldiers and sailors who died in the British prison ships in the Revolutionary War.
MAZZINI, bronze bust, Central Park, on the West Drive.
MOORE, bronze bust of Thomas Moore, the poet, Central Park, near the Pond and 5th Ave entrance; unveiled 1880
MORSE, bronze statue of the inventor of the telegraph, Central Park, near 5th Ave and 72d St entrance; unveiled 1871.
OBELISK, Central Park, near the Metropolitan Museum of Art; brought from Egypt, and erected 1881; it is of granite, 70 feet long and weighs 200 tons.
SCHILLER, bronze bust, Central Park in the Ramble; unveiled 1859
SCOTT, bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1872.
SEVENTH REGIMENT, bronze figure of a soldier of this regiment to commemorate its dead in the civil war, Central Park, on the West Drive; unveiled 1874.
SEWARD, bronze statue, southwest corner of Madison Square Park; unveiled 1876
SHAKESPEARE, bronze statue, Central Park, at the lower end of the Mall; unveiled 1872
SHERMAN, GENERAL, equestrian statue, 5th Ave. and 59th St.
SIGEL, FRANZ, bronze monument, 106th St. and Riverside Drive; unveiled in October 1907
SIMS, bronze statue of Dr. Marion Sims, Bryant Park, north side.
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, Riverside Drive.
STUYVESANT, marble effigy of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, in the outer wall of St. Mark's Church.
THE PILGRIM, bronze statue, Central Park near E. 72d St. entrance.
THORWALDSEN, bronze statue, 59th St., facing 6th Ave.
VERDI, statue, Sherman Square.
VERRAZANO, statue, Battery Park.
WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, W. 114th St., junction Morningside and Manhattan Aves
WASHINGTON, bronze equestrian statue, Union Square, southeast side.
WASHINGTON, bronze statue, at the entrance to the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall St.; unveiled 1883.
WASHINGTON MARBLE ARCH, Washington Square, at the foot of 5th Ave.
WATER GATE, foot W. 110th St., where Henry Hudson landed
WEBSTER, bronze statue, Central Park, on the West Drive near 72d St.
WORTH, granite shaft, in honor of Major-General Worth, U. S. A., at Broadway, 5th Ave., and 25th St.; unveiled 1857.

Railroad Passenger Stations in Manhattan.

Baltimore & Ohio, ft. W. 23d and Liberty Sts.
Central of New Jersey, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets; New Jersey Southern Division (in Summer), foot of W. 42d and Cedar Streets, also
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets
Erie, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Hudson Terminal, Cortlandt, Church and Fulton Streets. Hudson and Manhattan R. R., Jersey City to Morton St., N. Y., to Christopher St., to 6th Ave., along 6th Ave., to 33d St.
Lehigh Valley, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
Long Island, 7th Ave and 33d St., foot E. 34th St. Atlantic Avenue Branch, junction of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn.
New Jersey & New York, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets
New York & Long Branch, foot Liberty, Cortlandt, Desbrosses and West 23d Streets. In Summer, foot W. 42d and Cedar Sts., also.
New York Central & Hudson River, 42d St. and 4th Ave.; Harlem, 125th St.; Mott Haven, 138th St., 10th Ave. and 30th St.; Manhattan, 125th St., 152d St.; Harlem Division, 4th Ave and 42d, 86th, 110th, 125th, 138th and 183d Streets
New York, New Haven & Hartford, 4th Avenue and 42d Street
New York, Ontario & Western, foot of Desbrosses and West 42d Streets.
New York, Susquehanna & Western, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
Northern of New Jersey, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Pennsylvania, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 7th Ave. 31st to 33d St. Also foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, via Annex.
Philadelphia & Reading, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets
Staten Island, foot of Whitehall Street.
West Shore, foot Desbrosses and West 42d Sts.

Libraries in Manhattan and Bronx.

Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St.—Open 9.30 A. M. to 2 P. M.
American Geographical Society, 15 W. 81st St.
American Institute, 19 W. 44th St.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; $5 per annum.
American Law, 66 Wall St.—Open 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
American Museum of Natural History, Central Park W., cor. W. 77th St.
American Numismatic and Archæological Society, W. 156th St. and Broadway.
Astor.—See "N. Y. Public Library."
Bar Association, 42 W. 44th St.
Booklovers, 5 E. 23d St.—Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Charity Organization, 105 E. 22d St.
City Court, 32 Chambers St.
City, 16 City Hall, free—Open 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Columbia University, W. 116th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Cooper Union, 7th St. & 4th Ave.—9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
De Witt, 286 Rivington St.—Open daily, except Sunday, from 3 to 6.30 P. M.
Genealogical and Biographical, 226 W. 58th St.—Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Mondays, 8 to 10 P. M.
Hispanic Society, Audubon Park & W. 156th St.
Historical Society, 170 Central Park W.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except during August and on Holidays.
Institute of Musical Art, 53 Fifth Ave.
Law Library of Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.—Open 9 A.M. to 7 P.M., Summer, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Lenox.—See "N.Y. Public Library."
Loan Libraries for Ships, 76 Wall St.
Masonic, 42 W. 23d St.—Open 7 to 10.30 P. M.
Mechanical Engineers, 29 W. 39th St.—Open daily except Sunday, 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Mechanics & Tradesmen, 20 W. 44th St.
Mercantile, 13 Astor Place, 120 Broadway.—Open 8.30 A. M. to 6 P. M. Rates: Clerks, $4 per annum; others $5.
Methodist, 150 Fifth Ave.
Metropolitan Museum of Art.—Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Mott Memorial Free Medical, 64 Madison Ave.—Open 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
New Fiction, 5 E. 28th St.; 2792 Broadway; 50 Church St.
N. Y. Law Institute, 118 Post Office Building.
New York Public Library.—See Index.
New York Society, 109 University Place.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
New York University, Washington Sq., E.
Peruvian, 25 Broad St.
Riverdale, Riverdale.—Open Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, 8 to 10 P. M.
Seamen's, 1 State St., free.—Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Sociological Reference, 105 E. 22d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Tabard Inn, 5 E. 23d St.
West Side Settlement, 460 W. 44th St.
Xavier Free Circulating (for the Blind), 217 W. 15th St.
Young Men's Christian Ass'n, 142 2d Ave., 5 W. 125th St., 361 Madison Ave., 531 W. 155th St. near Broadway, 317 W. 56th St., 153 E. 86th St., 922 Bowery, 215 W. 23d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays 2 to 10 P. M.
Young Men's Hebrew Ass'n, Lex. Ave. and 92d St.
Young Women's Christian Ass'n, 7 E. 15th St.—Open 9 A. M. to 9.15 P. M.; Sundays excepted.

Safe Deposit Companies in Manhattan.

Astor, 389 Fifth Avenue.
Atlantic, 49 Wall Street.
Bankers, 4 Wall Street.
Broadway, 565 Broadway.
Carnegie, 115 Broadway.
Colonial, 220 Broadway.
Commercial, 1451 Broadway.
Empire City, 160 Fifth Avenue.
Federal, 253 Broadway.
Fidelity, 1 Hudson St.
Fifth Avenue, 250 Fifth Avenue.
Garfield, 5 West 23d Street.
Hanover, 7 Nassau Street.
Hudson Safe Deposit Co., 1411 Broadway.
Knickerbocker, 358 Fifth Avenue, 60 Broadway, 100 West 125th Street and 2810 Third Avenue.
Lincoln, 32 East 42d Street, 45 East 41st Street.
Madison, 208 Fifth Avenue, 1128 Broadway, 413 Broadway.
Maiden Lane, 170 Broadway.
Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co., Lexington Avenue, corner East 42d Street, and Seventh Avenue, corner West 52d Street.
Mercantile, 120 Broadway.
Merchants', West Broadway and Beach Street.
Metropolitan, 3 East 14th Street.
Mount Morris, 83 East 125th Street.
New York County, 79 Eighth Avenue.
New York Stock Exchange Buildings Co. s, 10 Broad Street.
Night and Day, 527 5th Avenue.
North America, 45 Exchange Pl.
Produce Exchange, 2 Broadway.
Safe Deposit Co. of New York, 149 Broadway.
Standard, 25 Broad Street.
Thirty fourth Street, 41 West 34th Street.
United States, 32 Liberty Street, 2109 Broadway and 275 West 125th Street.
Wall Street, 48 Wall Street.
Windsor, 577 Fifth Ave.

Safe Deposit Companies in Brooklyn and Queens.

Brooklyn City, Montague and Clinton Streets.
Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, 333 Schermerhorn Street.
Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company, 28 Fulton Street.
Franklin, 166 Montague Street.
Long Island, 196 Montague Street.
Long Island Storage and Safe Deposit, Nostrand and Gates Aves.
Pioneer, 41 Flatbush Avenue.
Security, De Kalb Avenue and Fleet Street.

Public Buildings in Manhattan.

Army Building, Whitehall and Pearl Streets.
City Hall, City Hall Park.
County Court-House, Chambers St., near B'way.
Criminal Courts Building, Centre & Franklin Sts.
Custom House, Bowling Green.
Hall of Records, Chambers and Centre Sts.
Ludlow Street Jail, near Grand Street.
Post-Office, Broadway and Park Row.
State Arsenal, 7th Avenue and 35th Street.
Sub-Treasury, Wall and Nassau Streets.
Tombs, Centre and Franklin Streets.

Churches in Manhattan and Bronx.

WITH NAMES OF PASTORS.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Ministers' Conference meets every Monday at 11 A. M., at East 31st St., cor. Madison Ave.

Abyssinian, 242 W. 40th St. Clayton Powell.
Alexander Ave., cor. E. 141st St. G. G. Johnson.
Amity, W. 54th St., bet. 8th and 9th Aves. Leighton Williams.
Ascension, 160th St., bet. Morris and 4th Aves. Allen Nettleman.
Baptist Temple, 20 W. 133d St. D. W. Wisher.
Bethesda, 245 W. 61st St. R. B. Brodie.
Calvary, W. 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. R. S. MacArthur; Branch at 67th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
Central, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 92d St. F. M. Goodchild.
Central Park, E. 83d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves. S. J. Ford.
Collegiate Baptist of the Covenant, 327 W. 33d St. Oscar Haywood.
Creston Ave., E. 189th St., cor. Creston Ave. C. W. Petty.
Day Star, 512 W. 157th St.
Eagle Ave., Eagle Ave., near 162d St. L. Rabe.
Ebenezer (Primitive), Intervale Ave. cor. Home. J. McConnell.
Emanuel, 47 Suffolk St. Samuel Alman.
Emmanuel, White Plains Rd., Williamsbridge.
Fifth Ave., 6 W. 46th St. Chas. F. Aked. Armitage Chapel, 10th Av., cor. W. 50th St. H. W. Hillier.
First, W. 79th St., cor. Broadway. I. M. Haldeman.
First German, 336 E. 14th St. William Swyter.
First German, 220 E. 118th St. Frederick Niebuhr.
First Italian, cor. Oliver and Henry Sts. G. Petrelli.
First Swedish, E. 55th St., bet. 3d and Lexington Aves. Emil Friberg.
Fort Washington, 600 W. 181st St.
Galilee, 566 Courtlandt Ave. P. H. Lee.
Grace, 823 Ritter Pl. A. T. Brooks.
Harlem, 215 E. 123d St. Adam Chambers.
Hope, cor. 104th St. and Broadway. Edwin S. Holloway.
Immanuel (German), 411 E. 75th St.
Italian, 2417 Arthur Ave.
Madison Ave., cor. Madison Ave. and E. 31st St. Charles A. Eaton.
Mariner's Temple, 12 Oliver St. Wm. M. Hubbell.
Memorial, Washington Sq. S., cor. Thompson St. Edward Judson.
Mercy Seat, 45 W. 134th St.
Mount Gilead, 39 E. 132d St. L. B. Twisby.
Mount Morris, 5th Ave., near W. 126th St. J. H. Randall.
Mount Olivet, 161 W. 53d St. M. W. Gilbert.
Mount Pleasant, E. 180th St. near Vyse Ave. John H. Wallace.
North, 234 W. 11th St. E. T. Sanford.
Pilgrim, Boston Road, near Vyse Ave.
Second Ave., 166 2d Ave. R. F. Y. Pierce.
Second German, 407 W. 43d St. E. Umbach.
Sharon, 173 E. 99th St. E. Dromgoole.
Shiloh, 44 Manhattan. E. W. Wainwright.
Sixteenth St., 257 W. 16th St. Geo. H. Dowkontt.
St. John's, 351 W. 37th St. Richard R. Wilson.
St. Paul, 352 W. 35th St. H. A. Booker.
Tabernacle, E. 161st St., cor. Elton Ave.
Tabernacle, 162 E. 112th St. E. D. Bowles.
Third German, 1127 Fulton Ave. R. Hoefflin.
Timothy, 108 W. 30th St. J. H. Newkirk.
Tremont, Tremont Ave., cor. Ryer. K. C. MacArthur.
Trinity, E. 224th St., near Barnes Ave.
Union, 204 W. 63d St. G. H. Sims.
Unity, 68 W. 99th St.
Washington Heights, 145th St. and Convent Ave. R. P. Johnson.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Bedford Park, Bainbridge Ave., cor. E. 201st St. A. T. Tamblyn.
Bethany, 10th Ave., near 35th St. W. F. Ottarson.
Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St. C. E. Jefferson.
Camp Memorial, 141 Chrystie St. William James.
Christ, Boulevard and Grand Concourse. H. M. Brown.
Claremont Park, 167th St., cor. Teller Ave., J. C. Whiting.
Forest Ave., E. 166th St. and Forest Ave. A. Reoch.
Manhattan, W. 76th St. and Broadway. H. A. Stimson.
North New York, E. 143d St., near Willis Ave. W. H. Kephart.
Pilgrim, Madison Ave., cor. 121st St. Fred'k Lynch
Smyrna (Welsh), 206 E. 11th St.
Swedish Evang. Bethesda, 138 E. 50th St.
Swedish Evang. Immanuel, 308 W. 139th St. L. T. Lindholm.
Trinity, Washington Ave., corner E. 176th St. William Milton Hess.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

First, 142 W. 81st St. Wm. L. Fisher.
Lenox Ave. Union, 126th St., near Lenox Ave. Wm. B. Craig.
Second, E. 169th St., near Franklin Ave. J. S. Chenowich.

EVANGELICAL.

Dingeldein Memorial (German), 429 E. 77th St. O. Panten.
First Church of the Evangelical Association, 214 W. 35th St. F. W. Kratz.
Second Church of the Evangelical Association, 424 W. 55th St. Carl Buehler.

FRIENDS.

East 15th St., cor. Rutherfurd Pl.
Twentieth St., 144 E. 20th St.

GREEK CATHOLIC.

Holy Virgin Mary, 347 E. 14th St. Peter T. Popoff.
Our Lady of Grace (Ital.), 14 Stanton St. C. Pinnola.
St. George, 332 E. 20th St. N. Pidhorecki.
St. Peter's Chapel (Syrian), Church St., cor. Barclay. A. Bachewate.

JEWISH.

Adereth El, 135 E. 29th St.
Agudath Jeshorim, 115 E. 86th St. D. Davidson.
Ahawath Chesed, 652 Lexington Ave. I. S. Moses.
Ansche Sfard, 52 Cannon St.
Atereth Israel, 323 E. 82d St. M. Krauskopf.
Ateris Sirie, E. 121st St., near 1st Ave. F. Light.
Beth-El, 5th Ave., cor. E. 76th St. S. Schulman.
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, 64 Norfolk St. S. Jaffe
Beth Hamedrash Shaarei Torah, 80 Forsyth St.
Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, 72d St. and Lexington Ave. Aaron Eiseman.
Beth Tefila, E. 107th St. and Lexington Ave. S. Distillator.
B'nai Israel, 225 E. 79th St. E. Jacobson.
B'nai Jeshurun, 65th St. and Madison Ave.
Congregation Chebra Kaduscha Bra'y Rappaport, 207 E. 7th St.
First Galizo Duckler Mugen Abraham, 87 Attorney St.
First Hungarian Cong. Oheb Zedek, 172 Norfolk St. P. Klein.
First Roumanian Am. Congregation, 91 Rivington St.
Kahal Adath Jeshurun, 14 Eldridge St. J. Fried.
Kehilath Jeshurun, 117 E. 85th St. M. S. Margolies.
Kol Israel Ansche Poland, 22 Forsyth St.
Machzikej Torah Anshar Sineer, 292 Madison St.
Nachlath Zevi, 59 E. 109th St. H. Kamenetzky.
Rodoph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Ave. R. Grossman.
Shaare Berocho, E. 57th St., near 1st Ave. G. Hirsch.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

JEWISH—Continued.

Shaarai Tephilla. W. 82d St., near Amsterdam Ave. F. de Sola Mendes.
Shaari Zedek, 38 Henry St.
Shearith B'nai Israel, 22 E. 113th St.
Shearith Israel, 100 Central Park West, cor. 70th St. H. P. Mendes
Temple Emanu-El, 5th Ave. and 43d St. J. Silverman.
Temple Israel, Lenox Ave., cor. 120th St. M. H. Harris.
Tiffereth Israel, 126 Allen St. Joseph Lotz.
Zichron Ephraim, 67th St., near Lexington Ave. B. Drachman.

LUTHERAN.

Advent, Broadway and 93d St. W. M. Horn.
Atonement, Edgecombe Ave. and 140th St. F. H. Knubel.
Bethany, 14 Teasdale Pl. W. Freas, Jr.
Bethlehem, 239 E. 62d St. A. G. Steup.
Christ, 406 E. 19th St. G. U. Wenner.
Concordia, Oak Ter. and Crimmins Ave. H. Pottberg.
Emanuel, Brown Place, cor. E. 137th St. A. A. King.
Emigrant House Chapel, 4 State St. G. Doering.
Epiphany, 72 E. 128th St. F. B. Clausen.
Grace, 123 W. 71st St. J. A. Weyl.
Grace, Valentine Ave., near 199th St. A. Koerber.
Grace, So. Boulevard and E. 163d St. John Schiller.
Gustavus Adolphus, 151 E. 22d St. M. Stolpe.
Heilands, 2430 Walton Ave. Herman Von Hollen.
Holy Trinity, Central Park West and W. 65th St. Chas. J. Smith.
Holy Trinity, 1038 Prospect Ave. John Schiller.
Holy Trinity (Slovak), 288 E. 10th St. L. A. Engler.
Immanuel, 213 E. 83d St. C. J. Renz.
Immanuel, 88th St., cor. Lexington Ave. W. F. Schoenfeld.
Messiah, 144th St. and Brook Ave. J. Johnson.
Our Saviour, 179th St. and Audubon Ave. W. H. Feldmann.
Our Saviour (Norwegian), 237 E. 123d St. J. C. Gram.
Redeemer, 424 W. 44th St. F. C. G. Schumm.
St. James's, Madison Ave., cor. E. 73d St. J. B. Remensnyder.
St John's, 81 Christopher St. John J. Young.
St John's, 217 E. 119th St. H. C. Steup.
St. John's, Fulton Ave. and 170th St. T. Posselt.
St. Luke's, Adams St. and Van Nest Ave. W. Eickmann.
St. Luke's, 233 W. 42d St. W. F. Koepchen.
St. Mark's, 323 6th St. W. Steik.
St. Matthew's, Broome St., cor. Elizabeth. Otto Sieker.
St. Matthew's, E. 156th St., near Courtlandt Ave. W. T. Junge.
St. Paul's, East 178th St., cor. Lafontaine Ave. Karl Kretzmann.
St. Paul's, 313 W. 22d St. Leo Koenig.
St. Paul's, 149 W. 123d St. F. H. Bosch.
St. Paul's, 794 E. 156th St. G. H. Tappert.
St. Peter's, E. 219th St., near White Plains Rd. F. Nieldeke.
St. Peter's, Lexington Ave. and 54th St. A. B. Moldenke.
St. Peter's, Alexander Ave. and 141st St. H. A. Steininger.
St. Stephen's, Union Ave., near 165th St. Paul Roesener.
St. Thomas (English), E. 175th St., cor. Topping Ave. F. J. Baum.
Trinity, 9th St. and Ave. B. Otto Graesser.
Trinity, 164 W. 100th St., near Amsterdam Ave. E. Brennecke.
Trinity (Danish), Hoe Ave., cor. Home St. A. W. Andersen.
Washington Heights, W. 153d St., near Broadway. E. A. Tappert.
Zion, 339 E. 84th St. W. Popcke.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Denominational Headquarters, 150 5th Ave.

Battery Swedish, 359 W. 24th St., near 9th Ave Carl J. Audreen.
Bedford St., 28 Morton St. Robert H. Kelley.
Beekman Hill, 319 E. 50th St. J. J. Blythe
Bethel Swedish, 1163 Fox St., Bronx. Alfred Ostlund.
Blinn Memorial (German), 103d St. and Lexington Ave. Carl Reuss.
Bronxdale, 766 Morris Park Ave. W. H. Harris.
Calvary, 129th St. and 7th Ave C. L. Goodell.
Centenary, 1074 Washington Ave. and E. 166th St. Charles A. Holla.
Chelsea, Fort Washington Ave., cor. W. 178th St. Geo. W. Grinton.
Church of the People, 63 Park St. F. J. Belcher.
Church of the Saviour, E. 111th St., cor. Lexington Ave. J. S. Stone.
City Island. W. T. Pray.
Cornell Memorial, E. 76th St., near 2d Ave. James H. Lockwood, Jr.
Duane, 294 Hudson St. R. H. Travis.
East Side Parish, 9 2d Ave. J. R. Henry.
Eighteenth St., 307 W. 18th St. Geo. E. Barber.
Eleventh St. Chapel, 545 E. 11th St E. L. Fox.
Epworth, 367 E. 158th St. C. H. Andrews.
First German, 48 St. Mark's Place. John Lange.
Five Points Mission, 63 Park St. F. J. Belcher.
Fordham, Marion Ave., cor. Fordham Road. W. B. Tower.
Forty-fourth St., 461 W. 44th St. W. Ackroyd.
German, Elton Avenue, cor. E. 158th St. John Mueller.
German (Second), 346 W. 40th St. J. G. Lutz.
Grace, White Plains Road. John H. Palmer.
Grace, 131 W. 104th St. F. Reisner.
Hadley Rescue Hall, 293 Bowery.
Hedding, 337 E. 17th St. A. S. Hagarty.
Italian, 409 E. 114th St. Filoteo A. Taglialatela.
Jane St., 13 Jane St. Fields Hermance.
John St., 44 John St. L. R. Streeter.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor 60th St. W. MacMullen.
Metropolitan Temple, 58 7th Ave. J W. Hill.
Morris Heights, 1790 Sedgwick Ave. Thos. H. Bond.
Mott Ave., Mott Ave., cor. E. 150th St. C. R. Ross.
Mount Hope, Tremont Ave., cor. E. 177th St. Arlo A. Brown.
Norwegian, 1078 Kelly St. B. E. Carlsen.
Olin, White Plains Ave., W'sbridge. A. R. Davies.
Park Ave., Park Ave., cor. 86th St. Arthur Thompson.
Perry St., 132 Perry St. Jonas Inman
Prospect Ave., Prospect Ave., cor. Macy Pl. W. M. Carr.
Rose Hill, 221 E. 27th St. F. J. Shackleton.
St. Andrew's, 126 W. 76th St. G. C. Peck.
St. James's, Madison Ave. and 126th St. A. MacRossie.
St. John's (German), Richardson Ave., Wakefield.
St. Mark's, W. 53d St. and 8th Ave. W. H. Brooks.
St. Paul's, 86th St. and West End Ave. G. P. Eckman.
St. Paul's (German), 308 E. 55th St. A. Bruchles.
St. Stephen's, Marble Hill Ave., cor. W. 228th St. E. A. Lowther.
Second St., 276 2d St. W. C. Wilson.
Seventh St., 24 7th St. W. D. Carnes.
Sixty-first St., 229 E. 61st St. Benjamin F. Saxon.
Swedish, Lexington Avenue, cor. E. 52d St. H. W. Eklund.
Thirty-fifth St., 460 W. 35th St. I. M. Anderson.
Thirty-seventh St., 225 E. 37th St. E. C. Hoag.
Tremont Ave., 1004 E. Tremont Ave. Alfred Hodgetts.
Tremont, Washington Ave., cor. E. 178th St. Thomas R. Wallace.
Tremont (German), Bathgate Ave., near E. 176th St. F. H. Rey.
Trinity, 323 E. 118th St. J. Benson Hamilton.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Trinity, City Island Ave. Wm. T. Pray.
Twenty-fourth St., 359 W. 24th St. F. H. Carpenter.
Union, W. 48th St., near Broadway. J. Lewis Hartsock.
Washington Heights, Amsterdam Ave., cor. 153d St. J. E. Price.
Washington Sq., 137 W. 4th St. T. H. Baragwanath.
Westchester, Walker Ave., near Avering St. A. L. Faust.
Willis Ave., cor. E. 141st St. F. A. Scofield.
Woodlawn, E. 237th St., near Katonah Ave. R. J. Trevarrow.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Bethel, 239 W. 25th St. R. C. Ransom.
Bethsaida, 112 W. 133d St. S. E. Reynolds.
Little Zion, 236 E. 117th St. J. H. McMullen.
Metropolitan Union American, 230 E. 85th St. J. Fernandez.
Zion, 127 W. 89th St. J. H. McMullen.

MORAVIAN.

Fourth, 63 W. 134th St. Chas. Martin.
First, 154 Lexington Ave. M. W. Leibert.
Second, Wilkins Ave. and Jennings St. C. Hermstaedt.
Third, 224 W. 63d St. V. Flinn.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 156 5th Avenue.

(Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, Stated Clerk.)

Adams Memorial, 207 E. 30th St. J. F. Forbes.
Alexander Chapel, 7 King St. Hugh Pritchard.
Bedford Park, Bedford Park Boulevard, cor. Bainbridge Ave. A. Black.
Bethany, E. 137th St., near Willis Ave. F. E. Marsten.
Bohemian, 1217 Washington Ave. V. P. Backora.
Bohemian (John Huss), 349 E. 74th St. V. Pisek.
Brick, 5th Ave., cor. 37th St. Henry Van Dyke.
Central, W. 57th St., bet. Broadway and 7th Ave. W. Merle-Smith.
Christ, 336 W. 36th St. J. M. Farr.
Church of the Puritans, 15 W. 130th St. C. J. Young.
Covenant, 310 E. 42d St. G. S. Webster.
East Harlem, 116th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves. C. A. Evans.
Emmanuel Chapel, 735 6th St. J. C. Palmer.
Faith, 359 W. 48th St. R. R. White.
Fifth Ave., 5th Ave., cor. 55th St. Memorial Chapel, E. 62d St., near 1st Ave.
First, 54 5th Ave. Howard Duffield.
First, 225th St., Williamsbridge. Harry S. Dunning.
First Magyar, 233 E. 116th St. A. J. Ezerniczky.
First Union, 147 E. 86th St. H. G. Furbay.
Fourth, West End Ave. & 91st St. E. W. Work.
Fourth Ave., 4th Ave. and 22d St. W. D. Buchanan.
Fourteenth St., 14th St., cor. 2d Ave. L. Harsanyi.
French Evangelical, 126 W. 16th St. H. L. Grandlienard.
Good Shepherd, 152 W. 66th St. D. E. Lorenz.
Greenwich, 145 W. 13th St. J. H. Hoadley.
Harlem, 17 Mt. Morris Park, West. J. L. Caughey.
Hunts Point, Spafford Ave., cor. Coster St. A. Nicholson.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 73d St. H. S. Coffin.
Madison Square, 24th St. and Madison Ave. C. H. Parkhurst.
Morningside, Morningside Ave. and W. 122d St. Allen W. McCurdy.
Morrisania, 1203 Washington Ave. M. F. Johnston.
Mount Tabor, 57 W. 134th St. H. G. Miller.
Mount Washington, Broadway, cor. Dyckman St. G. S. Payson.
New York, 7th Ave. and 128th St. D. J. McMillan.
North, 525 W. 155th St. John R. Mackay.
Northminster, W. 115th St., near St. Nicholas Ave. Arthur H. Limouze.
Park, 86th St. & Amsterdam Ave. A. P. Atterbury.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

Riverdale, Riverdale. I. S. Dodd.
Rutgers, Broadway and W. 73d St.
St. James's, 357 W. 51st St. C. L. Butler.
St. Nicholas Ave., 141st St. & St. Nicholas Ave. T. W. Smith.
Scotch, 96th St. and Central Park W. D. G. Wylie.
Sea and Land, 61 Henry St. Russell S. Gregory.
Seventh, cor. Broome and Ridge Sts. J. T. Wilds.
Spring St., Spring St., near Varick St. H. R. Bates.
Throggs Neck, Ft. Schuyler Road. R. B. Mattice.
Tremont, Washington Ave., near E. 174th St. J. H. Hartmann.
United, E. 187th St., cor. Lorillard Pl. John A. Shaw.
University Heights, University Heights. Percy B. Wightman.
University Pl., University Pl., cor. 10th St. G. Alexander; Bethlehem Chapel, 196 Bleecker St. J. W. Miller; Emmanuel Chapel, 735 6th St. J. C. Palmer.
Van Nest, Barnes Ave., cor. Morris Park Ave. F. M. Lindsay.
Welsh, 225 E. 18th St. Joseph Roberts.
West, 42d St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves. A. H. Evans.
West End, 105th St. and Amsterdam Ave. A. E. Keigwin.
West Farms, 980 E. 180th St. M. V. Bartlett.
Westminster, W. 23d St. Chas. A. Evans.
West Twenty-third Street, 210-212 W. 23d St. H. G. Mendenhall.
Woodstock E. 165th St. and Prospect Ave. James Cromie.
Zion (German), 593 E. 165th St. A. F. Hahn.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Diocesan House, 416 Lafayette Street.

Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, 7 Gramercy Pk., Bishop; George F. Nelson, Archdeacon, h. 416 Lafayette St.
All Angels', 81st St., cor. West End Ave. S. D. Townsend.
All Saints', 286 Henry St. W. N. Dunnell.
All Souls', 86 St. Nicholas Ave. G. S. Pratt.
Anglo-Am. Free Church of St. George, 222 W 11th St.
Ascension, 36 5th Ave., cor. 10th St. Percy S. Grant.
Ascension Memorial, 253 W. 43d St. J. F. Steen.
Beloved Disciple, 89th St., near Madison Ave. H. M. Barbour.
Calvary, 273 4th Ave.
Cathedral of St. John the Divine, W. 113th St., between Amsterdam Ave. & Morningside Ave
Chapel of Atonement, Beach Ave., near Westchester Ave.
Chapel of Christ the Consoler, foot E. 26th St. (Bellevue Hospital).
Chapel of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 2 W. 106th St. A. D. Pell.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Blackwell's Island. I. W. Beard.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd (General Theological Seminary), Chelsea Square.
Chapel of the Messiah, 206 E. 95th St. F. H. Church.
Christ, Broadway and W. 71st St. G. A. Strong.
Christ, Riverdale. G. A. Carstensen.
Church of the Advocate, Washington Ave., near E. 180th St. G. N. Deyo.
Church of the Resurrection, E. 74th St., near Park Ave. A. D. Pell.
Corpus Christi, 221 W. 69th St. L. C. Rich.
Du St. Esprit, E. 27th St., near 4th Ave. A. V. Wittmeyer.
Epiphany, 259 Lexington Ave. W. T. Crocker.
God's Providence Mission, 330 Broome St.
Grace, 800 Broadway. Chas. L. Slattery.
Grace, Main St., City Island. Arthur Forbes.
Grace, West Farms, Vyse Ave., near Tremont Ave. A. J. Derbyshire.
Grace Chapel, 414 E. 14th St. Geo. H. Bottome.
Grace Emanuel, 212 E. 116th St. Wm. K. McGown
Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Ave. Herbert Shipman.
Holy Apostles, 300 9th Ave. A. Grannis.
Holy Comforter, 343 W. Houston St. Chas. B. Carpenter.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Holy Communion, 324 6th Ave. Henry Mottet.
Holy Cross, 43 Ave. C. N. D. Van Sychal.
Holy Faith, 694 E. 166th St., C. S. Gregg.
Holy Nativity, Bainbridge Ave., cor Woodlawn Road. H. E. Clute.
Holyrood, Broadway, cor. W. 181st St. Stuart Crockett.
Holy Spirit, 1335 Bristow St. K. A. Bray.
Holy Trinity (St. James' Parish), 316 E. 88th St. J. V. Chalmers.
Holy Trinity, W. 122d St. and Lenox Ave. H. P. Nichols.
Incarnation, 205 Madison Ave., cor. 35th St. W. M. Grosvenor; Chapel, 242 E. 31st St.
Intercession, 158th St. and Broadway. M. H. Gates.
"Little Church Around the Corner" (Transfiguration), 5 E. 29th St. G. C. Houghton.
Mediator, Kingsbridge Ave. John Campbell.
Our Saviour, foot Market St., East River. A. R. Mansfield.
Redeemer, 136th St., near 7th Ave. W. W. Davis.
St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Ave. W. W. Bellinger.
St. Alban's, Summit Ave., near E. 164th St. H. R. Fell.
St. Ambrose, 236 E. 111th St. C. Di Sano.
St. Andrew's, 127th St., near 5th Ave. G. R. Van De Water.
St. Ann's, St. Ann's Ave., near E. 140th St. C. C. Harriman.
St. Ann's (Deaf Mutes), W. 148th St., near Amsterdam Ave. John Chamberlain.
St. Augustine's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 107 E. Houston St. W. Geo. W. Anthony.
St. Barnabas's Chapel, 306 Mulberry St. John H. Watson.
St. Bartholomew's, 348 Madison Ave. Leighton Parks. Chapel, 209 E. 42d St.; Swedish Chapel, 121 E. 127th St.; Chinese Guild, 20 Chatham Sq.
St. Christopher's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 213 Fulton St. C. R. Stetson.
St. Chrysostom's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 201 W. 39th St. S. S. Mitchell.
St. Clement's, 108 W. 3d St. M. W. Britton.
St. Cornelius's, 423 W. 46th St. I. C. Sturges.
St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governor's Island. E. B. Smith.
St. Cyprian's Chapel, 171 W. 63d St. John W. Johnson.
St. David's, 382 E. 160th St. E. G. Clifton.
St. Edmund's, 177th St., near Morris Ave. J. C. Smiley.
St. Edward the Martyr, 109th St., near 5th Ave. P. C. Pyle.
St. George's, E. 219th St., Williamsbridge. F. N. Strader.
St. George's, 7 Rutherfurd Pl. Hugh Birckhead.
St. Ignatius's, West End Ave. and W. 87th St. Arthur Ritchie.
St. James's, 71st St., cor. Madison Ave. Frederick Courtney.
St. James's, Fordham, Jerome Ave., cor. E. 190th St. D. L. Pelton.
St. John's 46 Varick St. Carl R. Goutell.
St. John the Divine Cathedral, W. 113th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves. D. H. Greer.
St. John the Evangelist, 222 W. 11th St. A. B. Howard.
St. Luke's, Convent Ave., cor. W. 141st St. George A. Oldham.
St. Luke's (Trinity Parish), Hudson St., opp. Grove St. Edward H. Schlueter.
St. Margaret's, E. 156th St., cor. Leggett Ave. C. A. Hamilton.
St. Mark's, 2d Ave. and 10th St. L. W. Batten.
St. Mary's, Alexander Ave., cor. 142d St. B. H. Lee.
St. Mary's, Lawrence St., near Amsterdam Ave. H. R. Hulse.
St. Mary the Virgin, W. 46th St. and 6th Ave. J. G. H. Barry.
St. Matthew's, W. 84th St., near Central Park West. A. H. Judge.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Michael's, Amsterdam Ave., near W. 99th St. J. P. Peters.
St. Paul's, Washington Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl. H. F. Taylor.
St. Paul's (Trinity Parish), Broadway and Vesey St. W. M. Geer.
St. Peter's, 342 W. 20th St. O. S. Roche.
St. Peter's, Westchester Ave. F. M. Clendenin.
St. Philip's, 161 W. 25th St. H. C. Bishop.
St. Priscilla Chapel, 130 Stanton St. Thos. McCandless.
St. Simeon's, E. 164th St., cor. Sheridan Ave. R. J. Walker.
St. Stephen's, 124 W. 69th St. N. A. Seagle.
St. Stephen's, E 238th St., cor. Vireo Ave. P. McIntire.
St. Thomas's, 5th Ave., cor. 53d St. E. M. Stires.
St. Thomas's Chapel, 230 E. 60th St. R. R. Claiborne.
San Salvatore (Italian), 359 Broome St.
Transfiguration ("Little Church Around the Corner"), 5 E. 29th St. G. C. Houghton.
Trinity, Broadway and Rector St. Wm. T. Manning.
Trinity, E. 164th St., near Boston Road. A. S. Hull.
Trinity Chapel, 15 W. 25th St. Wm. H. Vibbert.
Zion and St. Timothy, 332 W. 57th St. Henry Lubeck.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Denominational Headquarters, Reformed Church Building, 25 E. 22d St.

Anderson Memorial, cor. E. 183d St. and Cambreling Ave. Archibald F. Parker.
Bloomingdale, West End Ave. and 106th St. W. C. Stinson.
Church of the Comforter, 279 E. 162d St. Floyd Decker.
Fordham Manor, Kingsbridge Road, cor. Claffin Terrace. J. M. Hodson.
Fort Washington, W. 181st St., nr. Ft. Washington Ave. A. J. Muste.
Fourth German, 412 W. 45th St. J. H. Oerter.
German Evangelical Mission, 50 7th St. J. W. Geyer.
German Reformed, 353 E. 68th St. Julius Jaeger.
Grace, 845 7th Ave. J. R. Duryee.
Hamilton Grange, W. 149th St. and Convent Ave. J. M. Van der Meulen.
Harbor Mission, Ellis Island. Paul Land.
Lenox Ave., 267 Lenox Ave. E. Tilton, Jr.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 57th St. A. E. Kittredge.
Manhattan, 71 Ave. B. Jacob Schlegel.
Melrose, Elton Ave., cor. E. 156th St. G. H. Miller.
Mott Haven, 3d Ave., cor. 146th St. O. M. Voorhees.
New York Collegiate:
Knox Memorial, 405 W. 41st St. E. G. W. Meury.
Marble, 5th Ave. and 29th St. D. J. Burrell.
Middle, 2d Ave. and 7th St. J. G. Fagg.
Prospect Hill, 1451 Lexington Ave. H. M. Cox.
Reformed, Harlem, 191 E. 121st St. A. A. Fellstrom.
St. Nicholas, 5th Ave., cor. 48th St. M. J. McLeod.
Thirty-fourth St., 307 W. 34th St. R. W. Courtney.
Vermilye Chapel, 416 W. 54th St. W. R. Ackert.
West End, 77th St. and West End Ave. H. E. Cobb.
South, Madison Ave., cor. 38th St. T. R. Bridges.
Manor Chapel, 348 W. 26th St. James Palmer.
Sunshine Chapel, 550 W. 40th St. H. W. Murphy.
Union, Ogden Ave., near 169th St. Simon Blocker.
West Farms, Fairmount Pl., near Prospect Ave. W. R. Hart.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE U. S.

Bethany, 235 E. 109th St. E. W. C. Brueckner.
Martha Memorial, 419 W. 52d St. J. G. Bosshart.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

First, Madison Ave., cor. 55th St. W. T. Sabine.
St. Paul's, 236th St. and Vireo Ave. W. R. Collins.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

Second, 308 W. 122d St. R. M. Sommerville.
Third, 238 W. 23d St. F. M. Foster.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Most Rev. J. M. Farley, Archbishop, 452 Madison Ave.
All Saints', Madison Av., cor. 129th St. J. W. Power.
Annunciation, B. V. M., Convent Ave., cor. 131st St. W. L. Penny.
Ascension, 107th St., near B'way. E. M. Sweeny.
Assumption, 427 W. 49th St. John P. Neumann.
Blessed Sacrament, W. 71st St., near Broadway. M. A. Taylor.
Chapel of the Sacred Heart, Hart's Island.
Corpus Christi, 531 W. 121st St. John H. Dooley.
Epiphany, 373 2d Ave. D. J. McMahon.
Guardian Angel, 511 W. 23d St. Jas. F. Raywood.
Holy Cross, 335 W. 42d St. Chas. McCready.
Holy Family, Castle Hill Ave., cor. Watson Ave. A. N. Stehle.
Holy Innocents, 126 W. 37th St. M. C. O'Farrell.
Holy Name Mission, 157½ Bowery. L. J. Evers.
Holy Name of Jesus, Amsterdam Ave. and 96th St. J. J. Kean.
Holy Rosary, 442 E. 119th St. William J. Guinan.
Holy Spirit, Burnside Ave., cor. Aqueduct Ave. J. D. Roach.
Holy Trinity, 229 W. 82d St. M. J. Considine.
Immaculate Conception, 505 E. 14th St. W. G. Murphy.
Immaculate Conception (German), 385 E. 150th St. C. G. Ritter.
Immaculate Conception, Williamsbridge. C. Cassenetti.
Incarnation, 179th St. and St. Nicholas Ave. P. J. Mahony.
Mary, Help of Christians, 431 E. 12th St. Frederick Barni.
Mary, Star of the Sea, Governor's Island. M. J. Henry.
Most Holy Redeemer, 165 3d St. Jos. A. Schneider.
Most Precious Blood, 115 Baxter St. R. Simoni.
Nativity, 48 2d Ave. B. J. Reilly.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, 236 E. 90th St. J. N. Connolly.
Our Lady of Grace, 14 Stanton St. C. Pinnola.
Our Lady of Guadalupe, 229 W. 14th St. Adrian Buisson.
Our Lady of Loretto, 303 Elizabeth St. W. H. Walsh.
Our Lady of Lourdes, Convent Ave. and W. 142d St. Joseph McMahon.
Our Lady of Mercy, 2504 Marion Ave. P. N. Breslin.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, 453 E. 115th St. A. Mueller.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, E. 187th St., cor. Belmont Ave. Jos. Cafuzi.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 321 E. 61st St. J. G. Kissner.
Our Lady of Pity, E. 151st St., near Morris Ave. F. Appici.
Our Lady of Pompeii, 214 Bleecker St. A. Demo.
Our Lady of Solace, Van Nest. D. J. Curley.
Our Lady of Sorrows, 105 Pitt St. A. Bionigen.
Our Lady of the Rosary, 7 State St. M. J. Henry.
Our Lady of the Scapular of Mount Carmel, 341 E. 28th St. P. P. O'Dwyer.
Our Lady of Victory, 171st St. and Webster Ave. B. T. Galligan.
Our Lady of Vilna, 7 Varick St. Jos. Shestokas.
Our Lady Queen of Angels, 228 E. 113th St. J. Hausmann.
Resurrection, 141st St., nr. 8th Ave. T. F. Murphy.
Sacred Heart, Shakespeare Ave., nr. W. 169th St. J. J. Lennon.
Sacred Heart of Jesus, 447 W. 51st St. Joseph F. Mooney.
St. Adalbert's, 424 E. 156th St. Jos. Zaniewicz.
St. Agnes's, 143 E. 43d St. H. A. Brann.
St. Alphonsus's, 312 W. Broadway. J. A. Schneider.
St. Aloysius's, 215 W. 132d St. John McKenna.
St. Ambrose's, 515 W. 54th St. Jas. F. Driscoll.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Andrew's, Duane St., cor. City Hall Pl. Luke Evers.
St. Angela's, Morris Ave. and 163d St. T. W. Wallace.
St. Ann's, 112 E. 12th St. Thos. F. Myhan.
St. Anselm's, 677 Tinton Ave. B. Kevenhoerster.
St. Anthony's, 826 E. 166th St. O. F. Strack.
St. Anthony of Padua, 153 Sullivan St. L. Foppiano.
St. Anthony, Commonwealth Ave. cor. Mansion Ave. H. De Vivo.
St. Athanasius, Tiffany, cor. Fox Sts. Wm. F. Dougherty.
St. Augustine's, E. 167th St., cor. Fulton Ave. T. F. Gregg.
St. Barnabas, 321 E. 241st St. M. A. Reilly.
St. Benedict the Moor, 313 W. 53d St. T. M. O'Keefe.
St. Bernard's, 332 W. 14th St. G. A. Healy.
St. Boniface's, 882 2d Ave. J. S. Braun.
St. Brendau's, Hull Ave., Bronx. D. O'Donovan.
St. Brigid's, 123 Ave. B. P. J. Minogue.
St. Catharine of Genoa, W. 153d St., near Amsterdam Ave. P. E. McCorry.
St. Catherine of Sienna, 420 E. 69th St. G. I. Conlan.
St. Cecilia's, E. 106th St., near Lexington Ave. M. J. Phelan.
St. Charles Borromeo, W. 141st St., near 7th Ave. Francis H. Wall.
St. Clare's, 436 W. 36th St. S. Rosatti.
St. Clements, 552 W. 50th St. Jos. Letanche.
St. Columba's, 339 W. 25th St. Thomas A. Thornton.
St. Elizabeth's, W. 187th St., cor. Broadway. T. F. Lynch.
St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 345 E. 4th St. M. A. Tamassy.
St. Frances of Rome, Richardson Ave., Wakefield. F. P. Moore.
St. Francis de Sales, 139 E. 96th St. J. L. Hoey.
St. Francis of Assisi, 139 W. 31st St. E. Schlingmann.
St. Francis Xavier, 36 W. 16th St. T. J. McClusky.
St. Gabriel's, 312 E. 37th St. W. I. Livingston.
St. Gregory the Great, 119 W. 89th St. Jas. Fitzsimmons.
St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Ave., cor. E. 84th St. David W. Hearn.
St. James', 32 James St. J. B. Curry.
St. Jean Baptiste's, 159 E. 76th St. A. Letellier.
St. Jerome's, Alexander Ave., cor. 138th St. G. T. Doulin.
St. Joachim's, 24 Roosevelt St. V. Jannuzzi.
St. John Baptist's, 209 W. 30th St. C. Claude.
St. John Chrysostom's, 167th St., near Hoe Ave. B. F. Brady.
St. John Evangelist's, 355 E. 55th St. J. J. Flood.
St. John Nepomuk's, 289 E. 4th St. Anton Berhely.
St. John's, 2911 Kingsbridge Ave. Francis X. Kelly.
St. John the Martyr, 254 E. 72d St. J. T. Prout.
St. Joseph's, 59 6th Ave. John Edwards.
St. Joseph's, 1943 Bathgate Ave. Peter Farrell.
St. Joseph's (German), 408 E. 87th St. A. Lammel.
St. Joseph's, 125th St., cor. Columbus Ave. G. H. Huntman.
St. Joseph's, 46 Washington St. Francis Wakim.
St. Leo's, 11 E. 28th St.
St. Lucy's, 340 E. 104th St. E. W. Cronin.
St. Luke's, E. 138th St., near Cypress Ave. J. J. Boyle.
St. Malachy's, 243 W. 49th St. J. F. Delaney.
St. Margaret's, Riverdale. M. J. Murray.
St. Mark, Evangelist, 63 W. 138th St. William J. Stewart.
St. Martin of Tours, E. 182d St., cor. Grote. E. J. O'Gorman.
St. Mary Magdalen's, 529 E. 17th St. E. Heinlein.
St. Mary's, 438 Grand St. J. M. Byrnes.
St. Mary's, White Plains Road. Jno. J. Carr.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, City Island. C. F. Crowley.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Matthew's, W. 67th St., near Amsterdam Ave. P. F. Maughan.
St. Michael's, W. 34th St. and 9th Ave. J. A. Gleason.
St Monica's, 409 E. 79th St. J. D. Lennon.
St Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Ave., cor. W. Fordham Rd. E. G. Dohan.
St. Nicholas', 125 2d St. John A. Nageleisen.
St. Patrick's, Mott St., cor. Prince St. J. F. Kearney.
St Patrick's Cathedral, cor. 5th Ave. and 50th St. M. J. Lavelle.
St. Paul's, 121 E 117th St. John McQuirk.
St Paul the Apostle, Columbus Ave. and W. 60th St. J. J. Hughes.
St. Peter's, 22 Barclay St. James H. McGean.
SS. Peter and Paul, 159th St. and St. Ann's Ave. W. H. Murphy.
St. Philip Neri's, Grand Boulevard and Concourse., opp. E. 202d St. D. F. X. Burke.
St Raphael's, W. 41st St., bet. 10th and 11th Aves. M. A. Cunnion.
St. Raymond's, Walker Ave., cor. Castle Hill Ave. E. McKenna.
St. Rita of Cascia, 442 College Ave. Jas. P. O'Brien.
St. Rocco, 18 Catharine St. V. Jannuzzi.
St. Roch's, 734 E. 150th St. J. Milo.
St. Rose's, Cannon St., near Broome. P. McNamee.
St Rose of Lima, W. 165th St., near Amsterdam Ave. Edw. J. McCue.
St. Stanislaus's, 107 7th St. J. H. Strzelecki.
St. Stephen's, 149 E. 28th St T. F. Cusack.
St. Stephen of Hungary 420 E. 14th St. L. von Kovacs.
St. Teresa's, Rutgers, cor. Henry St. J. T. McEntyre.
St. Thomas the Apostle, W. 118th St., near St. Nicholas Ave. John B. McGrath.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, 1011 Tremont Ave. D. F. Coyle.
St. Valentine's, E. 221st St., Williamsbridge. A. Jaukbowski.
St. Veronica's, Christopher St., near Greenwich. J. F. Flannelly.
St. Vincent de Paul, 127 W. 23d St T. Wucher.
St. Vincent Ferrer, 871 Lexington Ave. E. R. Fitzgerald.
Transfiguration, 25 Mott St. E. Coppo.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Bronx English, 1115 Fox St.
Bronx German, 2796 3d Ave.
Church No. 1, 171 W. 140th St.
Church No. 2, 285 8th Ave.
Church No. 4, W. 133d, near 5th Ave.
Church No. 5, 17 E. 134th St.
New York Bohemian-Slavish, 356 E. 72d St.
New York German, 356 E. 72d St.
New York Swedish, 308 E. 55th St.

UNITARIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 104 E. 20th St.

All Souls', 4th Av. and 20th St. Thomas R. Slicer.
Lenox Ave., Lenox Ave., cor. 121st St. M. St. C. Wright.
Messiah, E. 24th St., cor. Park Ave. John H. Holmes, Robert Collyer, Pastor Emeritus.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

Charles St., 41 Charles St. James A. Reed.
East 187th St. J. A. Shaw.
First, 16 W. 108th St. T. W. Anderson.
Second Ave., 119 W. 12th St. R. W. Kidd.
Washington Heights, 172d St. and Audubon Ave. J. L. Hervey.
West 44th St., 434 W. 44th St. H. H. Wallace.

UNIVERSALIST.

Fourth (Divine Paternity), Central Park West and 76th St. Frank O. Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Armenian Evangelical, 207 E. 30th St.
Beacon Light Rescue Mission, 2372 3d Ave.
Bethany Gospel Mission, W. 142d St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
Broome St. Tabernacle, 395 Broome St.
Catharine Mission, 24 Catharine Slip.
Catholic Apostolic—Central, 417 W. 57th St.; Harlem (German), 202 W. 114th St.
Chaplain to Strangers, irrespective of creed, James B. Wasson, 10 W. 61st St.
Chinatown Midnight Mission, 17 Doyers St.
Christian Israelites' Sanctuary, 108 1st St.
Christ's Mission. 331 W. 57th St.
Church of Christ (Scientist)—First, Central Park West, cor. W. 96th St.; Second, Central Park West, cor. W. 68th St.; Third, 43 E. 125th St.; Fourth, W. 82d St., near Broadway; Fifth, 228 W. 45th St.; Sixth, 14 Lexington Ave.
Church of the Strangers, W. 57th St and 8th Ave.
Cremorne Mission, 108 W. 31st St.
De Witt Memorial, 280 Rivington St.
Doyers St. Mission, 17 Doyers St.
Eighth Ave. Mission, 330 8th Ave.
Faith Mission, 241 West 60th St.
Gospel Chapel, 305 W. 30th St.
Gospel Tabernacle, 692 8th Ave.
Hungarian Reformed, 121 7th St.
Japanese Mission, 330 E. 57th St.
Mariners', 46 Catharine St.; West Side Branch, 156 Eleventh Ave.
McAuley's Water St. Mission, 316 Water St.
Metropolitan Independent, 19 W. 44th St.
Minetta Mission, 12 Sixth Ave.
Mission of the Living Waters, 25 Delancey St.
New Apostolic, 207 E. 120th St.
New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), 114 E. 35th St.
New Thought, 209 W. 42d St.
Olivet Memorial, 63 2d St.
146th St. Gospel Temperance Mission, 146th St., near 3d Ave.
People's Tabernacle, 52 E. 102d St.
Russian St. Nicholas Church, 17 E. 97th St.
Salvation Army, 122 W. 14th St.; 117 W. 37th St.; 2061 Lexington Ave.; 206 E. 88th St.; 533 W. 48th St.; 60 Cooper Sq. W.; 148th St., nr. 3d Ave.; 208 E. 124th St.; 2473 3d Ave.; 218 E. 40th St.; 48 W. 10th St.; 347 W. 39th St.; 6 Catharine Slip. Slums: 94 Cherry St.; 90 Greenwich St.; 336 E. 25th St.
Scandinavian Mission, 252 E. 48th St.
Seamen's Christian Association, 339 West St.
Strachan, Margaret, Chapel, 105 W. 27th St.
St. Paul's (Evang. Reformed), 608 E. 141st St.
St. Trinity (Greek Orthodox), 153 E. 72d St.
True Reformed Protestant Dutch, 21 Bank St.
Volunteers of America, 34 W. 28th St.; 1837 Carter Ave.; 42 E. 125th St.
West-Side Noonday Prayer, 281 Greenwich St.
Young People's Christian Union, 154 E. 54th St.

Churches in Brooklyn.

WITH NAMES OF PASTORS.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Temple (First in Pierrepont St.), 3d Ave., cor. Schermerhorn St.
Bedford Heights, Bergen St., cor. Rogers Ave. F. H. Jacobs.
Berean, Bergen St., near Rochester Ave. L. J Brown.

BAPTIST—Continued.

Bethany, Clermont and Atlantic Aves. H. Powell.
Bethel, 3d Ave. and Warren St.
Borough Park 48th St and 13th Ave. W. W. Ludwig.
Bushwick Ave, Bushwick Ave., cor. Weirfield St. T. J. Whitaker.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

BAPTIST—Continued.

Calvary, 14th St., near 4th Ave. H. A. Tupper, Jr.
Central, Adelphi St., near Myrtle Ave. J. A. Hansen
Central, Marcy Ave., cor. S. 5th St. J. A. Huntley.
Concord (colored), Duffield St., near Myrtle Ave.
East End, Van Sicklen Ave., near Glenmore Ave. M. J. Dickinson.
Emmanuel, Lafayette Ave., cor. St. James' Pl. J. Humpstone.
Euclid Ave., Euclid Ave., cor. Hill St. J. V. Osterhout.
First Canarsie, Remsen Ave., Canarsie. W. P W. Haff.
First, in East New York, Hendrix St., near Fulton St. J. A. Jones.
First, E. D., Lee Ave., cor. Keap St. Geo. N. Spencer.
First German, E. D., Montrose, near Union Ave. J. C. Grimmell.
First German, Prospect Ave., near 6th Ave. E. Wiesle.
First Swedish, Dean St., near 6th Ave. O. J. Engstrand.
Grace, 47th St., near 3d Ave. Thos. V. Parker.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Lewis Ave. Curtis L. Laws.
Greenwood, 7th Ave. and 6th St. Joel B. Slocum.
Hanson Place, Hanson Pl., cor. S. Portland Ave
Holy Trinity (colored), 595 Classon Ave. S. W. Timms.
Lefferts Park, 69th St. and 14th Ave. Herbert Barton.
Lenox Road, Nostrand Ave., cor. Lenox Road. D A. MacMurray.
McDonough St., Patchen Ave., cor. McDonough St T. Snow.
Marcy Ave., Marcy Ave., cor. Putnam Ave. W. C. P. Rhodes.
Memorial, 8th Ave. and 16th St. A. S. Barner.
Prospect Park, Greenwood Ave., cor. E. 7th St. George Stuart.
Redeemer, cor. Cortelyou Road and E. 18th St. A. W. H. Hodder.
Second German Evergreen Ave., cor. Woodbine. G. J. Keipfee.
Sheepshead Bay, E. 15th St, Sheepshead Bay. R. A. Royester.
Sixth Avenue, 6th Ave. and Lincoln Pl. G. O. Griffith.
Strong Pl., Strong Pl., cor. Degraw St. A. H. C. Morse.
Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Decatur St. R. S. Hull.
Swedish Ebenezer, Herkimer St. and Schenectady Ave. N. E. Johnson.
Tabernacle, Clinton St, cor. 3d Pl. Erwin Dennett.
Trinity, Greene Ave., cor. Patchen. H. Pethic.
Union, Noble, near Manhattan Ave. Wm. E. Monteney.
Washington Ave., Washington Ave., cor. Gates Ave. R. MacDonald.
Williamsburg Jewish Mission, 626 B'way. L. Cohen.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST.

First Church of Christ, 404 Lafayette Ave. F. H. Leonard.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Beecher Memorial, Herkimer St., near Rockaway Ave. Charles J. Allen.
Bethesda, Ralph Ave., cor. Chauncey St. G. W. Humphreys.
Borough Park 41st St., near 13th Ave.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Cornelia St. J. L. Clark
Central, Hancock St., near Franklin Ave. S. P. Cadman.
Clinton Ave., Clinton Ave., cor. Lafayette Ave., N. Boynton; Atlantic Ave Chapel, Atlantic and Grand Aves., W. S. Woodworth; Willoughby Ave. Chapel, Willoughby Ave., cor. Grand Ave., S. W. King.
Evangel, Bedford Ave. and Hawthorne, S. H. Cox.

CONGREGATIONAL—Continued.

Flatbush, Dorchester Road, cor. E. 18th St. L. T. Reed.
Iglesia (Hispano-American), 756 Quincy St.
Immanuel, Decatur St., near Ralph Ave.
Italian Evan., Henry and Degraw Sts. Emanuel Tealdo.
Lewis Ave., Lewis Ave., cor. Madison St. R. J. Kent.
Nazarene, 1584 Fulton St H. B. Gantt.
Ocean Avenue, Ocean Ave. and Ave. I.
Park, 8th Ave., cor 2d St. R. W. McLaughlin.
Parkville, 18th Ave., near Ocean Boulevard. H. L. Pyle.
Pilgrim (Swedish), 413 Atlantic Ave. C. G Ellstrom.
Pilgrim Chapel, Henry St., cor. Degraw St. Chas. M. Calderwood.
Pilgrims Henry St., cor. Remsen. Marion L. Burton.
Plymouth, Orange St., near Hicks. N D. Hillis.
Puritan, Lafayette Av., cor. Marcy. J. N. Pierce.
Rockaway Ave, Rockaway Ave., near Blake Ave
South President St., cor. Court St. A. J. Lyman
St. Paul's Chapel, New York Ave. and Sterling Pl.
Tompkins Ave., Tompkins Ave., cor. McDonough St. N. McG. Waters. Park Ave. Branch, Park Ave., cor. Marcy.
United, Lee Ave, cor. Hooper St. U. G. Warren.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

First, Sterling Pl. and 7th Ave. M. M. Amunson.
Second, Humboldt St, near Nassau Ave. J. Keevil.
Third, Dorchester Road and E. 15th St. Walter S. Rounds.
Fourth, cor. Forrest Ave. and Linden St. Robert Wittchen.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL.

Emanuel, 400 Melrose St. Chas. Philipbar.
Evangelical Salems, 1200 Jefferson Ave. D. Schnebel.
Harrison Ave., 125 Harrison Ave. Robt. J. Lau.
St. John's, 504 Grove St. D. Bast.
St Paul's, 570½ Leonard St. Geo. A. Linder.
Zion's, Liberty Av., near Wyona St. G. F. Schmid.

JEWISH.

Ahawath Scholom Beth Aron, 98 Scholes St. K. Solomon, Cantor.
Ahawath Chesed, cor. Lorimer and Stagg Sts. M. W. Newmark.
Anshe Ernes 136 Stanhope St.
Asifas Israel, 25 Varet St. L. Shainfeld.
Beth El, 110 Noble St., Greenpoint. Marcus Rosenstein.
Beth Elohim, 8th Ave. and Garfield Pl. Alex. Lyons.
Beth Israel, Harrison St., near Court St. A. Rosenberg.
Beth Jacob, S. 3d St., near Marcy Ave. S. Rabinowitz.
Bikur Cholim, Wyona, near Fulton St. Israel Sanerstin.
B'nai Sholaum, 327 9 9th St. Cantor J. Schuman.
B nai Jacob, 167 Prospect Ave. D. Ross.
Chebrah Bnei Sholome, 148 Varet St S Newman.
Emanuel Temple, 14th Ave. and 49th St. (now building). I. L. Bril.
Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Avs. Martin Meyer.
Mikro Kodesh Anshe Klodovo, 184 McKibbin St. S. L. Westman.
Ohav Sholom, 136 Thattord St. S. I. Finkelstein.
Ohav Sholom 19 Varet St.
Shaari Zedek, Quincy St., near Reid Ave. D. H. Wittenberg.
Sons of Israel, Bay 22d St., near Benson Ave. F. Tworger.
Temple Beth Elohim, Keap St., near Division Ave. S. R. Cohen.

LUTHERAN.

Advent, King's Highway. E. E. Hoshour.
Ascension, 55th St. and New Utrecht Ave. F. W. Schaefer.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

LUTHERAN—Continued.

Bethlehem (German), Marion St., near Reid Ave. E. W. Kandelhart.
Bethlehem, 3d Ave. and Pacific St. F. Jacobson.
Bethlehem (Norwegian), Russell St., near Nassau Ave. C. M. Tolefsen.
Calvary, Rochester Ave., near Herkimer St. E. J. Flanders.
Christ, 1084 Lafayette Ave. H. S. Knabenschuh.
Emanuel, 7th St., near 6th Ave. Emil Roth.
Emanuel, S. 9th St., near Driggs Ave. John Holthusen.
Finnish Seaman's Mission, 529 Clinton St. T. Hohenthal.
Finnish, 44th St., near 7th Ave. A. A. Rautalahti.
First Scand.-Nor., 184 Kent St. Carl Doving.
German Evangelical, Schermerhorn St., near Court St. J. W. Loch.
Good Shepherd, 3d and Bay Ridge Aves. C. D. Trexler.
Grace, Bushwick Ave. and Weirfield St. C. F. Inteman.
Holy Trinity, Cumberland St., near Lafayette Ave. E. E. Fisher.
Immanuel (Swedish), Leonard St., near Driggs Ave. P. J. O. Cornell.
Incarnation, 5323 Fourth Ave. Tycho Castberg.
Norwegian Seaman's, 111 Pioneer St. R. Andersen.
Our Saviour (English), 37 Covert St. J. H. C. Fritz.
Our Saviour (Norwegian), Henry St., near 4th Pl. C. S. Everson.
Redeemer, Bedford Ave., cor. Hewes St. S. G. Weiskotten.
Reformation, Barbey St., near Arlington Ave. H. P. Miller.
Resurrection, 236 President St.
Salem's Danish Evangelical, 128 Prospect Ave. T. Beck.
Salem's Swedish, 46th St., near 3d Ave. G. Nelsenius.
St. Ansgar's (Danish), 47th St. and 3d Ave. K. Samsoe.
St. Jacobi, 46th St., nr. 4th Ave. H. C. A. Meyer.
St. Johannes's, New Jersey Ave., near Liberty St. G. F. Blaesi.
St. Johannes's, 193 Maujer St. A. J. Beyer.
St. John's, 84th St. and 16th Ave. L. Happ.
St. John's, Prospect Ave., near 5th Ave. H. C. Wasmund.
St. John's, E. D., Milton St., near Manhattan Ave. F. W. Oswald.
St. Luke's, Washington Ave., near De Kalb Ave. C. B. Schuchard.
St. Mark's, Bushwick Ave., opp. Jefferson St. J. T. Frey.
St. Matthew's, E. 92d St., near Flatlands Ave. V. Geist.
St. Matthew's (German), N. 5th St., near Driggs Ave. G. Sommer.
St. Matthew's, 6th Ave., cor. 2d St. G. B. Young.
St. Paul's, Knickerbocker Ave., cor. Palmetto St. J. P. Riedel.
St. Paul's, Henry St., near 3d Pl. J. Huppenbauer.
St. Paul's, Ashford St., near Glenmore Ave. J. F. Flath.
St. Paul's, Coney Island, W. 5th St. J. F. W. Kitzmeyer.
St. Paul's, E. D., S. 5th St., cor. Rodney St. H. W. Hoffmann.
St. Paul's (Swedish), 392 McDonough St. V. Ljung.
St. Peter's, Bedford Ave., near De Kalb Ave. J. J. Heischmann.
St. Peter's, 94 Hale Ave. A. Brunn.
St. Stephen's, Newkirk Ave., cor. E. 28th St. L. D. Gable.
Tabor (Swedish), Ashford St., near Glenmore Ave.
Trinity, 249 Degraw St. P. Lindemann; Mission, 51st St. and 3d Ave.
Trinity (Norwegian), 27th St., near 5th Ave. P. R. Syrdal.

LUTHERAN—Continued.

Wartburg Chapel, Georgia Ave. and Fulton St. R. Herbst.
Zion, Henry St., near Clark St. E. C. J. Kraeling.
Zion, Bedford, near Snyder Ave. P. F. Jubelt.
Zion (Swedish), 59th St. and 11th Ave. J. C. Westlund; Mission, 438 53d St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Andrew's, Richmond St., near Etna Ave. F. G. Howell.
Bay Ridge, 4th and Ovington Aves. Geo. Adams.
Bethel Ship, 297 Carroll St. A. M. Trelstad.
Borough Park, 50th St. and 14th Ave. Howard V. Ross.
Buffalo Ave., Buffalo Ave., cor. Bergen St. H. S. Still.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Madison St. F. W. Hannan.
Cropsey Ave., Cropsey Ave., near Bay 35th. Ralph Keeler.
De Kalb Ave., De Kalb Ave., near Franklin Ave. Dr. W. W. W. Wilson.
Eighteenth St., 18th St., near 5th Ave. L. K. Moore.
Elim (Swedish), 47th St., near 3d Ave. E. N. Hedeen.
Embury, Decatur St., cor. Lewis Ave. W. H. McMaster.
Epworth, Bushwick Ave., cor. De Kalb Ave. T. L. Price.
Fennimore St., Fennimore St., cor. Rogers Ave. G. W. Osmun.
First, 955 Manhattan Ave. C. H. Grubb.
First Pl., 1st Pl., cor. Henry St. Gordon L. Thompson.
Flatlands, E. 40th St., near Flatlands Ave. Edw. J. Beck.
Fleet St., Fleet St., cor. Lafayette Ave. E. G. Richardson.
Fourth Ave., 4th Ave., cor. 47th St. E. A. Burns
Goodsell, Sheridan Ave., cor. McKinley Ave. J. Lee Bilby.
Grace, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl. F. F. Shannon.
Gravesend, Neck Road and Van Sicklen St. R. E. Putney.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Central. Henry Schoedel.
Hanson Pl., Hanson Pl., cor. St. Felix St. T. S. Henderson.
Herkimer St., Russell Pl. and Herkimer St. R. S. Povey.
Janes, Reid Av., cor. Monroe St. Robert Bagnell.
Knickerbocker Ave., Knickerbocker Ave., cor. Ralph. F. P. Fisher.
New York Ave., New York Ave., cor. Dean St. F. J. McConnell.
North Fifth St., N. 5th St., near Bedford Ave. L. Richardson.
Nostrand Ave., Nostrand Ave., cor. Quincy St. Chas. W. McCormick.
Prospect Ave., Greenwood and Prospect Aves. W. S. Jackson.
Ridley Memorial, Lawrence Ave., near Ocean Parkway. Gustav Laass.
Salems, E. 38th St. and Ave. D. F. Hagner.
Sands St., Henry St., cor. Clark. F. B. Upham.
Sheepshead Bay, Voorhees Ave., cor. Ocean Ave. H. D. Weston.
Simpson, Clermont Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave. W. J. Thompson.
Sixth Av., 8th St., near 6th Av. W. A. Layton.
South Second St., S. 2d St., near Driggs Ave. I. S. Marsland.
South Third St., South 3d St., near Hewes St. William Hamilton.
St. James's, 84th St., near 20th Av. W. C. Giffin.
St. John's, Bedford Ave., cor. Wilson St. C. H. Priddy.
St. John's, Sumner Pl., near Flushing Ave. J. Shuler.
St. Mark's, Ocean Ave. and Beverley Rd. J. H. Willey.
St. Paul's, Marcy Ave., cor. Penn St. F. H. Rey.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Paul's, Richards St., near Sullivan St. J. H. Fairchild.
Summerfield, Washington Ave., cor. Greene Ave. J. E. Holmes.
Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Van Buren St. G. S. Eldridge.
Swedish Bethany, Troy Ave., cor. Herkimer St. F. E. Broman.
Swedish Immanuel, 422 Dean St. A. J. Lofgren.
Tabernacle, Manhattan Ave. and Noble St. L. H. Caswell.
Union, Leonard, cor. Conselyea. W. P. Estes.
Vanderveer Park, E. 31st St. and Glenwood Rd. W. S. Winans.
Warren St., Warren, near Smith St. A. W. Byrt.
Wesley, Glenmore Av., cor. Atkins. Rowland Hill.
Williams Ave., Williams Ave., near Atlantic Ave. W. W. Gillies.
York St., York St., near Gold St. E. Cunningham.

METHODIST FREE.

Brooklyn, 16th St., near 4th Ave. E. M. Sandys.

METHODIST PRIMITIVE.

First, Park Pl., near Nostrand Ave. R. Cookson.
Orchard, Oakland St., near Nassau Ave. W. T. Blackeby.
Welcome, Classon Ave., near Lafayette Ave. J. J. Lockett.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Grace, E. 92d St. and Church Lane. H. S. Hull.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Bethel, Schenectady Ave., cor. Dean St. Wm. H. Lacey.
Bridge St., 315 Bridge St. Albert R. Cooper.
First Zion, W. 3d St., Coney Island. N. E. Collins.
People's Zion Mission, Atlantic Ave. J. C. Jones.
St. John's, Howard Ave., near Herkimer. H. B. Gant.
St. John's, 559 Waverly Ave. Chas. E. McKay.
Zion, Bridge St., near Myrtle Ave.

PENTECOSTAL.

Bedford, Ainslie St., near Graham Ave. John Caldwell.
John Wesley, Saratoga Ave. and Sumpter St. Wm. H. Hoople.
Nazarine, Utica Ave., bet. Dean and Bergen Sts. J. A. Ward.
St. Luke's, 18 Erasmus St. A. A. Amos.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ainslie St., near Manhattan Ave. L. W. Barney.
Arlington Ave., cor. Elton St.
Bay Ridge, 81st St., cor. 2d Ave. M. S. Littlefield.
Fort Hamilton Branch, 94th St. and 4th Ave.
Bedford, Dean St., cor. Nostrand Ave. S. E. Young.
Bensonhurst, 23d Ave. and 83d St. J. MacInnes.
Bethany, McDonough St., near Howard Ave. L. O. Rotenbach.
Borough Park, 46th St. and 15th Ave. H. B. Roberts.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave. and Ralph St. H. E Schnatz.
Central, Marcy Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave. J. F. Carson.
City Park Chapel, Concord St., near Hudson Ave. H. K. England.
Classon Ave., Classon Ave., cor. Monroe St. J. D. Burrell.
Cumberland St., Cumberland St., near Myrtle Ave. H. S. Zimmerman.
Cuyler, 358 Pacific St. L. P. Armstrong.
Duryea, Sterling Pl. and Vanderbilt Ave.
Ebenezer, Stockholm St., near St. Nicholas Ave. C. C. Jaeger.
Fifth German, Halsey St., near Central Ave. C. H. Schwarzbach.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

First, Henry St., near Clark St. L. M. Clarke.
First German, Leonard St., cor. Stagg St. J. G. Hehr.
First Syrian, Henry St.
Flatbush, E. 23d St., near Foster Ave. D. E. Marvin.
Franklin Ave. Church, near Myrtle Ave. S. L. Testa.
Friedens' Kirche, Willoughby Ave., near Broadway. L. Wolferz.
Glenmore Ave., Glenmore Ave., cor. Doscher St. Carl Podin.
Grace, Stuyvesant Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave. R. H. Carson.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Reid Ave. G. H. Eggleston.
Home Crest, cor. Ave. T and E. 15th St. E. L. Tibbals.
Irving Square, Weirfield St. and Hamburg Ave. A. L. Kurtz.
Lafayette Ave., Lafayette Ave., cor. S. Oxford St. C. B. McAfee.
Lefferts Park, 15th Ave. and 72d St. A. J. Brucklacher.
Memorial, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl. T. C. McClelland.
Mount Olivet, Evergreen Ave., cor. Troutman St. F. T. Steele.
Noble St., Noble St., cor. Lorimer St. George C. Edson.
Olivet, Bergen St., near 6th Ave. J. G. Snyder.
Our Father, 24th St., n. 4th Ave. J. J. MacDonald.
Park Side, Lenox Road, near Flatbush Ave. J. D. Long.
Prospect Heights, 8th Ave., cor. 10th St.
Ross St., Ross St., near Lee Ave. J. E. Adams.
Second, Clinton St., cor. Remsen St. Louis Vanden Berg.
Siloam, Prince St., near Willoughby St. W. A. Alexander.
South Third St., S. 3d St., cor. Driggs Ave. N. W. Wells.
Throop Ave., Throop Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave. A. D. Carlile.
Wells Memorial, Foster Ave. and E. 13th St. W. B. Gates.
Westminster, Clinton St., cor. 1st Pl.
Wyckoff Heights, Harmon St., near St. Nicholas Ave. J. Oastler.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Open Church, Elder's Lane and Etna St. J. I. Frederick.
Bay Ridge, 76th St. and 5th Ave. W. J. Pinkerton.
Central, Linden St., near Bushwick Ave. Robert McElroy.
Knox, 6th Ave. and 48th St. J. H. Sankey.
First, S. 1st St., cor. Rodney St. G. H. McClelland
Second, Atlantic Ave., cor. Bond St. W. M. Nichol.
Westminster, Bainbridge St. and Hopkinson Ave. A. H. Crosbie.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Frederick Burgess, Bishop.

Advent, 75th St. and 17th Ave.
All Saints', 7th Ave., cor. 7th St. Wm. Morrison.
Ascension, Kent St., near Manhattan Ave. W. E. Bentley.
Atonement, 17th St., near 5th Ave. F. H. Handsfield.
Calvary, 966 Bushwick Ave. J. Williams.
Christ, E. D., Bedford Ave., near Division. W. S. Chase.
Christ, Clinton, cor. Harrison. W. D. Johnson.
Christ Chapel, Wolcott St., near Van Brunt St. C. S. Smith.
Christ, 3d Ave., cor. 68th St. Bishop Falkner.
Good Shepherd, McDonough St., near Lewis Ave. Robert Rogers.
Grace, E. D., Conselyea St., near Lorimer St. William G. Ivie.
Grace, Hicks St., cor. Grace Court. C. F. J. Wrigley.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Holy Apostles, Greenwood Ave., cor. Prospect. F. A Wright.
Holy Comforter Chapel, 44 Debevoise St. John Manning.
Holy Cross Mission, 176 St Nicholas Ave. H E. Payne
Holy Spirit, Bay Parkway, cor. 82d St. J. C. Wellwood
Holy Trinity, Clinton St., cor. Montague St. J. H. Melish.
Incarnation, Gates Ave., near Classon Ave. J. G. Bacchus.
Messiah, Greene Ave., cor. Clermont Ave. St. Clair Hester
Nativity, Ocean Ave. and Avenue F. A Fleming
Redeemer, Pacific St., cor. 4th Ave. T. J. Lacey.
St. Alban's, Ave. F, cor. E. 94th St. J. F. Aitkins.
St. Andrew's, 50th St. and 4th Ave. W N. Ackley.
St. Ann s, Clinton, cor. Livingston St. C. C. Walker
St. Augustine's, St. Edward's St., near Myrtle Ave. G F. Miller.
St Bartholomew's, Pacific St., cor. Bedford Ave. Frank M. Townley.
St. Clement's, Pennsylvania Ave., cor. Liberty. F. W. Appleton.
St. George's, Marcy Av., cor. Gates. W. S Baer.
St. James's, St. James Pl., cor. Lafayette Ave. C. W. Naumann
St. John's, St. John's Pl., cor. 7th Ave. F. Page
St. John's, 99th St., cor Fort Hamilton Ave. W. A Swan.
St John's, Parkville.
St. John's Chapel, Atlantic Ave., cor. Albany. E C. Angell.
St Jude's, 55th St., near 13th Ave. Henry S Sizer.
St. Luke's, Clinton Ave, near Fulton St. H. C Swentzel
St Mark s, Adelphi St. n. De Kalb Ave. S. S. Roche
St. Mark's, Brooklyn Ave. and E. Parkway. J. D. Kennedy.
St Martin's, President St., c. Smith. F. W Davis.
St. Mary s, Classon, n. Willoughby Av. J. C. Jones.
St. Matthew's, McDonough St. and Tompkins Ave. F W. Norris
St. Matthias, E. 23d St., Sheepshead Bay. T. A. Hyde.
St Michael's, High St., nr. Gold St W S. Watson
St Michael's, N 5th St., near Bedford Ave.
St. Paul's, Clinton St., c Carroll. Andrew C Wilson.
St Paul's Church Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl. T. G. Jackson
St Peter's, State St., near Bond St. W G McCready.
St Philip's, 11th Ave cor 80th St. J. H Sattig
St. Philip's Chapel, Dean St., near Troy Ave N. P Boyd.
St. Stephen s, Patchen Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave Robert Merriman
St. Thomas s, Cooper St., cor. Bushwick Ave. D M. Genns
St. Timothy's, Howard Ave., near Atlantic Ave C A. Brown
Transfiguration, Ridgewood and Railroad Aves A H Backus
Trinity, Arlington Ave., near Schenck Ave N R Boss.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Grace Herkimer St., near Saratoga Ave. G. R. Swartz
Reconciliation, Jefferson Ave., cor. Nostrand Ave. G L Ferguson
Redemption, Leonard St., near Norman Ave

REFORMED

Bay Ridge, 2d Ave and 80th St. F. P. Young
Bethany Reformed, Clermont Ave., near Willoughby P H. Clifford.
Bushwick Avenue, Bushwick Ave., cor Himrod St.
Dutch Evang., Conklin Av., Canarsie.

REFORMED—Continued

East New York, Forest Park, L. I F L Cornish
Edgewood, 14th Ave, near 53d St H C Weber
First, 7th Ave, cor Carroll St. J M Farrar
Flatbush (First), Flatbush Ave., cor. Church Ave J. E. Lloyd.
Flatbush (Second) (German), Church Ave., cor Bedford Ave. Louis Goebel.
Flatlands, Kouwenhoven Pl., near E 40th St J. S. Gardner.
Grace, Lincoln Rd., c. Bedford Ave W Carter
Gravesend, Neck Road (E 1st St) P V Van Buskirk.
Greenwood, 7th Ave., cor 45th St. C T Anderson
Heights, Church on the, Pierrepont St., near Henry. Andrew Magill
Kent St., Kent St., near Manhattan Ave. R G. Hutchins.
New Brooklyn, Herkimer St., cor Dewey Pl. F C. Erhardt.
New Lots, New Lots Road, cor. Schenck Ave H C. Hasbrouck.
New Utrecht, 18th Ave, near 83d St O E Fischer.
Ocean Hill, Herkimer St., near Hopkinson Ave Andrew Hageman.
Old Bushwick, Conselyea and Humboldt Sts
South, 4th Ave. and 55th St. W J. Macdonald.
Twelfth St, 12th St, near 5th Ave J C. Catou.
Williamsburg, Bedford Ave, cor. Clymer St.
Woodlawn Chapel, Av. M. & E. 9th St J. G Addy

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

C. E. McDonnell, Bishop.

All Saints' (German), Throop Ave., cor Thornton George Kaupert.
Annunciation of the B. V. M (German), N 5th St., cor. Havemeyer St. Peter Henn
Assumption of the B. V. M., York St., cor. Jay St W. J. Donaldson.
Blessed Sacrament, Fulton St., cor Euclid Ave T A. Nummey.
Chapel of St. John's Home, St Mark's Ave., cor Albany Ave. C. F Vilta
Chapel of St. Mary's Female Hospital, 155 Dean St
Chapel of St Mary's General Hospital, Rochester and St. Mark s Aves J. Mackiverkin.
Chapel of St Peter's Hospital Henry St., cor Congress St. Wm Crotty
Chapel of the Good Shepherd Hopkinson Ave., cor Pacific St
Chapel of the Precious Blood, Ft Hamilton Ave Jas Doherty
Chapel of the Visitation Convent, 89th St & 2d Ave J McGinley.
Epiphany, 100-104 South 9th St E. A Duffy
Fourteen Holy Martyrs, Central Ave cor Covert St Bernard Kurz.
Guardian Angel, Ocean Parkway, near Neptune Ave John J Cullen.
Holy Cross, Church Av n Rogers, J T Woods.
Holy Family Rockaway Ave and 98th St John Reynolds
Holy Family (German) 13th St cor 4th Ave F X. Bettinger.
Holy Innocents, E 17th St and Beverley Rd Wm. Costello.
Holy Name of Jesus 9th Ave., cor Prospect Ave. T. S O'Reilly.
Holy Rosary, Chauncey St, Reid Av J McEnroe
Immaculate Conception, Leonard St., cor Maujer J F. Crowley
Immaculate Heart of Mary, Fort Hamilton Ave., cor E 4th St M J Tierney
Most Holy Trinity (German), 132 Montrose Ave F M Schneider
Nativity, Classon Ave., cor. Madison St. John L Belford.
Our Lady of Angels, 4th Ave, cor. 74th St M J. Flynn.
Our Lady of Charity, Dean St. and Schenectady Ave. Louis Caporaso.
Our Lady of Consolation, (Polish), Metropolitan Ave and Berry St. Alexis Jarka.
Our Lady of Czestohowa (Polish), 25th St., near 4th Ave. Boleslano Puchalski.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam, near Ralph Ave Jas. J. Durick.
Our Lady of Guadalupe, 73d St. and 13th Ave. John J Durick
Our Lady of Loretto (Italian), Pacific St., cor. Sackman St V. Sorrentino
Our Lady of Lourdes, De Sales Pl., near Broadway. John J. McCullough.
Our Lady of Mercy, Schermerhorn St., near Bond. J. J McAteer.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel (Italian) N. 8th St., cor. Union Ave. P Saponara.
Our Lady of Peace (Italian), 526 Carroll St. Franciscan Fathers.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 5th Ave, near 59th St J. J. Frawley.
Our Lady of Pompeii, Seigel St. O. Silvestri.
Our Lady of the Presentation, Rockaway Ave., cor. St Mark s Ave. James F Flynn
Our Lady of Solace, W. 17th St. and Mermaid Ave. Coney Island. A. Arcese.
Our Lady of Sorrows. Morgan Ave and Harrison Pl. H. Mertens.
Our Lady of Victory, Throop Ave. cor. McDonough St. James J. Woods.
Sacred Heart, Barren Island. B. Malinowski.
Sacred Heart, Clermont Av., n. Park Av J F. Nash
Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, Degraw and Hicks Sts. John Vogel.
St. Agnes's, Hoyt St., cor. Sackett. J. S Duffy.
St. Aloysius, Onderdonk Ave. and Stanhope St. J. W. Hauptman.
St. Alphonsus's (German), 177 Kent St. W. Guhl.
St. Ambrose, Tompkins Ave., cor. De Kalb Ave. Thos. F. McGronen.
St. Anne's, Front St., cor. Gold. T. F Horan.
St. Anthony of Padua, Manhattan Ave., opposite Milton St. P. F. O'Hare.
St Augustine, 6th Ave. and Sterling Pl. E. W. McCarty.
St. Barbara's, Central Ave., cor. Bleecker St. J. F Hanselmann.
St. Benedict's (German), Fulton St., near Ralph Ave. Joseph Traenkle.
St. Bernard's (German), Rapelye St., cor. Hicks. John M. Scheffel.
St Blaise, Kingston Ave. and Maple St. Joseph Bonaventura.
St. Boniface's (German), Duffield St., near Willoughby St. Martin Lang.
St. Brendan's, 1426 E. 10th St. T. A. Hickey.
St. Brigid's, Linden St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave. P. J. Farrelly.
St. Casimir's (Polish), Greene Ave., near Adelphi St. A. Nawrocki.
St. Catherine of Alexandria, 41st St. and Ft. Hamilton Parkway. John J. O Neill.
St. Cecilia's, N. Henry St., cor. Herbert St. E J. McGolrick.
St. Charles Borromeo's, Sidney Pl., cor. Livingston St. J. E. Bobier.
St. Columbkille, 140-146 Dupont St. R. A. Schenck
St. Edward's St. Edward's St., cor. Leo Pl. J. F. Mealia
St. Elias's, 720 Leonard St. P. Keshelak.
St Finbar's, Bay 20th St. and Bath Ave W. A. Gardner
St. Francis de Chantal, 57th St., near 13th Ave. John P. Rohleder.
St. Francis of Assisi, Lincoln Road and Nostrand Ave. F. X. Ludeke.
St. Francis Xavier's, Carroll St., cor 6th Ave. D J. Hickey.
St. Gabriel's, New Lots Road and Linwood St. T. Fitzgerald.
St. Gregory, Brooklyn Ave. and St. John's Pl. M. Fitzgerald.
St. James's Pro-Cathedral, Jay St., cor. Chapel St. Peter Donohoe
St. Jerome, cor. Newkirk and Nostrand Aves. T. F Lynch.
St John's Cantius, Blake and New Jersey Aves. T. Misicki.
St. John the Baptist's, Willoughby Ave., near Lewis Ave. J. W. Moore.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. John the Evangelist's, 21st St., near 5th Ave. T. S. Duhigg.
St. John's Chapel, Clermont Ave., near Greene Ave George W Mundelein.
St. Joseph's, Pacific St., near Vanderbilt Ave. P. J. McNamara.
St. Leonard of Port Maurice's (German), Hamburg Ave., cor. Jefferson St. Geo D Sander.
St. Louis's (French), Ellery St. near Nostrand Av Jules Jollon.
St. Lucy's (Italian), 810 Kent Ave. F Castellano.
St. Malachy's, Van Sicklen Ave., near Atlantic Ave D J. Cherry.
St. Mark's, E. 14th St. and Shore Rd. D. J. McCarthy
St. Martin of Tours, Knickerbocker Ave. and Hancock St. James H Lynch
St. Mary's, 85th St., cor. 23d Ave. C. Wightman.
St. Mary's of the Angels (Lithuanian), S. 4th and Roebling Sts. Vincent Varnagiris.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Court St. cor Luquer J. O'Connell.
St. Matthew's, Utica Ave., cor. Lincoln Pl. J. F. O'Hara.
St. Matthias, Elm Ave., near Onderdonk. Nicholas M. Wagner.
St. Michael's, 4th Ave., cor. 42d St. W T McGuirl.
St Michael's Archangel (Italian) Lawrence St., cor. Tillary St. R. Sisca.
St. Michael's (German), Jerome St., near Liberty Ave. P G. Messmer
St. Nicholas's (German), Devoe St., cor. Olive St. J. P. Hoffman.
St. Patrick's, Kent Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave. Thomas Taaffe.
St. Patrick's, 95th St., c. 4th Ave. J. P McGinley.
St. Paul's, Court St., cor. Congress St. M. G. Flannery.
St. Peter's, Hicks St., cor. Warren St. M A. Fitzgerald.
SS. Peter and Paul's, Wythe Ave., near S. 2d St Wm. H. Farrell.
St Roch (Italian), 22d St., near 3d Ave. A de Donatis
St. Rosalia's (Italian), 62d St. and 14th Ave. P Sapienza
St. Rose of Lima's, Lawrence Ave., Parkville. J. McAleese.
St. Savior's, 6th St. and 8th Ave. J J Flood
SS. Simon and Jude Ave. T. and Van Sicklen St. J. J. McCarron.
St. Stanislaus (Scandinavian), 14th St., near 6th Ave. C. H. Dumahut.
St. Stanislaus' (Polish), Driggs Ave., near Humboldt St. Leo Wysiecki.
St. Stephen's, Summit St., cor. Hicks St. J. G. Fitz Gerald.
St. Teresa's, Classon Ave. cor. Sterling Pl. J. McNamee
St Thomas Aquinas's, 4th Ave., cor 9th St J. Donohue.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, Flatbush Ave. near Av N. E. W. Dullea
St. Vincent de Paul's, N 6th St., near Driggs Ave Thomas E. Carroll.
Transfiguration, Hooper St. cor. Marcy Ave W. J Maguire.
Visitation of the B. V. M., Verona St, cor. Richards St. W. J. White.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

First German, 1831 Gates Ave. O. E. Reinke.
Scandinavian 4th Av. & 55th St. M L Andreasen
South Brooklyn, 55th St. & 4th Av. J. L. Johnson.

UNITARIAN.

Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont St, cor Monroe Pl
Fourth, E 19th St., c. Beverley Rd L. A. Harvey.
Second, Clinton St., cor. Congress St. C. S. S. Dutton.
South Brooklyn, 4th Ave. & 53d St. H. S. Baker.
Unity (Third), Gates Ave., cor Irving Pl. W. M. Brundage.
Willow Place Chapel, Willow Pl.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

UNIVERSALIST

All Souls' Church, Ditmas and Ocean Aves. L. W. Brigham.
Church of Our Father Grand Ave . cor. Lefferts Pl. T. E. Potterton
Church of the Good Tidings, Madison cor. Stuyvesant. C. B. Etzler.

MISCELLANEOUS

Christian Church of the Evangel, Leonard St., near Meserole Ave S A. Lloyd
Church of God and Followers of Christ. 163 Prince St.
First Free Baptist, Keap St., cor. Marcy Ave. R D. Lord.
First German (Swedenborgian), 164 Clymer St.
First German (Swedenborgian—new), Jefferson and Knickerbocker Aves. William Diehl.
Friends Schermerhorn St., near Boerum Pl.
German People's, Throop Ave., near Myrtle F Hartmann.
Grace Gospel. Bainbridge St., near Saratoga Ave.
Latter Day Saints, Park Pl. and Schenectady Ave. B. R McGuire
Moravian Jay St, near Myrtle Ave. Paul Greider.
Open Door, Halsey St & Saratoga Av. C. T. Baylis
People's 77 Sutton St W. F. Silleck.
St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox 501 Pacific St. G. R Hawaweeny.
Swedenborgian (New Jerusalem), Clark St. and Monroe Pl. W. R. Reece.

Hack and Cab Fares in Manhattan Borough.

THE legal rate of fare of which an official copy shall be furnished by the Bureau of Licenses, and carried by every licensed hackman shall be as follows:
Mileage rates charged for general driving.

Cabs—

For one mile or any part thereof	$0 50
For each additional half mile or part thereof	0 25
For any stop over five minutes in a trip, for every fifteen minutes or fraction thereof	.25

Coaches—

For one mile or any part thereof	$1.00
For each additional half mile or part thereof	.50
For any stop over five minutes in a trip, for every fifteen minutes or fraction thereof	.40

Hourly Rates.—These hourly rates, except by special agreement are to apply only to shopping or calling, and shall not include park or road driving, nor driving for more than three miles from the starting point.

Cabs—For one hour or any part thereof, $1.00; For each additional half hour or part thereof, 50c.

Coaches—For one hour or any part thereof, $1.50; For each additional half hour or any part thereof, 75c.

[At time ALMANAC went to press new rates and regulations were being considered by the Board of Aldermen.]

REGULATIONS.

Any vehicle kept for hire shall be deemed a public hack, and a vehicle intended to seat two persons inside shall be deemed a cab, and a vehicle intended to seat more than two persons inside shall be deemed a coach, and the term hackman shall be deemed to include owner or driver, or both

Every hack shall be provided with a suitable lamp on each side, and shall have securely fastened across the middle of the outside of each lamp a metal band not less than two inches in width, out of which the official number of the license shall be cut after the manner of a stencil plate, the component figures of such numbers to be not less than one and one-half inches in height, and the style of the whole to be approved by the Mayor or Chief of the Bureau of Licenses. Every licensed hack shall have the official number of the license legibly engraved or embossed upon a metal plate and affixed inside, as designated and approved by the Mayor or Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, and no licensed hack shall carry or have affixed to it inside or outside, any number except the official number as aforesaid.

Every licensed hackman, immediately after the termination of any hiring or employment, must carefully search such hack for any property lost or left therein, and any such property, unless sooner claimed or delivered to the owner, must be taken to the nearest police station and deposited with the officer in charge within twenty-four hours after the finding thereof; and in addition a written notice, with brief particulars and description of the property, must be forwarded at once to the Bureau of Licenses.

Every licensed hackman shall have the right to demand payment of the legal fare in advance, and may refuse employment unless so prepaid but no licensed hackman shall otherwise refuse or neglect to convey any orderly person or persons, upon request, anywhere in the city, unless previously engaged or unable so to do No licensed hackman shall carry any other person than the passenger first employing a hack without the consent of said passenger.

Twenty blocks north and south to constitute a mile, seven blocks between the numbered and lettered avenues will be deemed a mile, as from Avenue B to Sixth Avenue or from Second Avenue to Ninth Avenue.

TAXICAB SERVICE.—For each taxicab intended to seat two persons inside and driven by motive power, for one-half mile or any part thereof, 30 cents. For each additional quarter mile or any part thereof, 10 cents. For waiting time at the rate of $1 per hour. For each taxicab intended to seat four persons inside and driven by motive power, for one-half mile or any part thereof, 40 cents. For each additional quarter mile or part thereof, 10 cents. For waiting time at the rate of $1 50 per hour. For one piece of baggage, 20 cents. No charge shall be made for handbags, dress suit cases or child under five years of age by any taxicab. All rates of fare shall depend on the number of persons which each vehicle is intended to seat inside and not on the number of persons actually carried.

No owner or driver of any taxicab which seeks patrons on the streets, avenues or highways of the city of New York, or occupies space thereon by reason of a permit or license from the city of New York, shall exact any fare from a passenger greater than that set forth in the official schedule of rates above provided

Disputes as to rates and distances may be settled by the police, or complaints may be made to the Bureau of Licenses Boroughs of Manhattan and the Broux, City Hall, New York.

Hospitals in Manhattan and Bronx.

American Vet. (N. Y. University), 141 W. 54th St.
Babies', 135 E. 55th St.
Bellevue, foot E. 26th St.
Beth David, 246 E. 82d St.
Beth Israel, Jefferson and Cherry Sts.
Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, 404 E. 142d St.
Central Islip State Hospital, office 1 Madison Ave.
City, Blackwell's Island, office foot E. 26th St.
Columbus, 226 E. 20th St.
Flower, Ave. A, cor. E. 63d St.
Fordham, S. Boulevard, cor Crotona Ave.
Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 426 Cherry St.
French Benevolent Society, 450 W. 34th St.
General Memorial, 2 W. 106th St.
German, E. 77th St., cor. Park Ave.
Gouverneur, Gouverneur Slip, cor. Front St.
Hahnemann, Park Ave., near E. 67th St.
Harlem Eye, Ear, and Throat Inf., 2099 Lexington Ave.
Harlem, Lenox Ave., cor. W. 136th St.
Harlem Italian Sanitarium, 281 Pleasant Ave.
Har Moriah, 138 Second St.
Hospital for Consumptive Children, W. 236th St., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.
Hospital for Contagious Eye Diseases, 341 Pleasant Ave.
Hospital for Consumptives, Blackwell's Island.
Hospital for Deformity and Joint Diseases, 1917 Madison Ave.
Hospital of the N. Y. Am. Vet. Col., 337 E. 57th St.
House of Relief, 67 Hudson St.
Italian Benevolent Institute, 165 W. Houston St.
Jewish Maternity, 272 E. Broadway.
J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, W. 131st St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.
King's Park State, office 1 Madison Ave.
Laura Franklin, Free Hospital for Children, 19 E. 11th St.
Lebanon, Westchester Ave., near Cauldwell Ave.
Lincoln, E. 141st St., cor. Concord Ave.
Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat, 64th St., near 3d Ave.
Manhattan Maternity, 327 E. 60th St.
Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island.
Merchant Marine, 109 Broad St.
Metropolitan, Blackwell's Island.
Metropolitan Throat, 351 W. 34th St.
Minturn, foot of E. 16th St.
Misericordia, 531 E. 66th St.
Mt. Sinai, 5th Ave., cor. E. 100th St.
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear, 230 W. 38th St.
New York, 7 W. 15th St.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 218 Second Ave.
New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, Ave. A, near E. 63d St.
New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East 15th St.
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 19 W. 101st St.
New York Neurological Institute, 149 E. 67th St.
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Inst., 46 E. 12th St.
New York Ophthalmic, 201 E. 23d St.
New York Orthopœdic, 126 E. 59th St.
New York Polyclinic, 214 E. 34th St.
New York Post-Graduate, 301 E. 20th St.
New York Red Cross, office 395 Central Park W.
New York Skin and Cancer, 330 2d Ave.
New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, 135 E. 42d St.
New York State Institute, 119 W. 81st St.
New York Throat, Nose, and Lung, 229 E. 57th St.
New York Veterinary, 117 W. 25th St.
Nursery and Child's, 571 Lexington Ave.
Our Lady of Grace, 221 E. 79th St.
Pasteur Institute, 361 W. 23d St.
Peoples, 203 2d Ave.
Philanthropin, 2076 Fifth Ave.
Presbyterian, E. 70th St., near Park Ave.
Riverside, North Brother Island.
Riverside (Reception), foot E. 16th St.
Rockefeller Institute, foot E. 66th St.
Roosevelt, W. 59th St., near 9th Ave.
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital for Women and Children, 213 E. 17th St.
St. Ann's Maternity, 130 E. 69th St.
St. Elizabeth's, 415 W. 51st St.
St. Francis, E. 142d St., cor. Brook Ave.
St. Gregory's Free Hospital, 23 Gold St.
St. John's Guild Floating Hospital, 103 Park Ave.
St. Joseph's, E. 143d St., cor. Brook Ave.
St. Joseph's Infirmary, E. 82d St., n. Madison Ave.
St. Lawrence, 447 W. 163d St.
St. Luke's, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 113th St.
St. Mark's, 177 2d Ave.
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 407 W. 34th St.
St. Vincent's, 157 W. 11th St.
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, 356 2d Ave.
Seaside of St. John's Guild, office 103 Park Ave.
Seton (for Consumptives), W. 236th St., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.
Sloane Maternity, 447 W. 59th St.
Society of Lying-in Hospital, E. 17th St., c. 2d Ave.
Sydenham, 339 E. 116th St.
United States Marine, 109 Broad St.
Vanderbilt Clinic, 60th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Washington Heights, 552 W. 165th St.
Willard Parker, foot E. 16th St.
Woman's, 110th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
Woman's Infirmary and Maternity Home, 359 W. 42d St.

Hospitals in Brooklyn.

Bay Ridge, 60th St. and 2d Ave.
Bethany Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, 237 St. Nicholas Ave.
Bradford St., 109 Bradford St. (Br. of Kings County).
Brooklyn E. D., 106 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Eye and Ear, 94 Livingston St.
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, Kingston Ave. and Sterling Pl.
Brooklyn, Raymond St., near De Kalb Ave.
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, 396 Herkimer St.
Bushwick, 4 Howard Ave.
Coney Island, Ocean Parkway, near Ave. Y.
Cumberland St. Hospital & Training School for Nurses, 105 Cumberland St.
Faith Home for Incurables, 546 Park Pl.
German, St. Nicholas Ave. and Stanhope St.
Jewish, Classon and St. Mark's Aves.
Kings County, Clarkson Ave., near Albany Ave.
Kingston Ave., Kingston Ave. and Fenimore St.
Long Island College Hospital, Henry St., near Pacific St.
Long Island Throat Hospital and Eye Infirmary, 55 Willoughby St.
Lutheran, East New York Ave., corner Powell St.
Memorial, for Women and Children, 827 Sterling Pl.
Methodist Episcopal (Seney Hospital), 7th Ave., cor. 6th St.
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, 46th St., cor. 4th Ave.
Polhemus Memorial Clinic, Amity St., corner Henry St.
Prospect Heights and Brooklyn Maternity, corner Washington Ave. and St. John's Pl.
Reception Hospital, Sea Breeze Ave., near W. 3d St., Coney Island.
Samaritan, 608 Fourth Ave.
St. Catherine's, Bushwick Ave., near Ten Eyck St.
St. John's, (Church Charity Foundation), Atlantic Ave., cor. Albany Ave.
St. Mary's General Hospital, Buffalo and St. Mark's Aves., Sisters of Charity.
St. Mary's Maternity and Female Hospital, 155 Dean St., Sisters of Charity.
St. Peter's, Henry St., cor. Congress St., Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis.
Swedish, Sterling Pl. and Rogers Ave.
U. S. Naval, Flushing Ave., opposite Ryerson St.
Williamsburg, Bedford Ave., cor. S. 3d St.
White Cross, 990 Bedford Ave.

Asylums and Homes in Manhattan and Bronx.

American Sunshine Association, home, 352 W. 40th St.
Association for Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, 891 Amsterdam Ave.
Austrian Immigrant Home, 170 E. 80th St.
Babies' Shelter, Church Holy Communion, Reception House, 49 W. 20th St.
Baptist Home for Aged, E. 68th St. and Park Ave.
Bide-a-Wee Home (for animals), 244 E. 65th St.
Blind Asylum, Blackwell's Island.
Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, White Plains, N. Y. Office, 7 W. 15th St.
Brace Farm School for Boys, 105 E. 22d St.
Brace Memorial Lodging House, 14 New Chambers St.
Catholic Protectory, Van Nest Station, office 415 Broome St.
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, 151 E. 66th St
Charity Organization Society, 105 E. 22d St.
Children's Aid Society, executive office, 105 E. 22d St.
Christian Home for Girls, 217 E. 62d St.
Christian League Women's Industrial Home, 5 E. 12th St.
Christian Workers, 129 E. 10th St.
Christliches Madchenheim, 217 E. 62d St.
Church of God Missionary Home, 2132 Grand Ave.
Colored Orphan Asylum, W. 261st St., near Riverdale Ave.
Co-operative Home, 444 W. 23d St.
Darrach Home for Crippled Children, 113 W. 104th St.
Day School and Home for Crippled Children, 2111 Madison Ave.
Deaconess Home (Baptist), 312 W. 54th St.
Dominican Convent Our Lady of Rosary (Home for Destitute Children), 329 E. 63d St.
Edgewater Creche, C. D. Kellogg, Treas., 105 E. 22d St.
Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 E. 12th St.
Emergency Shelter for Women with Children, 311 E. 12th St.
Epworth League Home for Working Girls, 239 E 32d St.
Eva Home, 153 E. 62d St.
Finnish Woman's Co-operative Home, 1040 Lexington Ave.
Five Points House of Industry, 442 W. 23d St.
Five Points Mission, 63 Park St.
Foundling Asylum, 175 E. 68th St., near 3d Ave.
Free Home for Young Girls, 23 E. 11th St
French Evangelical Home for Young Women, 341 W 30th St.
German Lutheran Emigrant Home, 4 State St.
German Odd Fellows' Home and Orphan Asylum, Havemeyer Ave., near Watson, Unionport.
Grace Church Hospital, 414 E 14th St.
Heartsease Home for Friendless Women, 413 E. 51st St
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Ave., near W. 137th St.
Hebrew Infant Asylum, Aqueduct Ave., cor. E 194th St
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 229 E. Broadway.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum, Broadway & W. 150th St.; Annex, 507 W. 155th St
Hirsch, Clara de, Home for Working Girls, 225 E 63d St.
Holy Cross Mission, 300 E. 4th St.
Home for Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 121 W 105th St
Home for Convalescents, 433 E. 118th St.
Home for Crippled and Incurable Children, Broadway cor W. 155th St.
Home for Destitute Crippled Children 141 W. 61st St
Home for Friendless Children, 936 Woodycrest Ave
Home for Homeless and Orphaned Boys, 521 E 120th St.
Home for Incurables, 3d Ave., cor E 182d St.
Home for Italian Immigrants, 8 Charlton St.
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, 1060 Amsterdam Ave.
Home for Protestant Immigrant Girls 9 State St.
Home for Relief of Destitute Blind 896 Amsterdam Ave.
Home for the Aged, 213 E 70th St., 135 W. 106th St., and E. 183d St., cor. Belmont Ave.
Home for Unemployed Young Women, 116 E. 106th St.
Home for Young Women, 49 W. 9th St. Branches at 308 2d Ave., 153 E. 62d St. and 24 W. 12th St.
Home of the Daughters of Jacob, 302 E. Broadway.
Home of the Rodeph Sholom, 147 E 103d St.
Hopper, Isaac T., Home, 110 2d Ave.
House of Calvary (Incurable Cancer, Females) 5 Perry St.
House of Mercy (Protestant Episcopal), W 214th St., cor. Bolton Rd.
House of Nazareth W. 236th St., near Spuyten Duyvil.
House of Refuge, Randall's Island.
House of Rest for Consumptives, Inwood-on-the-Hudson, office, 59 E. 59th St.
House of the Good Shepherd, foot of E. 90th St.
House of the Holy Comforter for Incurables, foot W. 139th St.
House of the Holy Family, 136 2d Ave.
Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers 225 E. 11th St.
Huguenot Home of French Church Du St. Esprit, 237 W. 24th St.
Hungarian Relief Society, 32 Pearl St.
Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bleecker St.
Industrial Building and Wood Yard, 516 W. 28th St.
Infant Asylum, Amsterdam Ave., cor 61st St
Insane Asylum, Ward's Isl'd, office foot E. 116th St.
Institution of Mercy, 1075 Madison Ave.
Isabella Heimath, Amsterdam Ave and W. 190th St
Italian Benevolent Institute, 165 W. Houston St
Jeanne d'Arc Home for French Girls 251 W. 24th St.
Jennie Clarkson Home for Children (Valhalla, N. Y.), office 264 Lenox Ave.
Juvenile Asylum, office, 103 Park Ave.
Leake and Watts' Orphan House, Hawthorne Ave., near City Line.
Leo House for German Catholic Immigrants, 6 State St.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, E 141st St., cor Concord Ave.
Loeb, Solomon and Betty Memorial Home for Convalescents, 356 2d Ave.
Lutheran Pilgrim House, 8 State St.
McAuley's Water St. Mission, 316 Water St
Margaret Louisa Home of Young Women's Christian Association, 14 E. 16th St
Messiah Home for Children, Aqueduct Ave. and W. Tremont Ave.
Methodist Episcopal Home, Amsterdam Ave. cor W. 92d St
Midnight Mission and St. Michael's Home, office, 289 4th Ave.
Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for the Protection of Irish Immigrant Girls, 7 State St
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, 375 Lafayette St
Montefiore Home, Broadway and W. 138th St
National Florence Crittenton Mission 21 Bleecker St.
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, office, 346 Broadway.
Newsboys' Lodging House, 14 New Chambers St
New Home and Inst. for Merchant Seamen 507 West St.
New York—Asylums and Homes bearing prefix "New York" will be, as a rule, found in this list minus the prefix.
New York Magdalen Benevolent Society, Dyckman St.
New York Orphan Asylum, Hastings office 105 E 22d St
New York State Reformatory at Elmira office, 135 E. 15th St.
Night Refuge for Homeless Women, 144 W. 15th St.
Orphan Asylum and Home of P. E. Church, cor. Convent Ave. and W. 135th St
Orphan Home and Asylum of Protestant Episcopal Church, office, 105 E. 22d St.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued*

Our Lady of Grace Hospital and Home for Destitute Mothers, 221 E 79th St.
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, 2064 Boston Rd.
Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, office, 97 Warren St.
Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 49 E. 73d St.
Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, 104th St. and Manhattan Ave
Reformatory for Misdemeanants, Hart's Island.
Rescue Home, 316 E 15th St.
Robertson, Gilbert A., Home, Scarsdale, N. Y. Secretary, 59 Wall St.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Sedgwick Ave., cor Kingsbridge Rd., office, 24 E. 52d St.
Russian Immigrant, 347 E. 14th St.
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, Ft. Washington Ave, cor. W. 190th St.
Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I (office, 31 Nassau St.)
St. Agatha's Home for Children, 175 E 68th St.
St. Agatha's Home for Deaconesses, 549 E 171st St.
St Ann's Home for Children, 504 E. 90th St.
St Barnabas's House, 304 Mulberry St.
St. Bartholomew's Girls' Home, 136 E. 47th St
St Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, 375 Lafayette St
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School (female deaf mutes), 237 E. 14th St.
St. Francis's Home for Aged, 609 5th St.
St John Baptist House 233 E. 17th St.
St. John's Guild, 103 Park Ave
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 209 W. 15th St
St Joseph's Home for Destitute Children, House of Reception, 12 W. 129th St
St Joseph's Home for Poles, 117 Broad St.
St Joseph's Industrial Home 65 E. 81st St.
St Joseph's Night Shelter for Homeless Women. 144 W. 15th St
St Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 89th St., cor. Ave. A.
St Luke's Home for Aged Women, 2914 Broadway.
St Mary's Home for Protection and Comfort of Respectable Young Women While Seeking Employment, 143 W 14th St.
St Philip's Home for Industrious Catholic Boys, 417 Broome St.
St. Philip's Parish Home, 1119 Boston Rd.
St. Raphael's Home, 10 Charlton St.
St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer 426 Cherry St.
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, 215 W. 39th St.
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, 125 E. 52d St.
Salvation Army Rescue Home, 316 E. 15th St.; Industrial Home, 229 E. 120th St.; 533 W. 48th St.
Samaritan Home for the Aged, 414 W. 22d St
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, office, 356 2d Ave
Scandinavian Immigrant Home, 24 Greenwich St.
Scandinavian Mission Home, 252 E. 48th St.
Scandinavian Sailors' Home, 6 Catharine Slip.
Sevilla Home for Children, Hunt's Point, Bronx.
Shelter for Respectable Girls, 212 E. 46th St.
Shelter for Women and Children, 311 E. 12th St.
Sheltering Arms, 504 W 129th St.
Sick Children's Mission, 287 E. Broadway, branch of Children's Aid Society.
Sister Catherine's Home, 212 E. 46th St.
Slavonic Immigrant Home, 436 W. 23d St.
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 4th Ave
Stony Wold Sanatorium, Treas., 24 Broad St.
Strachan, Margaret, Home, 103 W. 27th St.
Swedish Epworth Home, 588 Lexington Ave
Swedish Lutheran Immigrant Home, 5 Water St.
Swiss Home, 35 W. 67th St.
Talmud Torah Home, 132 E. 111th St
Training Home for Christian Workers, 127 E. 10th St.
Trinity Chapel Home for Aged Women, 221 W 24th St.
Trinity Mission House, 211 Fulton St
United Hebrew Charities, 356 2d Ave.
Volunteers of Am. Ind. Home for Men, 1837 Carter Ave.
Washington Sq. Home for Friendless Girls, 9 W 8th St.
Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Sedgwick Ave., cor. Academy St.
West-Side Boys' Lodging House, 225 W. 35th St.
White Rose Home for Working Girls, 217 E. 86th St.
Woman's Shelter, 243 Bowery.

Commerce of the Port of New York.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND BULLION.

THE following compilation gives the foreign trade movement of the port for twenty calendar years, ending with 1909. It shows the foreign imports, domestic exports and foreign exports of the Port of New York, as well as the special movement in the form reported from year to year by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce:

VALUE OF FOREIGN IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF NEW YORK FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, ENDED DECEMBER 31.

YEARS	Dutiable	Free Goods.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Foreign Imports
1889	$329,210,894	$163,920,087	$7,948,166	$500,979,147
1890	349,210,717	193,155,771	20,369,499	562,735,987
1891	254,102,154	268,329,418	35,154,540	557,586,112
1892	254,360,354	317,939,925	11,407,559	583,707,838
1893	236,490,931	291,999,022	65,827,758	594,317,711
1894	198,646,169	239,767,676	20,671,236	459,085,081
1895	284,036,654	232,250,120	32,856,122	549,142,896
1896	243,235,760	197,236,035	90,733,968	531,205,763
1897	248,297,819	218,238,881	28,079,302	494,616,002
1898	241,921,371	177,770,748	110,580,905	530,273,024
1899	294,505,183	224,290,748	31,191,223	549,987,154
1900	304,855,071	221,251,710	29,039,486	555,146,267
1901	319,912,752	235,107,825	19,367,785	574,388,362
1902	348,747,880	242,496,808	10,842,054	602,086,742
1903	339,052,370	259,129,840	29,652,689	627,834,899
1904	343,684,492	286,168,372	14,101,354	643,954,218
1905	409,767,035	304,166,382	22,872,970	736,806,380
1906	456,240,684	333,366,200	99,389,034	888,995,918
1907	480,413,136	349,331,491	108,913,641	938,658,268
1908	376,007,190	274,194,602	27,367,241	677,569,033
1909	486,381,430	405,327,548	17,897,873	909,606,851

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, ENDED DECEMBER 31.

YEARS	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.	Specie and Bullion.	Total Exports.
1889	$336,785,463	$9,074,152	$71,685,395	$417,545,010
1890	339,458,578	8,184,783	41,646,121	389,289,482
1891	378,392,937	8,772,099	95,916,277	483,081,313
1892	368,559,145	9,164,829	93,204,967	470,928,941
1893	348,097,228	9,900,460	66,397,995	464,395 683
1894	332,631,123	7,958,095	129,003,594	469,582,812
1895	323,402,003	8,948,318	139,950,607	472 300,928
1896	365,570,813	9,450,831	104,036,418	479,058,062
1897	396,388,942	8,362,182	177,531,109	482,282,233
1898	460,875,299	9,027,937	58,343,879	528,247,115
1899	467,554,122	9,059,156	84,729,255	561,342,533
1900	526 153,270	12,090,402	02,933,991	641.177,663
1901	498,413,605	12,544,419	100.563,364	611,521,388
1902	479,634,582	12,036,879	165,411,581	557,143,042
1903	503,495,265	12,532,984	65,860,849	581,889,098
1904	490,914,304	13,318,853	44,017,993	648,251,150
1905	545,708,317	13,980,386	177,922,034	637,610,737
1906	611,082,425	11,389,037	56,262,355	678,733,817
1907	670,725,511	12,400,018	87,380,626	770,506,155
1908	624,829,288	11,973,904	97,766,673	734,569,865
1909	615,182,660	12,579,181	140,206,442	767,968,282

Prominent Societies and Associations

(IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX BOROUCHS).

Actors' Legal Aid Society, 116 W. 39th St.
Actors' Society, 133 W. 45th St. H. Nelson Morey, Sec.
Actuarial Society Arthur Hunter. Sec., 346 Broadway.
Agricultural Experts' Association. 7 E. 42d St Chas H. Plump, Sec.
Albany Society. 68 Bible House. Marshall L Emery, Sec
Amateur Athletic Union of U. S. 21 Warren St. James E. Sullivan. Sec
Amen Corner, Hoffman House. William Lander, Sec.
Am. Automobile Association. 437 5th Ave. F. H. Elliott Sec.
Am. Bankers' Association, 11 Pine St. Fred E. Farnsworth, Sec.
Am. Bible Society, 6 Bible House. William I. Haven, John Fox and H. O. Dwight, Secs.
Am Bison Society, Zoological Park. Bronx. Wm P. Wharton, Sec.
Am. Church Missionary Society. 281 4th Ave. Wm. J. Schieffelin, Pres.
Am. Embassy Association, 505 5th Ave.
Am Fine Arts Society, 215 W. 57th St. C. J. Miller, Sec.
Am. Geographical Society, 15 W. 81st St. Hamilton F. Kean. Sec.
Am. Institute, 19 W. 44th St. R. A. B. Dayton. Sec
Am. Institute of Banking 5 Nassau St. H. G. Proctor, Sec.
Am. Missionary Association, 287 4th Ave. H. P Douglas and Chas. J Ryder. Secs.
Am. National Red Cross. 500 5th Ave. Priscilla D Stanton, Sec.
Am. Newspaper Pub Association, 61 Park Row. Herman Ridder, Pres.
Am Peace and Arbitration League. 31 Nassau St A B. Humphrey, Sec.
Am Protective Tariff League. 339 Broadway. Wm. Barbour. Pres.
Am. Railway Association, 24 Park Place. W. F Allen, Sec.
Am Scenic and Historic Society, 154 Nassau St. E. H. Hall, Sec.
Am. Seamen's Friend Society. 76 Wall St. Geo. McP. Hunter. Sec.
Am Society of Civil Engineers. 220 W. 57th St C W. Hunt, Sec
Am. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals 50 Madison Ave. R Welling, Sec.
Am. Sunday-School Union. 156 5th Ave. E. P. Bancroft, Sec.
Am. Sunshine Association, 147 W. 23d St. Louisa F Knauer, Sec
Am Tract Society 150 Nassau St. Judson Swift. Sec.
Am University Society, 47 W. 34th St.
Am Water-Color Society, 215 W. 57th St. W. Merritt Post, Sec.
Art Students' League 215 W. 57th St G. V. B. Hale. Sec.
Association of American Advertisers, 17 Park Row. T. E. Crossman. Sec.
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, 136 2d Ave. Mrs. Wm E Fay. Sec.
Association for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, 904 Lexington Ave.
Association of Collegiate Alumnæ. Dora W. Davis Sec. 130 W 104th St
Board of Foreign Missions, 150 5th Ave. Adna B. Leonard, Homer C. Stuntz, S O Benton, Secs.
Boy Scouts of America. 124 E 28th St. John L Alexander Sec.
Bureau of Municipal Research. 261 Broadway. Henry Bruere Director.
California Society, 5 Beekman St. Chas. J. Brooks, Sec
Canadian Society. 165 Broadway. Robt. B Hincks, Sec
Charity Organization Society, 105 E. 22d St. E. T. Devine, Gen. Sec.
Children's Aid Society, 105 E 22d St. C L. Brace, Sec.
Christian and Missionary Alliance. 690 8th Ave A. E. Funk, Sec.
Civil Service Reform Association. 79 Wall St. Elliot H. Goodwin. Sec.
City Vigilance League. 105 E 22d St. T. L. McClintock, Sec.
Consumers League. 105 E. 22d St. Mrs. F. I. Cobb. Sec.
Cooper Union, for Advancement of Science and Art, 8th St and 4th Ave R. Fulton Cutting Sec
Dr. McGlynn Monument Association, 220 Broadway. Thos. J. McMahon, Sec.
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 281 4th Ave. Joshua Kimber and John W. Wood. Secs.
Evangelical Alliance, 222 W. 23d St. Leander Chamberlain, Pres.
Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. 149 Broadway. Joseph T. Ryan, Warren Leslie. Secs.
Gaelic Society, 624 Madison Ave. Anthony J. Brogan, Sec.
Georgia Society. 111 Broadway. Geo. B. Williams. Sec.
German Society, 147 4th Ave. A. Behrens, Sec
Helping Hand Association. 416 W. 54th St. Mrs. E. H. Herrick. Sec.
Holland Society, 99 Nassau St. H. L. Bogert. Sec.
Home and Foreign Missionary Society of A. M. E. Church, 61 Bible House. H. W. W. Beckett Sec.
Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association. 105 E. 22d St. Geo. M Miller, Pres.
Huguenot Society, 29 W. 39th St. Mrs. J. M. Lawton. Sec.
Humane Society, 102 Fulton St.
Industrial Christian Alliance 170 Bleecker St John S. Huyler. Pres.
International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons, 156 5th Ave. Mrs. M. L. Dickinson. Sec
Interurban Woman Suffrage Council, 1 Madison Ave. Mrs. Wm. Ivins. Pres
Irish Emigrant Society, 51 Chambers St. Thos. V. Brady. Sec.
Irish Ind. League of America 20 Vesey St. John Quinn, Sec.
Japan Society, Hotel Astor. Eugene C. Worden, Sec., 165 Broadway.
Kansas Society, 31 E. 22d St. M. P. Gould. Sec.
Ladies' Christian Union, 49 W. 9th St.; 308 2d Ave. and 153 E. 62d St. Mrs. Henry Bowers Sec.
Legal Aid Society, 239 Broadway; 1 Broadway. 331 Grand St., 741 Tenth Ave. 2022 Lexington Ave. A. Leo. Everitt, Sec.
Linnæan Society, Central Park West, cor W 77th St. C G Abbott. Sec.
Merchants' Association, 54 Lafayette St. S. C Mead, Sec
Minnesota Society, 43 Exchange Pl. Henry G Ingersoll, Sec.
Missouri Society, 1 Wall St. Burton Thompson, Sec.
Municipal Art Society, 119 E 19th St. Charles H. Israels, Sec.
Nat'l Association of Credit Men, 41 Park Row. Chas E Meek, Sec
Nat'l Christian League for Promotion of Purity 5 E 12th St. Mrs. E B Grannis. Pres.
Nat'l Humane Alliance. 105 E. 22d St. H G. Fiske, Pres.
Nat'l Sculpture Society, 215 W. 57th St. J. S Hartley, Sec.
Nat'l Society of New England Women 310 W. 95th St. Mrs. Francis J. Patten, Sec.
New England Society. H. A. Cushing 43 Cedar St., Sec.
N. Y. Academy of Sciences. Central Park West, cor. W. 77th St. E. O. Hovey, Rec. Sec.
N. Y. Association of Working Girls' Societies. 209 E. 23d St Mrs. Vernon C. Brown, Sec., New Rochelle.
N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 E. 22d St. Frederick T. Hill, Sec.

PROMINENT SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS—*Continued*

N. Y. Bible Society. 66 Bible House. Chas. W. Parsons, Sec.

N. Y. City Federation of Women's Clubs, Hotel Astor. Mrs. J. F. Yawger, Sec.

N. Y. City Mission and Tract Society, 105 E. 22d St. W. S. Coffin, Sec.

N. Y. Flower and Fruit Mission, 104 E. 20th St. Miss F. L. Russell, Sec.

N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 W. 58th St. H. R. Drowne, Sec.

N. Y. Historical Society, 170 Central Park W. John A. Weeks, Cor. Sec.

N. Y. Kindergarten Association. 524 W. 42d St. James M. Bruce, Sec

N. Y. Law Institute, 118 P.-O. Building. J. J. Rollins, Sec.

N. Y. Maennerchor Society, 203 E. 56th St. A. Kuntz, Sec.

N. Y. Practical Aid Society, 311 W. 45th St. Alvin Summers, Sec.

N. Y. Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law, 106 Fulton St. Edward Insley, Sec

N. Y. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 4th Ave. Geo. G. Haven, Jr., Sec

N. Y. Society for the Suppression of Vice, 140 Nassau St. A. Comstock, Sec.

N. Y. Society of Pedagogy, 400 E. 86th St. Edward A. Page, Pres.

N. Y. Sunday-School Association. 105 E. 22d St. J. T. Goodman, Sec.

N. Y. Teachers' Association, 208 Central Park S. Florence M. Moffit, Sec.

N. Y. Typotheta Society. 45 E. 17th St. Chas. W. Smith, Rec. Sec.

N. Y. Zoological Soc., 11 Wall St. and E. 183d St., cor Southern Boulevard. M. Grant, Sec.

Ohio Society, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. David H. Bates, Jr., Sec.

Old Guard, 229 W. 51st St. A. P. Vrendenbergh, Sec

Oratorio Society, 1 W. 34th St. W. B. Tuthill, Sec

Orphan Asylum Society, office 287 4th Ave. J. C. Bell, Sec.

Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall.

Prison Ass'n, 135 E. 15th St. Eugene Smith, Pres.

Professional Woman's League, 1999 Broadway, Miss Alice Brown, Sec.

Public Education Ass'n, 281 4th Ave. Jane E. Robbins, Sec.

Purim Ass'n. J. S. Isaacs, Sec., 7 Pine St.

Robert Fulton Monument Association, 3 Park Row. W. H. Fletcher, Sec

St. Andrew's Society, 105 E. 22d St, Wm. MacBean, Sec.

St. David's Soc., 289 4th Ave. G. M. Lewis, Sec.

St. George's Society, 108 Broad St. F. H. Cauty, Sec.

St. Nicholas Soc., 1286 Broadway. C. Storm, Sec.

Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured, 105 E. 22d St. J. N. Borland, Sec.

Society for the Prevention of Crime, 105 E. 22d St. T. D. Kenneson, Sec.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Randall's Island. E. J. Wendell, Sec.

Society for the Relief of Half Orphans and Destitute Children, Manhattan Ave., near W. 104th St. Mrs. J. R. Wheeler, Sec.

State Charities Aid Association, 105 E. 22d St. Homer Folks, Sec.

Unitarian Society, 104 E. 20th St.

University Settlement Society, 184 Eldridge St. Robt. G. Mead, Sec.

Veteran Firemen's Association, 132 Nassau St. Charles McNamee, Sec.

West Virginia Society. G. B. La Boyteaux, Sec., 45 Beaver St.

Women's Prison Association, 110 2d Ave. Mrs. H. M. Guilleudea, Sec.

Young Men's Christian Association, main office, 215 W. 23d St. Henry M. Orne, Sec.

Young Men's Hebrew Association, 861 Lexington Ave. E. H. Paul, Sec.

Young Women's Christian Association, 7 E. 15th St., 460 W. 44th St. Miss J. F. Bangs, Sec.

Hotels in Manhattan.

*Albany, Broadway and 41st Street.
*Albemarle, Broadway and 24th Street.
*Albert, University Place and 11th Street.
‡America, 102 East 15th Street.
*Ashton, Madison Avenue and 93d Street.
*Astor House, Broadway, opposite Post-Office.
*Astor, Broadway, 44th and 45th Streets.
*Belleclaire, 2173 Broadway.
*Belmont, 42d Street and Park Avenue.
*Beresford, 1 West 81st Street.
*Breslin, Broadway and 29th Street.
‡Broadway Central, 673 Broadway
‡Brunswick, 89th Street and Madison Avenue.
*Buckingham, 5th Avenue and 50th Street.
*Cadillac, Broadway and 43d Street.
†Cecil, 118th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.
†Chelsea, 222 W. 23d St.
*Colonial, 125th Street and 8th Avenue.
*Continental, Broadway and 20th Street.
*Cosmopolitan, Chambers St. and W. Broadway.
*Empire, Broadway and 63d Street.
‡Endicott, Columbus Avenue and 81st Street.
‡Flanders, 135 W. 47th St.
†Gotham, 5th Avenue and 55th Street.
*Grand, Broadway and 31st Street.
*Grand Union, 4th Avenue and 42d Street.
*Grenoble, 7th Avenue and 56th Street.
*Herald Square, 34th Street, near Broadway.
*Hermitage, 7th Avenue and 42d Street.
*Hoffman House, 1111 Broadway.
*Holland House, 5th Avenue and 30th Street.
*Imperial, Broadway and 32d Street.
*Knickerbocker, Broadway and 42d Street.
*Latham, 4 E. 28th St.
*Lincoln, 1671 Broadway.
*Longacre, 157 West 47th Street.
*Majestic, 4 West 72d Street.
*Manhattan, 42d Street and Madison Avenue.
*Manhattan Square, 56 W. 77th Street
*Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 66th Street,
‡Marlborough, 1355 Broadway.
*Marseille, Broadway and 103d St.
*Martha Washington, 4th Avenue and 29th Street.
†Martinique, Broadway and 32d Street.
*Mills, Bleecker and Thompson Streets.
*Mills, Rivington and Chrystie Streets.
*Mills, 7th Avenue and 36th Street
*Murray Hill, Park Avenue and 40th Street.
*Navarre, 510 7th Avenue.
*Netherland, corner 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
*New Amsterdam, 4th Avenue and 21st Street.
*Park Avenue, Park Avenue and 32d Street.
*Plaza, 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
*Prince George, 14 E. 28th Street.
‡Roland, Madison Avenue and 59th Street.
*St. Denis, Broadway and 11th Street.
‡St. George, Broadway and 12th Street.
†St. Lorenz, 72d Street and Lexington Avenue.
*St. Regis, 5th Avenue and 55th Street.
‡San Remo, 8th Avenue and 75th Street.
‡Savoy, 5th Avenue and 59th Street.
*Seville, corner 29th Street and Madison Avenue.
†Sherman Square, Broadway and W. 71st Street.
*Shoreham, 308 W. 58th St
*Smith & McNell's, 197 Washington Street.
*Stevens House, 27 Broadway.
‡Sturtevant, 147 W. 35th Street.
*Union Square, 15th Street and Union Square.
*Victoria, 5th Avenue and 27th Street.
*Waldorf-Astoria, 5th Avenue, 33d to 34th Street
*Wolcott, W. 31st Street, near 5th Avenue.
*Woodstock, 135 W. 43d St.
*York, 7th Avenue and 36th St.

*European Plan. †American Plan. ‡American and European Plans.

Bridges in and About the City of New York.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

THE bridge connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn over the East River from Park Row, Manhattan, to Sands and Washington Streets, Brooklyn, was begun January 3 1870 and opened to traffic May 24, 1883 Total cost of the bridge to date about $22,400,000

The tolls are: For foot passengers, free railway fare, 3 cents, or 2 tickets for 5 cents; one horse, 3 cents; one horse and vehicle 5 cents, two horses and vehicle, 10 cents, each extra horse above two attached to vehicle, 3 cents; bicycles free On August 23, 1897 the bridge railway was leased to the elevated railroad companies (now operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit), paying therefor 10 cents per car; trolley cars 5 cents per round trip. About 125 000 surface cars cross the bridge each month The carriageways are under control of the Bridge Commissioner and about $75,000 per annum is derived from this source.

The following are the statistics of the structure Width of bridge, 85 feet. Length of river span 1,595 feet 6 inches Length of each land span, 930 feet. Length of Brooklyn approach 983 feet Length of New York approach, 1 577 feet 6 inches. Total length of carriageway, 6,016 feet. Total length of the bridge, with extensions, 7,580 feet.

Size of Manhattan caisson, 172 x 102 feet Size of Brooklyn caisson, 168 x 102 feet Timber and iron in caisson, 5,253 cubic yards. Concrete in well holes, chambers, etc., 5,669 cubic feet. Weight of Manhattan caisson, about 7,000 tons. Weight of concrete filling about 8,000 tons.

Manhattan tower contains 46,945 cubic yards masonry. Brooklyn tower contains 38,214 cubic yards masonry Depth of tower foundation below high water, Brooklyn, 45 feet. Depth of tower foundation below high water, Manhattan, 78 feet. Size of towers at high water line, 140 x 59 feet Size of towers at roof course, 136 x 53 feet. Total height of towers above high water, 272 feet

Clear height of bridge in centre of river span above high water at 90° F., 135 feet. Height of floor at towers above high water, 119 feet 3 inches

Grade of roadway, 3¼ feet in 100 feet. Height of towers above roadway, 153 feet. Size of anchorage at base, 129 x 119 feet. Size of anchorage at top, 117 x 104 feet. Height of anchorages, 89 feet front, 85 feet rear. Weight of each anchor plate, 23 tons.

Number of cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, 15¾ inches Length of each single wire in cables, 3,578 feet 6 inches. Ultimate strength of each cable, 12,000 tons. Weight of wire, 12 feet per pound Each cable contains 5,296 parallel (not twisted) galvanized steel, oil-coated wires, closely wrapped to a solid cylinder, 15¾ inches in diameter. Permanent weight suspended from cables, 14,680 tons.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE.

Manhattan terminal Bowery and Canal St.; Brooklyn terminal, Nassau, near Bridge St. Estimated cost, $26,000,000; of which $14,000,000 is for structure, $8,000,000 for land in Manhattan and $4,000 000 for land in Brooklyn.

Width of bridge, 122 ft 6 in. Length of river span, 1,470 ft. Length of each land span, 725 ft Length of Manhattan approach 2,067 ft. Length of Brooklyn approach, 1 868 ft Total length of roadway, 6,855 ft Bridge is of double-deck design, first deck to have one 35-foot roadway in centre and two subway tracks on each side and one 11 foot footwalk on each side, top deck to have four trolley tracks. Approximately 40,000 cu yds excavation for each anchor pier; approximately 115,000 cu. yds. masonry and concrete in each anchor pier.

Height of cables at top of tower above mean high water mark 321 ft. 4 in Height of roadway at centre of bridge above mean high water mark 149 ft. Grade of roadway 3½ ft. in 100 ft. Number of cables four, 37 strands in each cable; 256 wires in each strand; 9,472 wires in each cable; 37 888 wires in four cables Size of wire 0.192 inches in diameter Size of cable completed 21¼ inches in diameter Length of each wire 3,223 ft. 6 in. (anchor to anchor) Ultimate strength of each cable, 30 000 tons.

Weight (in steel only) of cables and suspenders, 8,000 tons. Weight of each tower, 6,300 tons. Weight of main span, 9,000 tons Weight of each side span, 5,000 tons Weight of steel in each anchorage, 1 300 tons. Weight of Manhattan approach, 8,500 tons. Weight of Brooklyn approach 8,000 tons

Work of construction of tower foundation in Brooklyn commenced August 29, 1901 Roadway opened for traffic December 31, 1909. East footwalk opened to pedestrians July 18, 1910.

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE.

The tower foundations for the bridge in Manhattan are at the foot of Delancey Street, and in Brooklyn at a point between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets. The bridge ends at Clinton Street in Manhattan, and at Havemeyer Street in Brooklyn. Construction commenced November 7, 1896. Size of Manhattan caissons (2), 76 x 60 feet; Brooklyn caissons (2), 79 x 63 feet. Depth of tower foundations in Manhattan, north cassion 55 feet, south caisson 66 feet below mean high water; in Brooklyn, north caisson 107 feet 5 inches, south caisson 91 feet 9 inches below mean high water. Height of masonry in Manhattan and Brooklyn towers, 23 feet above mean high water. Total height of towers above mean high water, 332 feet 9 inches. Size of both anchorages at top, 149 feet x 127 feet 5 inches Length of main span, 1,600 feet; each side span, 596 feet 6 inches; Manhattan approach, 2,650 feet; Brooklyn approach, 1,865 feet. Total length from Clinton Street, Manhattan, to New Street, Brooklyn, 7,308 feet. Width over all, 118 feet. Two roadways, each 20 feet wide, two footwalks, each 17 feet 8 inches wide. Height of roadways at towers, 125 feet 8 inches above mean high water. Height of roadways at centre of bridge, 145 feet 6 inches above mean high water. Clear height of bridge for channel width of 400 feet, 135 feet above mean high water. Number of supporting cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, 18⅝ inches. Length of each single wire in cables, 2,985 feet. Total length of wire in four cables, 17,404 miles. Weight of four cables, including suspenders, 4,900 tons. Weight of structural steel and iron in main bridge, 23,800 tons; in approaches, 16,600 tons; total, 45,300 tons. Bridge opened for pedestrians and vehicles December 19, 1903 Surface railway for Brooklyn lines began operation November 3, 1904. Surface railway for Manhattan lines began operation February 9, 1905. Elevated railway began operation September 16, 1908. Cost of construction, including station in Manhattan, $14,000,000. Cost of land, $9,100,000.

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE.

Plans approved by the War Department, February 23, 1901. Main bridge is a continuous cantilever. Bridge, with approaches, extends from Second Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, Manhattan, to Crescent Street, Queens. Construction commenced

BRIDGES IN AND ABOUT THE CITY OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

June, 1901. Height of highest masonry piers, 124 feet above mean high water. Length of Manhattan approach, 1,052 feet; west channel span, 1,182 feet; island span, 630 feet; east channel span, 984 feet; length of Queens approach, 2,672 feet 6 inches. Total length from Second Avenue to Crescent Street, 7,449 feet. In addition, the Queens plaza has a length of 1,152 feet, extending from Crescent Street to Jackson Avenue. Width over all, 89 feet 6 inches. Width of roadway, 53 feet. Two sidewalks, each 16 feet wide. Height of roadway in central portion of bridge, 143 feet above mean high water. Height of footwalks in central portion of bridge, 165 feet above mean high water. Height of lower balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island, 202 feet, 6 inches above mean high water. Height of upper balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island, 333 feet above mean high water. Clear height of bridge for channel width of 400 feet for both east and west channels, 135 feet above mean high water. Weight of steel and iron in main bridge 54,200 tons; in approaches, 20,300 tons. Total, 74,500 tons. Bridge opened for pedestrians and vehicles, March 30, 1909. Surface railway began operation, September 19, 1909. Cost of bridge construction, $12,662,000; cost of land, $4,594,000; total, $17,256,000.

District Leaders in New York City.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS AND EXECUTIVE MEMBERS.

Ass'y Dist.	Ass'y Dist.	Ass'y Dist.
1—D. E. Finn	18—John V. Coggey.	34—Arthur H Murphy.
2—Thomas F Foley.	Bart Dunn.	35—William E Morris.
3—John C. Fitzgerald.	19—James Ahearn	
John T. Oakley.	20—Maurice Featherson	Edward Browne,
4—John F Ahearn.	21—M. J. Hassett.	John J. Delany.
P. J. Scully	22—William H. Sinnott.	Lewis Nixon
5—C. W. Culkin.	23—Thomas F. McAvoy.	Charles G. F Wahle.
6—Benjamin Hoffman.	24—J. J. Dietz.	Antonio Zucca.
7—Frank J. Goodwin.	25—George F Scannell.	Thomas F Grady.
8—C D Sullivan.	Joseph F. Prendergast.	John C. Sheehan.
9—P. J. Dooling.	26—J. J. Frawley.	Robert L Luce.
William Dalton.	27—George Donnellan.	Daniel F. Cohalan.
10—Julius Harburger.	28—Nicholas J Hayes.	William F Grell.
11—T. J. McManus.	29—Thomas E. Rush.	John R Voorhis.
12—C. F. Murphy.	30 S—P. E. Nagle.	George E. Best
13—John F. Curry.	30 N—Wallace S Fraser.	*Chairman*—Thomas F. McAvoy.
14—M. J. Cruise.	31—William J. Wright.	*Secretaries*—George F Scannell, Thomas E. Rush, Thomas F. Smith.
15—James J Hagan.	32—E. J McGuire.	
16—Edward F Boyle.	T H. O Neill.	
17—Ross Williams.	33—Michael J. Garvin.	*Treasurer*—Philip F. Dononue.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS AND EXECUTIVE MEMBERS.

Ass'y Dist.	Ass'y Dist.	Ass'y Dist.
1—William G Rose.	14—John S. Shea	27—B W B. Brown.
2—Joseph Leveuson.	15—Wm. M. Bennett.	28—John B Cartwright.
3—James E March.	16—Charles K. Lexow.	29—William Chilvers.
4—Alexander Wolf.	17—Abraham Gruber.	30—Frank K. Bowers.
5—Joseph T Hackett.	18—Joseph E Nejedly.	31—John J Lyons.
6—Samuel S Koenig.	19—Alexander Brough.	32 Upper—John J. Knewitz
7—William Halpin.	20—John H. Gunner.	32 Lower—William H. Ten Eyck
8—Louis Friedel	21—Moses M McKee.	33—Edw. H. Healy
9—Michael H. Blake.	22—Ambrose O. Neal.	34—Headley M. Greene.
10—Frederick L. Marshall.	23—Collin H. Woodward.	35—Thomas W Whittle
11—George W. Wanmaker.	24—Morris Levy	*President*—Lloyd C. Griscom.
12—William Henkel.	25—Tristam B Johnson.	*Sec y*—John Boyle, Jr.
13—Anthony P. Ludden.	26—Samuel Krulewitch	*Treas*—Ogden L. Mills.

New York Chamber of Commerce.

ORGANIZED April 5, 1768. Incorporated by George III. March 13, 1770. Reincorporated by the State of New York April 13, 1784. Its object is indicated in the following words of the original charter: "Sensible that numberless inestimable benefits have accrued to mankind from commerce, that they are, in proportion to their greater or lesser application to it, more or less opulent and potent in all countries; and that the enlargement of trade will vastly increase the value of real estates as well as the general opulence of our said colony . . . and . . . to carry into execution, encourage, and promote, by just and lawful ways and means, such measures as will tend to promote and extend just and lawful commerce."

During the decade 1760–1770, according to Lord Sheffield's *Observations*, the average yearly value of American Colonial imports from Great Britain was £1,763,409, and of exports to the same country £1,044,591. Up to the evacuation of the city by the British and its occupation by the Americans on the 25th of November 1783 the New York Chamber of Commerce had had seven presidents, thirteen vice presidents, eight treasurers, one secretary, and 135 members. In May, 1763, the Sandy Hook Lighthouse was lighted up for the first time. In 1786 the Chamber of Commerce first suggested the construction of the Erie Canal, and in 1784 petitioned the New York Legislature (which so ordered) that duties should be levied under a specific instead of an *ad valorem* tariff—a system of which the Chamber of Commerce has ever since been the constant advocate.

As a society the Chamber of Commerce is limited to fifteen hundred resident and two hundred and fifty non-resident members. Initiation fee, $50. Annual dues $50 per annum. Non-resident members $25 per annum.

The building of the Chamber is at 65 Liberty Street, New York. Officers: *President*, A. Barton Hepburn; *Secretary*, Sereno S. Pratt; *Treasurer*, William H. Porter.

Parks in Manhattan and Bronx.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MANHATTAN, THE ARSENAL, CENTRAL PARK: FOR THE BRONX ZBROWSKI MANSION, CLAREMONT PARK.

Battery, foot of Broadway, 21 acres.
Bronx, on Bronx River, lies north of E 182d St. and White Plains Road, east of Southern Boulevard, 719 12 acres. Zoological Garden.
Bryant, 6th Av. and W. 42d St. 4 acres.
Carl Schurz, between Av. B and East River. E. 84th St. to E 89th St. 12⅔ acres
Cedar, Walton Av., 158th St. and Mott Av.
City Hall Park, Broadway, Park Row, and Chambers St. 8 acres
Claremont, Teller Av., Belmont St., Clay Av. and 170th St., in the 24th Ward. 38 acres.
Colonial, 145th to 155th St., Bradhurst Av. to Edgecombe Av. 12½ acres.
Corlears Hook Park, Corlears and South Sts.
Crotona, Fulton Av, 3d Av., and Arthur Av. 154½ acres.
De Voe, Fordham Rd., Sedgwick Av. & 188th St.
De Witt Clinton, 52d to 54th St., North River.
East River Park. See "Carl Schurz."
Fort Washington, Ft. Washington Point, Hudson River. 40⅔ acres
Franz Sigel, Walton Av., 158th St. and Mott Av., 17½ acres
Hamilton Fish Park, Houston and Willett Sts.
Highbridge Park, 155th St. to Washington Bridge, west of Driveway.
John Jay, 76th to 78th St., East River. 3 acres.
Macomb's Dam, Jerome Av., 162d St., Cromwell's Av. and Harlem River 27 acres.
Madison Square, Broadway and 23d St. 6½ acres
Manhattan Square, Central Park W.. 77th to 81st Sts. 17½ acres.
Morningside, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. and W. 110th and W. 123d Sts. 31 acres.
Mount Morris Park, between Madison and Mt. Morris Aves. and 120th and 124th Sts 20 acres.
Park west of Harlem River Driveway and north of Washington Bridge.
Pelham Bay Park, on Long Island Sound and East Chester Bay. 1,756 acres.
Riverside Park, between Riverside Ave. and the N. Y. C. R. R. and W. 72d and W 129th Sts
St. Gabriel's Park, 1st Ave and 35th St.
St. James, Jerome Av., Creston Av. & E. 191st St.
St. Mary's, 149th St., St. Ann's and Robbins Avs 28 acres.
St. Nicholas, 130th to 141st St., St Nich'ls to 10th Av
Seward, Canal and Jefferson Sts. 3 acres
Stuyvesant, Rutherfurd Pl. and E 16th St.
Thomas Jefferson, 111th St., 1st Av., 114th St., and Harlem River. 15½ acres.
Tompkins Square, Av. A and 7th St 10½ acres.
Union Square, Broadway and 14th St. 3 acres.
Van Cortlandt Park, northern boundary of city, Broadway, Van Cortlandt Av. Jerome Av. and Mt. Vernon Av. 1,132.35 acres
Washington Bridge, Sedgwick Av., Harlem River, Washington Bridge 8½ acres
Washington Square, 5th Av and Waverley Pl.

CENTRAL PARK.

The great park of New York extends from 59th St. to 110th St., being over 2½ miles long, and from 5th Ave to 8th Ave., being over half a mile wide. It covers 843 acres, of which 185 are in lakes and reservoirs and 400 in forest, wherein over half a million trees and shrubs have been planted. There are 9 miles of roads, 5¼ of bridle paths, and 31 of walks. The landscape architects of the Park were Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Public park carriages can be found (except in Winter) at the entrances on 5th Ave. and 8th Ave. The fare for an extended ride through the Park is 25 cents. Work was begun on the Park in 1857. The following fanciful names have been officially applied to the several entrances to the Park: 5th Ave. and 59th St., Scholar's Gate; 6th Ave and 59th St., Artist's Gate, 7th Ave and 59th St., Artisan's Gate; 8th Ave. and 59th St., Merchant's Gate; 8th Ave. and 72d St., Woman's Gate; 8th Ave and 81st St., Hunter's Gate; 8th Ave. and 85th St., Mariner's Gate; 8th Ave and 96th St., Gate of All Saints; 8th Ave. and 100th St., Boy's Gate; 8th Ave and 110th St., Stranger's Gate, 5th Ave and 67th St., Student's Gate; 5th Ave and 72d St., Children's Gate, 5th Ave and 79th St., Miner's Gate; 5th Ave. and 90th St., Engineer's Gate.; 5th Ave and 96th St., Woodman's Gate; 5th Ave and 102d St., Girl's Gate; 5th Ave. and 110th St., Pioneer's Gate. 6th Ave and 110th St., Farmer's Gate; 7th Ave and 110th St., Warrior's Gate.

FACTS ABOUT PUBLIC PARKS.

Union Square was purchased by the city in 1833 for $116,051; Madison Square, in 1847, for $65,952; Tompkins Square in 1834, for $93 358; Washington Square, in 1827, for $77,970, and Manhattan Square, in 1839, for $54,657. The latter is assessed as a part of Central Park. The other four are assessed at over $16,000,000, and are easily worth $20,000,000, while their original cost to the city was only $353,331. Prospect Park, Brooklyn, contains 526 1-6 acres. In woodland, 110 acres, in lakes and watercourses, 77 acres; in meadows, 70 acres, in plantations, 259 1 6 acres; in drives, 9 miles; in bridle roads, 3 1 10 miles, in walks 12 miles. Ocean Parkway is 5 1 2 miles long and 210 feet wide. Eastern Parkway is 2 1-2 miles long and 210 feet wide. London has 271 public parks, containing 17,876 acres of ground. The largest European city park is in Denmark; it contains 4,200 acres. The great forest of Northern New York covers an area of 3 588,803 acres.

Jury Duty in Manhattan and Bronx.

To be qualified to serve a person must be not less than 21 nor more than 70 years of age, and he must be a male citizen of the United States, and a resident of the county of New York; and he is a resident within the meaning of the jury law if he dwells or lodges here the greater part of the time between the first day of October and the last day of June. He must be the owner, in his own right, of real or personal property of the value of $250; or the husband of a woman who is the owner, in her own right, of real or personal property of that value. He must also be in the possession of his natural faculties, and not be infirm or decrepit; intelligent, of good character and able to read and write the English language understandingly.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS ARE ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION.

A Clergyman, Minister of any religion officiating as such, and not following any other calling. A practicing Physician. Surgeon, Surgeon Dentist, or Veterinary Surgeon not following any other calling, and a licensed Pharmaceutist or Pharmacist, or a duly licensed Embalmer, while actually engaged in his profession as a means of livelihood. An Attorney or Counsellor-at-Law regularly engaged in the practice of law as a means of livelihood. A Professor or Teacher in a college, academy, or public school, not following any other calling. Editor, Editorial Writer, or Reporter of a daily newspaper or press association regularly employed as such, and not following any other vocation. The holder of an office under the United States, or the State, or city or county of New York, whose official duties, at the time, prevent his attendance as a juror. A Consul of a foreign nation. A Captain, Engineer, or other officer actually employed upon a vessel making regular trips; a licensed Pilot, actually following that calling. A Superintendent, Conductor, or Engineer employed by a Railroad Company other than a street railroad company, or a Telegraph Operator employed by a Press Association or Telegraph Company who is actually doing duty in an office, or along the railroad or telegraph line of the company or association by which he is employed. Honorably discharged Firemen. Active and honorably discharged Militiamen and active members of the Old Guard. A duly licensed Engineer of steam boilers actually employed as such. Inspectors, Poll Clerks, and Ballot Clerks, or a person who is physically incapable. Grand, Sheriff's, Special, and Municipal Court Jurors.

Army of the United States

STATIONED IN AND NEAR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Department of the East—Headquarters, Governor's Island, New York Harbor.
Major-General F. D. Grant, U. S Army, Commanding.
Aide-de-Camp—Capt. C. W. Fenton, 2d Cavalry.
Aide-de-Camp—First Lieut. M. W. Howze, 3d Field Artillery.

DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Chief of Staff—Col. S. C. Mills.
Adjutant-General—Col. George Andrews.
Inspector-General—Col. George F. Chase.
Judge-Advocate—Lieut.-Col. I. A. Hull.
Chief Quartermaster—Lieut.-Col. I. W. Littell.
Chief Commissary—Col. J. N. Allison.
Chief Surgeon—Col. J. Van R. Hoff.
Chief Paymaster—Col. W. H. Comegys.
Chief Engineer Officer—Col. W. M. Black.
Chief Ordnance Officer—Col. O. B. Mitcham.
Chief Signal Officer—Major Samuel Reber.
Coast Defense Officer—Lieut.-Col. A. Cronkhite, Coast Artillery Corps.

Army Building—39 Whitehall Street, Manhattan, New York City. *Quartermaster's Depot*—Lieut.-Col. M. G Zaliuski, Depot Quartermaster. *Subsistence Depot*—Col. A. L. Smith, D. & P. C. *Medical Department*—Capt. A. E. Williams, Attending Surgeon. *Engineer Department*—Col. S. W. Roessler, District Engineer Officer. *Medical Supply Depot*—543 Greenwich Street, New York City, Major E. P. Wolfe. *Ordnance Arsenal*—Governor's Island, New York, Col. O. B. Mitcham.

Posts in and near New York City, as garrisoned December 1, 1910:

Posts.	*Location.*	*Commanding Officers.*	*Troops.*
Fort Jay	Governor's Island	Col. H. K. Bailey, 29th Infantry	Headquarters Band and 3d Batt., 29th Infantry.
Fort Hamilton	Narrows, Long Island	Major H. C. Schumm, Coast Artillery Corps.	3d, 84th, 98th, 122d and 123d Cos., and 5th Band, Coast Artillery Corps.
Fort Hancock	Sandy Hook, N. J.	Col. J. V. White, Coast Artillery Corps	48th, 76th, 95th, 113th, 136th and 137th Cos., Coast Artillery Corps.
Sandy Hook Proving Ground	Sandy Hook, N. J.	Col. Rogers Birnie	Ordnance Detachment.
Fort Wadsworth	Narrows, Staten Island	Major W. G. Haan, Coast Artillery Corps.	53d, 56th, 86th and 157th Cos., Coast Artillery Corps.
Fort Wood	Bedloe's Island	Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps	Co. G, Signal Corps.
Fort Totten	Willet's Point, Whitestone, N. Y.	Lt.-Col. C. L. Phillips, Coast Artillery Corps.	82d, 87th, 101st, 114th, 135th, 165th and 167th Cos., and 12th Band, Coast Artillery Corps.

Operas Produced in New York.

DURING SEASON 1909-10.

(See Index under "Music")

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

OPERA.	First Performances.	No. of Times.
La Gioconda	Nov. 15	6
Otello	Nov. 17	4
Traviata	Nov. 18	3
Madama Butterfly	Nov. 19	6
Lohengrin	Nov. 20	6
La Boheme	Nov. 20	6
Tosca	Nov. 22	6
Cavalleria Rusticana	Nov. 24	7
Pagliacci	Nov. 24	6
Parsifal	Nov. 25	3
Il Trovatore	Nov. 25	6
Tristan and Isolde	Nov. 27	5
Aida	Dec. 3	7
Tannhauser	Dec. 4	4
Manon	Dec. 6	4
Siegfried	Dec. 16	3
Hansel and Gretel	Dec. 21	4
Orfeo	Dec. 23	5
The Bartered Bride	Dec. 24	1
Faust	Dec. 25	5
Rigoletto	Dec. 25	2
Die Walkure	Jan. 8	4
Il Barbiere di Siviglia	Jan. 15	3
Germania	Jan. 22	4
Das Rheingold	Jan. 24	2
L'Elisir d'Amore	Jan. 27	1
Gotterdammerung	Feb. 1	2
Don Pasquale	Feb. 2	2
Alessandro Stradella	Feb. 4	3
Fra Diavolo	Feb. 5	3
Falstaff	Feb. 16	2
Werther	Feb. 28	2
Pique Dame	March 5	4
Der Freischutz	March 11	2
The Pipe of Desire	March 18	2
Die Meistersinger	March 26	2
La Sonnambula	April 2	1
Mixed bill	March 1	1
Total		139

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.

OPERA.	First Performances.	No. of Times.
Herodiade	Nov. 8	6
Traviata	Nov. 10	4
Aida	Nov. 12	3
Thais	Nov. 13	6
Cavalleria Rusticana	Nov. 13	4
Pagliacci	Nov. 13	8
Lucia	Nov. 15	7
La Fille de Madame Angot	Nov. 16	2
Sapho	Nov. 17	3
La Fille du Regiment	Nov. 22	4
La Mascotte	Nov. 23	1
Carmen	Nov. 25	6
Tosca	Nov. 26	3
Les Dragons de Villars	Nov. 27	2
Le Jongleur de Notre Dame	Dec. 4	5
Les Cloches de Corneville	Dec. 4	3
Faust	Dec. 8	3
Tannhauser	Dec. 10	3
Tales of Hoffmann	Dec. 25	8
Il Trovatore	Jan. 8	2
La Boheme	Jan. 14	5
Griselidis	Jan. 19	4
Samson	Jan. 28	2
Elektra	Feb. 1	7
Rigoletto	Feb. 11	4
Louise	Feb. 23	2
La Navarraise	Feb. 28	2
Salome	March 5	4
Pelleas et Melisande	March 11	3
Lakme	March 21	1
Mixed bill	March 25	1
Double bills	.....	9
Total	.....	109

Steamships from New York City.

THIS table gives the destination of the steamer, then the street from the foot of which the steamships sail, and the location of the office of the agent in Manhattan. Loading berths are liable to be changed from those here shown.

Antigua, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 29 B'way.
Antwerp, foot W 18th St., Red Star Line, 9 Broadway.
Antwerp, 6th St., Hoboken, Phoenix Line, 22 State St.
Australia, Am. & Australian S.S. Co., Produce Exchange; U. S. & Australasia S.S. Co., 24 State St.; United Tyser Line, 8 Bridge St.
Azores, West 21st St., White Star Line, 9 B'way.
Bahamas, Wall St., N. Y. & Cuba Mail S.S. Co., Pier 14, E. R.
Baltimore, Md., foot Old Slip, New York, and Baltimore Trans. Co., Pier 10, E. R.
Barbadoes, Martin Stores, Brooklyn, Booth S. S. Co., 17 Battery Place.
Barbadoes, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 29 B'way.
Barbadoes, Pier 42, N. R., Sanderson & Son, 22 State St.
Barcelona, Pier 8, E. R., Compañia Transatlantica, 8 E R.
Bermuda, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 29 B'way.
Bermuda, Pier 42, N. R., Royal Mail S. P. Co., 22 State St.
Brazil, Lamport & Holt Line, Produce Exchange, Booth S. S. Co., 17 Battery Place; Lloyds Brazileiro, 8 Bridge St.; Prince Line, 8 Bridge St.
Bremen, 3d St., Hoboken, North German Lloyd, 5 Broadway.
Bristol, Eng., foot W. 29th St., Bristol City Line, 25 Whitehall St.
Buenos Ayres, Roberts Stores, Brooklyn, Lamport & Holt Line, Produce Exchange.
Buenos Ayres, Norton Line, Produce Exchange; Prince Line, 8 Bridge St.
Cadiz, Compañia Transatlantica, 8 E. R.
Calcutta, American & Indian Line, 8 Bridge St.
Callao, Merchants' Line, Hanover Square.
Callao, West Coast Line, 25 Broad St.
Cape Town, Barber & Co., 11 Broadway.
Carthagena, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 45 Broadway
Charleston, S. C., Pier 36, N. R., Clyde Line, Pier 36, N. R., and 290 Broadway.
Cherbourg, North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American Line and White Star Line,
China, Barber & Co., 11 Broadway, American & Oriental Line, 24 State St.; American & Manchurian Line, Produce Exchange.
Christiania, 17th St., Hoboken, Scandinavian-American Line, 10 Bridge St. and 1 Broadway.
Colon, foot W. 27th St., Panama R. R. Steamship Line, 24 State St.
Colon, Pier 42, N. R., Sanderson & Son, 22 State St.
Colon, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 45 Broadway.
Copenhagen, 17th St., Hoboken, Scandinavian-American Line, 10 Bridge St. and 1 Broadway.
Costa Rica, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 45 B'way.
Curaçoa, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.
Curaçoa, Bush Docks, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St.
Demerara, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St.
Demerara, W. 10th St., Quebec S.S. Co., 29 B'way.
Dominica, W. 10th St., Quebec S. S. Co., 29 B'way.
Fishguard, Cunard Line, 21 State St.
Galveston, Pier 45, N. R., Mallory Line, Pier 45, N. R., and 200 Broadway.
Galveston, W. 11th St., Morgan Line, 366 B'way.
Genoa and Gibraltar, 1st St., Hoboken, Hamburg-American Line, 45 Broadway; 3d St., Hoboken, North German Lloyd, 5 Broadway; W. 21st St., White Star Line, 9 Broadway; W. 14th St., Cunard Line, 21 State St.; Grand St., Jersey City, Lloyd Sabaudo, 37 Broadway.
Glasgow, W. 24th St., Anchor Line, 17 B'way.
Halifax, Richards St., Brooklyn, Red Cross Line, 17 State St.
Hamburg, 1st St., Hoboken, Hamburg-American Line, 45 Broadway.
Havana, Wall St., New York and Cuba Mail S.S. Co., Pier 14, E. R.
Havana, W. 25th St., Hamburg-American Line, 45 Broadway.
Havana, Pier 8, E. R., Compañia Transatlantica, 8 E. R.
Havre, Barber & Co., 11 Broadway
Havre, W. 15th St., French Line, 19 State St.
Haiti, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 45 Broadway.
Haiti, Bush Docks, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St.
Hull, 7th St., Hoboken, Wilson Line, 22 State St.
Jacksonville, Pier 36, N. R., Clyde Line, Pier 36, N. R., and 290 Broadway.
Japan, Barber & Co., 11 Broadway. Norton & Son, Produce Exchange.
Key West, Pier 45, N. R., Mallory Line, Pier 45, N. R., and 290 Broadway.
Kingston, Jamaica, W. 25th St., Hamburg-Am. Line (Atlas Line), 45 Broadway.
Kingston, Pier 42, N. R., Sanderson & Son, 22 State St.
Kingston, Pier 16, E. R., United Fruit Co., 17 Battery Pl.
La Guayra, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St., Bush Docks, Royal Dutch Line, 17 State St.
Leghorn, Anchor Line, 17 Broadway.
Liverpool, W. 14th St., Cunard Line, 21 State St.
Liverpool, W. 19th St., White Star Line, 9 B'way.
London, W. 16th St., Atlantic Transport Line, 9 Broadway.
Manchester, Roberts Stores, Brooklyn, Lamport & Holt Line, 301 Produce Exchange.
Manila, American-Asiatic S. S. Co., 12 Broadway, and Norton & Son, Produce Exchange.
Marseilles, Fabre Line, 24 State St.
Martinique, W. 10th St., Quebec S.S. Co., 29 B'way.
Melbourne, American and Australian Line, Produce Exchange.
Melbourne, United States and Australasia Line, 24 State St.
Montevideo, lines shown at "Buenos Ayres" call at Montevideo.
Naples, Anchor Line, Fabre Line, North German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, White Star Line, and Cunard Line all call at Naples.
Nassau, Wall St., New York and Cuba Mail S.S. Co., 14 E. R.
New Orleans, W. 11th St., Southern Pacific Co., 366 Broadway.
Newport News, Norfolk, and Old Point Comfort, No. Moore St., Old Dominion S. S. Co., on pier.
New Zealand, United Tyser Line, 10 Bridge St., and U. S. and Australasia Line, 24 State St.
Para, Martin Stores, Brooklyn, Booth S. S. Co., 17 Battery Place
Pernambuco, Lloyd Brazileiro, 8 Bridge St., and Prince Line, 8 Bridge St.
Philadelphia, foot Roosevelt St., Clyde Line, on pier.
Philippine Islands, see "Manila."
Port au Prince, see "Haiti."
Portland, Peck Slip, Maine S. S. Line, 290 Broadway, and on pier.
Port Limon, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 45 B'way.
Porto Rico, New York and Porto Rico S. S. Line, 12 Broadway.
Porto Rico, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.
Porto Rico, Insular Line, 116 Broad St.
Progreso, Wall St., New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co., 14 E. R.
Puerto Cabello, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.; Royal Dutch Line, 17 State St.
Queenstown, Cunard, and White Star Lines call here.

STEAMSHIPS FROM NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

Rio de Janeiro, Dock in Brooklyn, Lamport & Holt Line, Prince Line and Lloyd Brazileiro.
Rotterdam, 5th St., Hoboken, Holland America Line, 39 Broadway and 10 Bridge St.
San Domingo, Atlantic Basin, Clyde Line, 12 Broadway.
Santiago de Cuba, Prentice Stores, Brooklyn, New York and Cuba Mail Line, Pier 14 E. R.
Savannah, Spring St., Savannah Line, on pier and 317 Broadway.
Savanilla, W. 25th St., Atlas Line, 45 Broadway.
Savanilla, Sanderson & Son, 22 State St.
Southampton, American Line, 9 Broadway, Pier 42, N. R., W. 23d St.; W. 21st St.: White Star Line, 9 Broadway.
Southampton, 3d St., Hoboken, North German Lloyd Line, 5 Broadway.
St. John's, N. F., Red Cross Line, 17 State St.
Tampico, Pier 14, E. R., New York and Cuba Mail Line, Pier 14 E. R.
Trinidad, Royal Dutch Line, 10 Bridge St.
Trinidad, Trinidad Line, 29 Broadway, Royal Mail Line, 22 State St.
Valparaiso, W. R. Grace & Co., Hanover Square, West Coast Line, 31 Broad St.
Venezuela, Pier 11, Brooklyn, Red "D" Line, 82 Wall St.
Vera Cruz, Wall St., New York and Cuba Mail Line, Pier 14 E. R.
Wilmington, N. C., Pier 36, N. R., Clyde Line, Pier 36 N. R. and 290 Broadway.

Ferries from and to Manhattan.

To Astoria.—From ft. E. 92d St.
" Bedloe's Isl. (Liberty Island).—From Battery.
" Blackwell's Island.—From ft. 26th St., ft. 53d St., ft. 70th St., E. R.
" Brooklyn Borough.—From ft. Catharine St. to Main St., Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. E 10th and ft. E. 23d St. to Greenpoint Ave., Brooklyn Boro.
" " " *From ft E 23d St. to B'way, Brooklyn Boro
" " " *From ft. E. 42d St. to B'way, Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft. E. Houston St to Grand St., B'klyn Boro.
" " " From ft Fulton St. to Fulton St., Brooklyn Boro.
" " " *From ft. Grand St. to Grand St. and Broadway, Brooklyn Boro.
" " " *From ft. Roosevelt St. to Broadway, B'klyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Wall St. to Montague St., B'klyn Boro.
" " " From ft. Whitehall St to Atlantic and Hamilton Aves., Brooklyn Boro.
" " " From ft Whitehall St. to 39th St., Brooklyn Boro.
" College Point (Queens Borough).—From ft. E. 99th St. (125th St.)
" Edgewater.—From W. 130th St.
" Ellis Island.—From Barge Office, Whitehall St.
" Hart's Island.—From ft. 26th St., E. R.
To Hoboken.—From ft. Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Sts. to Newark and Ferry Sts., Hoboken
" Hoboken.—From ft. W. 23d St. to 14th St., Hoboken.
" Jersey City.—From ft. Chambers and W. 23d Sts to Pavonia Ave., Jersey City. (Erie, Northern of New Jersey, and N. J. & N. Y. R. R.)
" " " From ft. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. to Montgomery St., Jersey City. (Pennsylvania R. R., Lehigh Valley R. R., and New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R.)
" " " From ft Liberty and W. 23d Sts. to Communipaw, Jersey City. (Central R. R. of New Jersey.)
" North Brother Island.—From ft E. 132d St.
" Queens Borough (Long Island City).—From ft E 34th St. to Borden Ave., Long Island City (L. I. R. R.).
" Randall's Island.—From ft. E. 26th, E. 120th and E. 125th Sts
" Richmond Borough (Staten Island).—From ft. Whitehall St. to St George, Staten Island. (Staten Island Rapid Transit R.R. and Trolley lines.)
" Riker's Island—From ft. E. 26th St.
" Ward's Island.—From ft. E 116th St.
" Weehawken.—From ft. Desbrosses and ft. W. 42d St. (to W. Shore R. R. Depot.).
" West New York.—From ft. W. 42d St. to Old Slip.

* Operations suspended; may resume at any time.

The New York Child Welfare Committee.

Two hundred Fifth Avenue, New York City; incorporated 1910, to make a study of the conditions and forces affecting child life in New York City, and, in connection therewith, to hold in the city of New York an exhibition of these conditions and forces; to co-operate with other organizations and associations engaged in work affecting the children of New York, and to aid in the interpretation and correlation of such work. Research committees on Homes; Recreation and Amusements; Streets; Libraries and Museums; Schools; Health; Social Settlements; Associations and Clubs; Churches; Temples and Sunday Schools; Public and Private Philanthropy; Laws and Administration; Work and Wages. Executive Committee: Josephine Baker, M. D., George Albert Coe, Miss Martha L. Draper, Theodore Dreiser, Edward R. Finch, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Walter L. Hervey; Herbert S. Houston, William Gilman Low, Jr., John Martin, Winthrop L. Rogers, Henry Suzzallo, Robert Van Iderstine, Evert Jansen Wendell, Judge Robert J. Wilkin, John Sherman Hoyt, Chairman; George E. Ide, Treasurer; Charles F. Powlison, General Secretary.

Railroad Traffic of the World.

Countries.	Miles of Railroad.	Cost of Roads and Equipments.	Passengers Carried.	Tons of Freight Carried.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Europe	200,000	$22,500,000,000	3,000,000,000	1,300,000,000	$2,000,000,000	$1,150,000,000
America	280,000	19,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,700,000,000	2,550,000,000	1,850,000,000
Africa	18,500	1,000,000,000	55,000,000	17,500,000	100,000,000	50,000,000
Asia	56,300	2,250,000,000	375,000,000	63,000,000	180,000,000	90,000,000
Australia	17,750	875,000,000	72,000,000	15,500,000	63,500,000	38,000,000
Total	572,550	$45,625,000,000	4,502,000,000	3,096,000,000	$4,893,500,000	$3,178,000,000

These estimates are for 1908-09. Cost of roads and equipments in 1906 was estimated at $44,000,000,000, or an average of $76,000 per mile.

Association of the Bar of New York.

(Bar Association Building, No 42 West Forty fourth Street, New York City)

President—Francis L Stetson | *Vice-Pres.*—William D Guthrie. | *Rec Secretary*—S B Brownell
Vice-Pres—Chas C Burlingham. | Payson Merrill | *Cor. Secretary*—Henry B Closson
George G De Witt | William G. Wilson. | *Treasurer*—S Sidney Smith

At the time of the last report of the Executive Committee there were 2 056 members of the Association. It was instituted in 1869 and its presidents have been as follows 1870 to 1879, William M Evarts. 1880 and 1881 Stephen F Nash: 1882 and 1883, Francis N Bangs 1884 and 1885 James C Carter, 1886 and 1887, William Allen Butler: 1888 and 1889, Joseph H Choate, 1890 and 1891, Frederic R Coudert, 1892 to 1894, Wheeler H Peckham: 1895 and 1896, Joseph Larocque 1897 to 1899, James C Carter, 1900 and 1901. John E. Parsons. 1902 and 1903 Wm G Choate. 1904 and 1905. Elihu Root; 1906 and 1907 John L. Cadwalader, 1908 and 1909. Edmund Wetmore, 1910 Francis Lynde Stetson The admission fee is $100, and the annual dues from resident members, $50, and from members having offices in New York City and residing elsewhere $25, members neither residing nor having offices in New York City shall be exempt from the payment of annual dues

The Lawyers' Club —120 Broadway, New York City. *President*—Wm Allen Butler Jr *Secretary and Treasurer*—George T. Wilson. Total membership, 1,900 Membership is not restricted to lawyers There are no entrance fees, but the annual dues of resident members are $100 and of non resident members, $50. Clergymen, whether resident or non resident, $25 Resident membership limited to 1 350

Federal Officers in New York City.

CUSTOM HOUSE —Bowling Green
Collector.—William Loeb Jr ($12.000)
Solicitor to Collector—Mark P. Andrews ($5 000)
Chief Clerk of Customs and Special Deputy Collector —Henry C. Stuart ($6,000). Dell A Baker ($3,500)
Deputy Collectors.—John J C. Barrett. Jesse C. Grant, Charles A King ($3,500 each), James H. Johnson, George F Corts, John C. Williams, H. L Swords. Elbert J Allendorf ($3,000 each)
Cashier —Wm T Block ($5 000). Bowling Green
Actino Disbursing Agt —Geo W. Brinck ($3 000)
Auditor —Josiah S Knapp ($4,500)
Naval Officer—Frederick J. H. Kracke ($8.000)
Special Deputy Naval Officer.—Thomas J Skuse ($4 000)
Surveyor —Nelson H. Henry ($8.000).
Special Deputy Surveyor and Auditor.—Geo J Smyth ($4 000
Deputy Surveyors—Alex. McKeon ($2 500). John J. Racztiewiez Richard Parr ($3 500 each): Wilhelm Lutz ($3,000)
Secretary to Surveyor —Benj. S Ashly ($3,000)
Appraiser.—G W. Wanmaker ($8 000). Christopher and Greenwich Streets
Assistant Appraisers —Chas. W Bunn. Frank N Petrie. Harry B Stowell, Chas R Skinner, C W MacDonough, A. L Kline, John D. McEwen Amos M Knapp ($3.000 each).
Deputy Appraisers—C. K Lexow. Michael Nathan, Henry M Clapp ($3,500 each),
BOARD OF U S GENERAL APPRAISERS —641 Washington Street.
H. M Somerville, *President* T S Sharretts. W. B. Howell, I F Fischer, B S Waite E G Hay, C P McClelland R. H. Chamberlain S B Cooper ($9,000 each)
SUB-TREASURY.—Wall corner Nassau Street
Assistant Treasurer —George S Terry ($8,000)
Acting Assistant Treasurer and Cashier.—George W Marlor ($4,200).
Deputy Assistant Treasurer —E W Hale ($3 600).
POST OFFICE —B way and Park Row See Index
PENSION AGENCY —65 Bleecker Street
Pension Agent —Michael Kerwin

NATIONAL BANK EXAMINERS—Custom House.
Examiners —C A Hanna, C S Starek (fees).
U S. ASSAY OFFICE.—30 Wall Street.
Superintendent —Kingsbery Foster ($4.500).
Assayer —Herbert G Torrey ($3.000)
Melter and Refiner —Henry B Kelsey ($3.000).

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICERS
(Compensation of Collectors not to exceed $4. 500 a year for each district).
Second District.—1st, 2d 3d, 4th. 5th, 6th 8th. 9th, 15th. and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards. and Porto Rico Chas W. Anderson, *Collector*, Custom House
Third District —7th 10th 11th 12th 13th. 17th. 18th, 19th. 20th, 21st, 22d and parts of the 14th and 16th Wards. Blackwell's. Randall's. and Ward's Islands. Frederick L Marshall, *Collector*, 3d Avenue and 16th Street
Fourteenth District. 7th Division —From Harlem River north to city line, Borough of Bronx. H. B. Davis *Deputy Collector* 534 Willis Ave. Bronx
Brooklyn Borough —First District.—Embracing all of Long Island and Richmond Borough (Staten Island) W. J. Maxwell *Collector*, Post-Office Building, Brooklyn Borough
COMMR OF IMMIGRATION —Ellis Island.
Commissioner —William Williams ($6.500)
Assistant Commissioner —Byron H Uhl ($4.500).
U S.SHIPPING COMMISSIONER —Barge Office.
Commissioner —Philip Elting ($5 000).
Deputy —Theodore S Price ($1.800).
LAW COURTS —See Index
WEATHER BUREAU —100 Broadway
District Forecaster.—James H. Scarr ($2 400).
STEAM VESSELS INSPECT'S —Custom House
Supervising Inspector.—Ira Harris ($3.000)
Local Inspectors —Henry M. Seeley and J. L Crone ($2,500 each)
U. S. LIFE-SAVING SERVICE —Offices of Inspector and Superintendents of Construction of Stations 379 Washington Street.

Customs Collectors at Port of New York.

Collector.	Appointed.
John Lamb	March 22. 1784
John Lamb	March 29. 1791
Joshua Sands	April 26. 1797
David Gelston	July 9. 1801
Jonathan Thompson	Nov 29. 1820
Samuel Swartwout	March 29. 1830
Jesse Hoyt	March 29. 1838
John J. Morgan	March 1. 1841
Edward Curtis	March 18. 1841
C P Van Ness	June 29. 1844
Cornelius W Lawrence	July 1. 1845
Hugh Maxwell	May 16. 1849
D S Dickenson	March 30. 1853
Greene C Bronson	April S. 1853
Herman J. Redfield	Oct 23. 1853
Augustus Schell	March 25. 1857
Hiram Barney	March 23 1861
Simeon Draper	Sept. 7. 1864
Preston King	Aug 12. 1865
Henry A. Smyth	May 10. 1866
Moses H Grinnell	March 29. 1869
Thomas Murphy	July 13. 1870
Chester A. Arthur	Nov. 20. 1871
Edwin A. Merritt	July 21. 1878
William H Robertson	May 18. 1881
Edward L. Hedden	July 1. 1885
Daniel Magone	Aug. 10. 1886
Joel B. Erhardt (Bond)	May 4. 1889
J. S. Fassett (Bond)	Aug. 11. 1890
Francis Hendricks (Bond)	Sept. 22. 1891
James T. Kilbreth (Bond)	Aug. 3. 1893
George R. Bidwell (Bond)	July 12. 1897
Nevada N. Stranahan (Bond)	April 2. 1902
Nevada N Stranahan (Bond)	April 1. 1906
Edward S. Rowler	Nov. —. 1907
William Loeb, Jr.	March 5. 1909

Schools in Manhattan.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	Henry, Catharine and Oliver Sts.
2	116 Henry St.
3	Hudson and Grove Sts.
4	Rivington and Pitt Sts.
5	141st St. and Edgecombe Ave.
6	Madison Ave. and 85th St.
7	Hester and Chrystie Sts.
8	29 King St.
9	West End Ave. and 82d St.
10	117th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
11	314 W. 17th St.
12	Madison and Jackson Sts.
13	239 E. Houston St.
14	225 E. 27th St.
15	728 5th St.
16	208 W. 13th St.
17	47th & 48th Sts., W. of 8th Ave.
18	121 E. 51st St.
19	344 E. 14th St.
20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts.
21	Mott and Elizabeth Sts., bet. Spring and Prince Sts.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.
23	Mulberry and Bayard Sts.
24	128th St., nr. Madison Ave.
25	330 5th St.
26	124 W. 30th St.
27	41st & 42d Sts., E. of 3d Ave.
28	257 W. 40th St.
29	Albany, Washington and Carlisle Sts.
30	88th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
31	200 Monroe St.
32	357 W. 35th St.
33	418 W. 28th St.
34	108 Broome St.
35	160 Chrystie St.
36	710 E. 9th St.
37	113 E. 87th St.
38	Clarke, Dominick & Broome Sts.
39	235 E. 125th St.
40	320 E. 20th St.
41	36 Greenwich Ave.
42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts.
43	Amsterdam Ave. & 129th St.
44	Hubert and Collister Sts.
45	225 W. 24th St.
46	St. Nicholas Ave. & W. 156th St.
47	225 E. 23d St. (School for the Deaf).
48	124 W. 28th St.
49	237 E. 37th St.
50	211 E. 20th St.
51	523 W. 44th St.
52	Broadway and Academy St.
53	207 E. 79th St.
54	Amsterdam Ave. & 104th St.
56	351 W. 18th St.
57	176 E. 115th St.
58	317 W. 52d St.
59	226 E. 57th St.
60*	Clinton, Cherry and Water Sts.
61†	E. 12th St., near Ave. B.†
62	Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts.
63	3d and 4th Sts., e. of 1st Ave.
64	9th and 10th Sts., e. of Ave. B.
65	Eldridge and Forsyth, near Hester St.
66	88th St., near 1st Ave.
67	114-124 W. 46th St.
68	116 W. 128th St.
69	125 W. 54th St.
70	207 E. 75th St.
71	188-192 7th St.
72	Lexington Ave. and 105th St.
73	209 E. 46th St.
74	220 E. 63d St.
75	25 Norfolk St.
76	Lexington Ave. and 68th St.
77	1st Ave. and 86th St.
78	Pleasant Ave. and 119th St.
79	38 1st St.
80	225 W. 41st St.
81	119th and 120th Sts., near 7th Ave.
82	1st Ave. and 70th St.
83	16 E. 110th St.
84	430 W. 50th St.
85	1st Ave. and 117th St.
86	Lexington Ave. and 96th St.
87	Amsterdam Ave. & W. 77th St.
88	300 Rivington St.
89	Lenox Ave. and 134th St.
90	147th and 148th Sts., w. of 7th Ave.
91	Stanton and Forsyth Sts.
92	Broome and Ridge Sts.
93	Amsterdam Ave. & 93d St.
94	68th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
95†	West Houston St., near Varick St.†
96	Ave. A and 81st St.
98	38 Sheriff St.
100	138th St., w. of 5th Ave.
101	111th St., west of Lexington Ave.
102	113th St., east of 2d Ave.*
103	119th St. and Madison Ave.
104	413 E. 16th St.
105	269 E. 4th St.
106	Lafayette St., n'r Spring St.
107	274 W. 10th St.
108	60 Mott St.
109	99th & 100th Sts., e. of 3d Ave.
110	28 Cannon St.
112	83 Roosevelt St.
113	7 Downing St.
114	Oak, Oliver and James Sts.
116	215 E. 32d St.
117	170 E. 77th St.
119	133d & 134th Sts., near 8th Ave.
120	187 Broome St.
121	102d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
122	9th St. and 1st Ave.
124	29 Horatio St.
125	180 Wooster St.
126	536 E. 12th St.
127	515 W. 37th St.
130	143 Baxter St.
131	272 E. 2d St.
132	182d St. & Wadsworth Ave.
134	293 Pearl St.
135	51st St. and 1st Ave.
137	Grand and Essex Sts.
140	116 Norfolk St.
141	468 W. 58th St.
147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
150	95th & 96th Sts., e. of 2d Ave.
151	91st St. and 1st Ave.
157	St. Nicholas Ave. & 127th St.
158	Ave. A, 77th and 78th Sts.
159	119th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.
161	105 Ludlow St.
162	36 City Hall Place.
163	509 E. 120th St.
165	108th and 109th Sts., bet. Amsterdam Ave. and B'way.
166	89th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Aves.
168	104th and 105th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
169	Audubon Ave., 168th and 169th Sts.
170	111th St., bet. 5th & Lenox Aves.
171	103d and 104th Sts., bet. 5th and Madison Aves.
172	108th and 109th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
174	Attorney, near Rivington St.
177	Market and Monroe Sts.
179	101st and 102d Sts., bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
183	66th and 67th Sts., east of 1st Ave.
184	116th and 117th Sts., east of Lenox Ave.
186	145th and 146th Sts., near Amsterdam Ave.
188	Manhattan, East Houston, Lewis and E. 3d Sts.
190	82d St., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
192	136th St. and A'sterd'm Ave.
	Truant, 215 E. 21st St.
	Nautical Schoolship, foot of E. 24th St.

* Not yet started. † Under construction.

HIGH SCHOOLS.—De Witt Clinton, 10th Ave., 58th and 59th Sts.; Wadleigh, 114th and 115th Sts., W. of 7th Ave.; Washington Irving, 34½ E. 12th St.; Commerce, 65th & 66th Sts., W. of B'way; Stuyvesant, 15th and 16th Sts., near 1st Ave. Training School for Teachers, 119th St., near 7th Ave.

THE BRONX.

1	College Ave. and 145th St.
2	3d Ave., near 170th St.
3	157th St. and Courtlandt Ave.
4	Fulton Av. and 173d St.
5	2436 Webster Ave.
6	Tremont, Bryant and Vyse Aves., West Farms.
7	Kingsbridge Ave. and 232d St.
8	Mosholu P'k'w'y, Bedf'd Pk.
9	491 E. 138th St.
10	Eagle Ave. and 163d St.
11	Ogden Ave., Highbridge.
12	Overing St., Densen & Frisby Aves., Westchester.
13	216th St. and Willett Ave., Williamsbridge.
14	Eastern Boulevard, Throgs Neck.
15	West Chester and St. Lawrence Aves.
16	Matilda St., Wakefield; Annex, 5th Av., East Chester.
17	Fordham Ave., City Island.
18	Courtlandt Ave., n. 148th St.
19	234th & 235th Sts., n. Woodl'n
20	Fox, Simpson, and 167th Sts.
21	225th & 226th Sts., near White Plains Ave., Williamsbridge.
22	599 E. 140th St.
23	165th St. and Union Ave.
24	Kappock Rd., Spuyten Duyvil.
25	Union Ave. & 149th St.
26	Andrews and Burnside Aves.
27	St. Ann's Ave., 147th and 148th Sts.

No	Location.
28	Tremont & Anthony Aves.; Annex, 1787 Weeks Ave., Mt. Hope.
29	Cypress Ave. and 136th St.
30	41st St., near Brook Ave.
31	Mott and Walton Aves., 144th and 146th Sts.
32	183d St. and Beaumont Ave. Annex, Boston R'd, Bronxdale.
33	Jerome and Walton Aves., north of 184th St.
34	Amethyst Ave. and Victor St., Van Nest.
35	163d St., Grant and Morris Aves.
36	Blackrock Ave., Unionport.
37	145th and 146th Sts., east of Willis Ave.
38	157th St. and 3d Ave.
39	Longwood Ave., Kelly and Beck Sts.
40	Prospect Ave., Jennings St. & Ritter Pl.
41	Olinville Ave. and Magenta St., Olinville.
42	Washington and Wendover Aves.
43	Brown Pl., 135th & 136th Sts.
44	*Prospect Ave. and 176th St.
45	*189th and Hoffman Sts. and Lorillard Pl.
46	†196th St., Bainbridge and Briggs Aves.

HIGH SCHOOL.—Morris, 166th St., Boston Rd., Jackson Ave. *Under construction. †Not started.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOLS.

20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts. (men). DeWitt Clinton H. S., 59th St. & 10th Ave. (men).	27	41st St., E. of 3d Av. (women)
62	Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts. (women).	184	116th St. n'r Lenox Av. (men).
	Wadleigh, 114th St., near 7th Ave. (women).		Morris, Jackson Ave., Boston Rd. & 166th St.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR MALES.

1	8 Henry St.	32	357 W. 35th St.	58	52d St., near 8th Ave.
2	116 Henry St.	39	224 E. 126th St.	65	Eldridge, near Hester St.
3	Bronx, 157th St. & Court't Av.	40	320 E. 20th St.	70	207 E. 75th St.
8	King St., near Macdougal St.	42	Bronx, Washington & Wendover Aves.	77	85th St. and 1st Ave.
16	208 W. 13th St.	43	Bronx, Brown Pl., 135th and 136th Sts.	79	42 1st St.
21	Elizabeth St., near Spring.			83	216 E. 110th St.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.	43	129th St. & Amsterdam Ave.	109	99th St., near 3d Ave.
25	330 5th St.	49	237 E. 37th St.	147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
				160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.

FOR MEN AND BOYS, WOMEN AND GIRLS.

29	Albany, Wash'n & Carlisle Sts	67	120 W. 46th St.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES.

4	203 Rivington St.	38	Clarke, Domin'k & Br'me Sts.	92	154 Broome St.
10	Eagle Ave. & 163d St., Bronx.	42	Hester, Orchard & Lndlow Sts.	93	Amsterdam Ave. and 93d St.
13	239 E. Houston St.	45	24th St., near 8th Ave.	96	Ave. A and 81st St.
14	225 E. 27th St.	59	E. 57th St., near 3d Ave.	157	St. Nicholas Ave. & 127th St.
17	335 W. 47th St.	71	190 7th St.	177	Market and Monroe Sts.
19	14th St., near 1st Ave.	72	Lexington Ave., 105th & 106th Sts.		
23	Mulberry and Bayard Sts.				

NORMAL COLLEGE,
PARK AVE., CORNER EAST SIXTY-EIGHTH ST.
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS AND 32 WAVERLEY PLACE.

COLLEGE CITY OF NEW YORK,
AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 138TH STREET.
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
WEST 116TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

Corporate Schools in Manhattan and Bronx.

Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, Manhattan Ave. and 104th St.; New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island; Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, Yonkers, N. Y.; Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, W. 143d St. and Amsterdam Ave.

American Female Guardian Society—Home School, 936 Woodycrest Ave., Bronx. No. 1—303 E. 109th St. No. 2—418 W. 41st St. No. 3—39 Rutgers St. No. 4—4 Willett St. No. 5—4 Charlton St. No 6—259 E. 4th St. No. 7—225 and 227 E. 80th St. No. 8—523 Morris Ave. No. 9—421 E. 60th St. No. 10—12 Columbia St. No. 11—243 E. 103d St. No. 12—2247 2d Ave.

Five Points Mission, 63 Park St.; Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St.; R. C. Orphan Asylum, Female Department, Sedgwick Ave., Bronx; R. C. Orphan Asylum, Male Department, Sedgwick Ave., Bronx.

Children's Aid Society—535 E. 16th St.; 287 E. B'way; 247 E. 44th St.; 552 W. 53d St.; 224 W. 63d St.; 156 Leonard St.; 407 E. 73d St.; 256 Mott St.; 314 E. 35th St.; 28 Pike St.; 350 E. 88th St.; 632 6th St.; 219 Sullivan St.; 295 8th St.; 417 W. 38th St.; 24 Sullivan St.

Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 42d St. and Lexington Ave.; New York Institute for the Blind, 34th St. and 9th Ave.

Board of Education in City of New York.

President, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

MANHATTAN MEMBERS.

Until Jan. 1, 1912—Dennis J. McDonald, Cornelius J. Sullivan, Max Katzenberg, Chas. E. Bruce.

Until Jan. 1, 1913—George J. Gillespie, F. P. Cunnion, James E. Sullivan, M. S. Stern, Antonio Pisani.

Until Jan. 1, 1914—Hugo Kanzler, L. Haupt, A. Stern, R. B. Aldcrofft, Jr., Olivia Leventritt.

Until Jan. 1, 1915—N. J. Barrett, E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Helen C. Robbins, Patrick F. McGowan.

Until Jan. 1, 1916—Robt. L. Harrison, John Whalen, Martha L. Draper, James Creelman.

BROOKLYN MEMBERS.

Until Jan. 1, 1912—Thomas M. De Laney, Horace E. Dresser.

Until Jan. 1, 1913—John Greene, Alexander Ferris, Arthur S. Somers.

Until Jan. 1, 1914—Robert E. McCafferty, Frank W. Meyer, George W. Wingate.

Until Jan. 1, 1915—Herman A. Metz, John R. Thompson, George C. Miller.

Until Jan. 1, 1916—Joseph E. Cosgrove, Louis Newman, Mrs. Ira Leo Bamberger.

BRONX MEMBERS.

Until Jan. 1, 1912—Frank D. Wilsey.

Until Jan. 1, 1913—Augustus G. Miller.

Until Jan. 1, 1915—Michael J. Sullivan.

Until Jan. 1, 1916—Alphonse Weiner.

QUEENS.

Until Jan. 1, 1912—Rupert B. Thomas.

Until Jan. 1, 1913—B. Suydam.

Until Jan. 1, 1915—Alice L. Post.

Until Jan. 1, 1916—A. H. Man.

RICHMOND.

Until Jan. 1, 1912—John Martin.

Until Jan. 1, 1914—R. McKee.

No.	Location.
1	Adams and Concord sts.
2	47th st., near 3d ave.
3	Hancock, near Bedford ave.
4	Berkeley pl., near 5th ave.
5	Tillary, Bridge & Lawrence sts.
6	Warren, near Smith st.
7	York, near Bridge st.
8	Hicks, Middagh & Poplar sts.
9	Sterling pl. & Vanderbilt av.
10	7th ave. and 17th st.
11	Washington, near Greene av.
12	Adelphi, near Myrtle ave.
13	Degraw, near Hicks st.
14	Navy and Concord sts.
15	3d ave. and State st.
16	Wilson, near Bedford ave.
17	Driggs ave., cor. N. 5th st.
18	Maujer, near Leonard st.
19	S. 2d, cor. Keap st.
20	Union ave. and Keap st.
21	McKibbin, near Manhat. av.
22	Java, near Manhattan ave.
23	Conselyea, n' r Humboldt st.
24	Arion pl., cor. Beaver st.
25	Lafayette, near Sumner ave.
26	Quincy, near Ralph ave.
27	Nelson, cor. Hicks st.
28	Herkimer, near Ralph ave.
29	Columbia, cor. Amity st.
30	Conover, Sullivan & Wolcott
31	Dupont, n' r Manhattan ave.
32	Hoyt, cor. President st.
33	Heyward, near Broadway.
34	Norman ave. and Eckford st.
35	Decatur, cor. Lewis ave.
36	Stagg, near Bushwick ave.
37	S. 4th, near Berry st.
38	N. 7th, near Berry st.
39	6th ave., cor. 8th st.
40	15th st., near 4th ave.
41	Dean, cor. New York ave.
42	St. Mark's and Classon aves.
43	Boerum, near Manhat. ave.
44	Throop, cor. Putnam ave.
45	Lafayette, near Classon ave.
46	Union, near Henry st.
47	Pacific & Dean sts., n' r 3d av.
48	18th ave. and 67th street.
49	Maujer, near Graham ave.
50	S. 4th, near Havemeyer st.
51	Meeker av., cor Humboldt st.
52	Ellery, near Broadway.
53	Starr, near Central ave.
54	Walworth, near Myrtle ave.
55	Floyd, near Tompkins ave.
56	Bushwick ave., cor. Mad' n st
57	Reid ave., cor. Van Buren st.
58	Degraw, near Smith st.
59	Leonard, near Nassau ave.
60	4th ave., cor. 20th st.
61	Fulton st. and N. Jersey ave.
62	Bradford, near Liberty ave.
63	Hinsdale, n' r Glenmore ave.
64	Berriman and Belmont aves.
65	Richmond, n' r Ridgewood av.
66	Osborn, near Sutter ave.
67	N. Elliott pl., near Park ave.
68	Bushwick av., c. Kosciusko st.
69	Ryerson st., near Myrtle av.
70	Patchen ave., cor. Macon st.
71	Heyward, near Lee ave.
72	New Lots rd., cor. Schenck st.
73	McDougall, c. Rockaway ave.
74	Kosciusko st., n' r Broadway
75	Evergreen av., cor. Ralph st.
76	Wyona, near Fulton st.
77	2d st., near 6th ave.
78	Pacific st., near Court st.
79	Kosciusko, n' r Sumner ave.
80	W. 17th and W. 19th sts., near Neptune ave.
81	Harway ave. and Stryker st.
82	4th ave., cor. 36th st.
83	Bergen, cor. Schenectady av.
84	Glenmore, cor. Stone ave.
85	Evergreen ave., cor. Cov' t st.
86	Irving ave., cor. Harman st.
87	Herkimer, cor. Radde pl.
88	Thames st., c. Vanderv' rt pl.
89	Newkirk ave., cor. E. 31st st.
90	Bedford and Church aves.
91	E. New York & Albany aves.
92	Rogers ave. & Robinson st.
93	New York av. & Herkimer st.
94	6th ave., 50th and 51st sts.
95	Van Sicklen, near Neck rd.
96	Ocean ave., near Ave. U.
97	Benson, cor. 25th ave.
98	Ave. Z, cor. E. 26th st.
99	Coney Island rd. & Elm ave.
100	W. 3d, between Park pl. and Sheepshead ave.
101	86th st., near 18th ave.
102	71st st. and 2d ave.
103	14th ave., 53d & 54th sts.
104	92d st., cor. 5th ave.
105	Ft. Hamilton av., 58th & 59th.
106	Hamburg and Putnam aves. and Cornelia st.
107	8th ave. and 13th st.
108	Linwood, cor. Arlington ave.
109	Dumont ave., Powell and Sackman sts.
110	Monitor st. and Driggs ave.
111	Sterling pl., c. Vanderbilt av.
112	15th ave., 71st and 72d sts.
113	Evergreen ave. & Moffat st.
114	Remsen, cor. Ave. F.
115	Canarsie ave., near Ave. M.
116	Knickerbocker ave., corner Grove st.
117	Stagg st. and Bushwick ave.
118	59th st. and 4th ave.
119	Ave. K and E. 38th st.
120	Barren Island.
121	E. 55th st. and Ave. C.
122	Harrison av. & Heyward st.
123	Irving ave. and Suydam st.
124	4th ave. and 13th st.
125	Blake and Thatford aves.
126	Meserole ave. & Guernsey st.
127	7th ave., 78th and 79th sts.
128	21st ave., 83d & 84th sts.
129	Quincy st., near Stuyvesant.
130	Fort Hamilton av. & E. 5th st.
131	Ft. Hamilton av., 43d & 44th.
132	Manhattan and Met. aves.
133	Butler st., bet. 4th & 5th aves.
134	18th ave. & Ocean Parkway.
135	Church ave. and E. 48th st.
136	4th ave., 40th & 41st sts.
137	Saratoga av. & Bainbridge st.
138	Prospect pl., west of Nostrand ave.
139	Ave. C, E. 13th and 14th sts.
140	60th st., west of 4th ave.
141	Leonard, McKibbin and Boerum sts.
142	Henry and Rapelye sts.
143	Havemeyer, N. 6th & 7th sts.
144	Howard ave., Prospect pl. and St. Mark's ave.
145	Central ave. and Noll st.
146	18th and 19th sts., bet. 6th and 7th aves.
147	Bushwick ave., Seigel & McKibbin sts.
148	Ellery and Hopkins sts., near Delmonico pl.
149	Sutter ave., Vermont and Wyona sts.
150	Christopher ave. & Sackman st., near Belmont ave.
151	Knickerbocker ave., Halsey and Weirfield sts.
152	Ave. G, E. 23d and 24th sts.
153	Ave. T. & E. 12th st., Home' st
154	11th ave., Windsor pl. & Sherman st.
155	Eastern Parkway and Herkimer st.
156	Sutter Ave., Barrett & Grafton sts.
157	Kent ave., near Myrtle ave.
158	Belmont ave., Ashford and Warwick sts.
159	Pitkin ave., Hemlock and Crescent sts.
160	Ft. Hamilton ave., 51st and 52d sts.
161*	2d ave. and 56th st.
162	St. Nicholas and Willoughby aves. and Suydam st.
163	Benson and 17th aves. and Bay 14th st.
164	14th ave., 42d and 43d sts.
165†	Lott and Hopkinson aves. and Amboy st.
166*	Porter ave., Harrison pl. and Ingraham st.
167†	Schenectady ave. & Eastern Parkway.
168†	Throop ave. Bartlett and Whipple sts.
169*	7th ave., 43d and 44th sts.
170*	6th ave., 71st and 72d st.
171†	Ridgewood, Lincoln and Nichols aves.
	Truant, Jamaica ave., opp. Enfield st.

*Not yet started. † Under Construction.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Girls'	Nostrand ave., cor. Halsey st.	Erasmus Hall	Flatbush ave., near Church ave.
Boys'	Putnam, cor. Marcy ave.	Eastern District	Marcy av., Rodney and Keap sts.
Manual Training	7th ave., 4th and 5th sts.	Commercial	Albany ave., Bergen and Dean sts.
Bushwick	Evergreen ave., Ralph and Grove sts.	Training School for Teachers, Park pl., west of Nostrand ave.	

EVENING SCHOOLS.—Night sessions are held for men and boys at Schools Nos. 8, 13, 17, 40, 43, 45, 73, 106, 109, 126, 136, 148. For women and girls: Nos. 2, 15, 18, 22, 26, 54, 120, 142, 150. For men and boys, women and girls, Nos. 5, 80, 101, 108, 123; Eastern Evening High School for men held in P. S. No. 122; Brooklyn Evening High School for men, held in Boys' High School Building; Central Evening High School for women, held in Girls' High School Building; Williamsburg Evening High School for women, held in Eastern District High School; Evening Technical and Trade School, held in Manual Training High School; South Brooklyn Evening High School for Men, held in P. S. 136.

INDUSTRIAL AND ASYLUM SCHOOLS.

Orphan Asylum, 1423-1425 Atlantic ave.
R. C. Orphan Asylum, (Boys), Albany and St. Mark's aves.
R. C. Orphan Asylum (Girls), Willoughby and Sumner aves.
Church Charity Foundation, Albany ave. and Herkimer st.
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Dean st. and Troy ave.
Industrial School Association, 141-153 S. 3d st.
Industrial School Ass'n and Home for Destitute Children, Sterling pl., near Flatbush ave.
German Orphan Home, Graham and Montrose aves.
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, 273 Willoughby ave.
Sheltering Arms Nursery, 157 Dean st.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph ave., near Pacific st.

JAMAICA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS, JAMAICA.

No.	Location.
1	9th st. and Van Alst av., L. I. City.
2	Hulst st., and Nott av., L. I. City.
4	Prospect and Crescent sts., near Beebe av., L. I. City.
5	Academy st., near Grand av., L. I. City. Annex, Temple st., near Grand av.
6	Steinway av., near Jamaica av., L. I. City.
7	Van Alst av., near Flushing av., L. I. City.
8	Steinway av., near Ditmars av., L. I. City.
9	Munson st., near Fulton av., L. I. City.
10	Flushing av., Bowery Bay.
11	Woodside av., Woodside. Annex, Woodside.
12	Prospect st., Winfield.
13	Irving pl., Elmhurst.
15	Junction av., Corona. Annex, Grinnell av.
16	Sycamore av., Corona.
17	Myrtle av., Corona.
18	Corona av., Corona.
19	Evergreen av., Corona.
20	Sanford av. and Union st., Flushing.
21	Washington and Union sts., Flushing.
22	Sanford av. and Murray st., Flushing.
23	Whitestone av. and State st., Flushing.
24	Queens and Robinson avs., Flushing.
25	Jamaica av., Head of Vleigh, Flushing.
26	Fresh Meadow and Black Stump rds., Flushing.
27	13th st. & 1st av., College Point.
28	6th st., bet. 1st and 2d avs., College Point.
29	16th st. and 6th av., College Point.
30	11th av. and 19th st., Whitestone.
31	Bell av., Bayside.
32	Lakeville rd., Little Neck.
33	Madison av. and Cedar st., Creedmoor.
34	Springfield rd. and Hollis av., Queens.
35	Palatina and Prospect avs., Hollis.
36	Everett st. and Central av., St. Albans.
37	Higbie av. and Springfield rd., Springfield.
38	Foster's Meadow rd., Rosedale.
39	State st. and Roanoke av., Far Rockaway.
*40	Pacific and Union Hall sts., Jamaica.
†41	Franklin and Crocheron avs., Bayside.
42	Boulevard and Vernam av., Rockaway Beach.
43	Washington av., Rockaway Park.
44	Boulevard and Academy av., Rockaway Beach.
45	Three-mile rd., Jamaica South.
46	Old South rd., Aqueduct.
48	South and Church sts., Jamaica.
49	Brenton av., Jamaica.
50	Wyckoff st., Talfourd Lawn, Jamaica.
51	Johnson av., Richmond Hill.
52	Elm st. and Stewart av., Richmond Hill.
53	Elm st., near Atlantic av., Richmond Hill.
54	Hillside av. and Sherman st., Richmond Hill.
55	Maure av. and Beaufort st., Richmond Hill.
56	Orchard av. and Elm st., Richmond Hill. Annex, Jefferson and Jamaica avs.
57	Curtis av., near Broadway, Morris Park.
58	Walker and Grafton avs., Woodhaven.
59	University pl. and Rockaway rd., Woodhaven.
60	2d st., near Shaw av., Woodhaven.
61	Elm st., near Union pl., Brooklyn Hills. (Richmond Hill P. O.)
62	Washington av., near Broadway, Chester Park, Woodhaven.
63	Old South rd., near Woodhaven rd., Woodhaven.
64	Broadway, near Spruce st., Woodhaven.
65	Snediker av. and 2d st., South Woodhaven.
66	Union pl. and Tullp st., Brooklyn Hills. (Richmond Hill P. O.)
67	Central av. and Olmstea pl., Glendale.
68	Bergen and Rathjen avs., Evergreen.
69	Trotting Course la., Whitepot, Newtown.
70	Juniper st., Middle Village.
71	Forest av., East Williamsburg.
72	Maspeth av., Maspeth.
73	Lexington av., Maspeth.
74	Woodward av. and Starr st. Metropolitan. (B'klyn P. O.)
75	Bleecker st. and Covert av., Ridgewood.
76	Montgomery & Congress avs., Laurel Hill.
*77	Covert av., Centre and George sts., Ridgewood Park.
78	Maurice av. and Carroll pl., Winfield.
79	7th av. and 14th st., Whitestone.
80	Greenpoint av., near Bradley av., L. I. City.
81	Cypress av., Ralph and Bleecker sts., Evergreen. Annex, Evergreen.
82	Kaplan av., Hammond and Horton sts., Jamaica.
83	Vernon av., bet. Pierce and Graham avs., L. I. City.
84	Albert and Theodore sts., near Ditmars av., L. I. City.
85	DeBevoise av., near Woolsey av., L. I. City.
86	Old Flushing av., near Grand st., Maspeth.
87	Washington av. and Pulaski st., Middle Village.
88	Elm av. and Fresh Pond rd., Ridgewood Heights.
89	Orchard av., 5th and 6th sts., Elmhurst.
90	Washington av., near Jamaica av., Richmond Hill.
†91	Myrtle, Washington and Ridgewood avs., Glendale.
†92	Park and Grinnell avs. and Randall st., North Corona.
†93	Forest and Putnam avs. and Woodbine st., Ridgewood Heights. Parental Home, Jamaica rd. Flushing.

*Under construction. †Not yet started.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Bryant	Academy and Radde sts., L. I. City.	Flushing	Sanford av., Flushing.
Jamaica	Hillside av., Jamaica.	Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway.
Newtown	Elmhurst.	Richmond Hill	Elm st., Richmond Hill.

Schools in Richmond Borough.

No.	Location.
1	Academy pl., Bentley Manor.
2	Wiener st., Richmond Valley. (Bentley Manor P. O.)
3	School st., Prince Bay.
4	Fresh Kill rd., Kreischerville.
5	Amboy rd., Huguenot.
6	Rossville av., Rossville.
7	Fresh Kill rd., Green Ridge.
8	Linwood av., Great Kills.
9	Knight av., New Dorp.
10	Richmond rd., New Dorp.
11	Jefferson st., Dongan Hills.
12	Steuben st., Stapleton.
13	Pennsylvania av., Rosebank.
14	Broad and Brook sts., Stapleton.
15	Grant st., Tompkinsville.
16	Madison av., Tompkinsville.
17	Prospect av., New Brighton.
18	Broadway, W. New Brighton.
19	Greenleaf av., West New Brighton.
20	Heberton av., Port Richmond. Annex, Richmond av.
21	Sherman av., Port Richmond.
22	Richmond av., Graniteville. (Port Richmond P. O.)
23	Andros av., Mariners' Harbor.
24	Washington av., Summerville. (P. O., Port Richmond; R. F. D.)
25	Chelsea rd., Bloomfield. (P. O. Port Richmond R. F. D.)
26	Richmond turnpike, Linoleumville.
27	Richmond av., New Springville.
28	Fresh Kills rd., Richmond.
29	Manor rd., W. New Brighton.
30	Fisk av., W. New Brighton.
31	Pleasant av., Bogardus Corners. (Prince Bay P. O.)
32	Osgood av., Stapleton.
33	Washington av., Grant City. (New Dorp P. O.).
34	Fingerboard rd., Rosebank.
*35	Targee st., Stapleton.

*Not yet started.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Curtis — Hamilton av. and St. Mark's pl., New Brighton.

The Public Schools of New York City.

(By A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary, Board of Education, New York City.)

Public education in New York City began with the founding of the Free School Society (after 1826 the Public School Society) in 1805. The society started in a small way, depending upon private subscriptions, but soon received aid from the city. It gradually expanded, and until 1842 had control of the moneys supplied for educational purposes by the city and the common school fund of the State. This condition of affairs was unique. The society, being under the direction of high-minded citizens, enjoyed a large degree of public confidence. So anomalous a system could not last, however, and by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1842, the Board of Education was established. The Public School Society continued to conduct its schools until 1853, when, by mutual consent, they were all taken over by the Board. The society at that time had more than a hundred schools; the value of the property it transferred to the city was estimated at $450,000, and during its existence it educated some 600,000 children. The Board of Education was an elective body from 1842 to 1871, the members being chosen first by wards, and from 1863 by school districts; since 1871, they have been appointed by the Mayor. In Brooklyn a Board of Education was created in 1843; the members were chosen by the Common Council until 1862, in which year the appointing power was vested in the Mayor. When consolidation took effect, in 1898, separate school boards were provided for the several boroughs (Manhattan and the Bronx being united), with a central Board of Education (a delegated body) having charge of the finances, the erection and repair of buildings, the acquiring of sites, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This system was dropped on the revision of the Charter in 1901, and since 1902 there has been one Board of Education for the city. It consists of forty-six members—twenty-two for Manhattan, fourteen for Brooklyn, four each for the Bronx and Queens, and two for Richmond. Their term of office is five years.

The Board of Superintendents, consisting of the city superintendent of schools and eight associate superintendents, has large powers in the nomination, promotion, and transfer of teachers, the recommendation of text-books and scholastic supplies, the determination of courses of study, the fixing of qualifications for teachers' licenses, etc. Its important acts require the approval of the Board of Education. There are twenty-six district superintendents, whose duties are to visit schools and observe the work of teachers. The Board of Examiners (consisting of the city superintendent and four examiners) conducts all examinations for would-be teachers, and prepares eligible lists. The school superintendents and examiners, as well as the supervisor of free lectures, the superintendent of school buildings, and the superintendent of school supplies (whose duties are indicated by their titles), have terms of six years each. The Board of Education appoints all these officials, and also a secretary and auditor, having no fixed term. Principals and teachers are appointed by the Board of Education on the nomination of the Board of Superintendents. The merit system is in full operation, and teachers are appointed in order of standing. Beginners are on probation for three years, their licenses being renewable from year to year; when permanently licensed, their tenure is assured, and they cannot be removed except on charges. New teachers are appointed only after pursuing a training school course.

The budget appropriation of the Department of Education for 1910 was $28,578,432.43, of which $23,130,014.40 constituted the general school fund (for teachers' salaries). For 1911 the appropriation is $29,007,747.14, the general school fund being $23,990,655.92. A woman teacher now enters the system at $600 a year and advances, with yearly increments of $40, to $1,240. This applies to the great majority of teachers in the elementary schools. In the upper grades the maximum salaries are $1,320 and $1,440. Men teachers in these schools now start at $900 and go up to $2,400. Men principals of elementary schools receive $3,500 and women principals $2,500. In high schools and training schools the salaries for women range from $700 to $2,500, and for men from $900 to $3,000. Principals of high schools are paid $5,000, and $5,000 is the salary of district superintendents. Examiners receive $6,000. Associate superintendents receive $6,500. The salary of the city superintendent is $10,000. The number of elementary schools is 499—170 in Manhattan, 166 in Brooklyn, 44 in The Bronx, 85 in Queens and 34 in Richmond. The number of high schools is 20. There are also three training schools for teachers, two vocational schools, three truant schools and one nautical school. In the elementary schools there are 1,303 men and 14,246 women teachers: in the high schools 700 men and 754 women. In the evening schools (high and elementary) there are 1,920 teachers. Ninety-one attendance officers enforce the Compulsory Education law. The latest available figures show the attendance as follows:

	Elementary Schools. (Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar).	High Schools.		Elementary Schools. (Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar).	High Schools.
Manhattan	211,136	9,656	Richmond	12,050	682
Brooklyn	195,031	13,826			
The Bronx	58,885	2,778	Total	521,403	30,509
Queens	44,301	3,567			

Number on part time (three and three-fourths hours per day), elementary schools:

Manhattan	9,085	Richmond	163
Brooklyn	27,419		
The Bronx	12,808	Total	54,121
Queens	4,646		

Number of sittings:

	Elementary Schools.	High Schools.		Elementary Schools.	High Schools.
Manhattan	290,072	14,458	Richmond	16,780	982
Brooklyn	236,994	18,114			
The Bronx	63,527	3,291	Total	660,926	41,971
Queens	53,553	5,126			

The number of new sittings supplied since September, 1909, has been 28,675, and the increase in the number of part-time pupils has been 6,556.

Teachers incapacitated after thirty years' service are retired on pensions (half pay); the number of retired teachers is 1,174.

School buildings and sites are paid for with the proceeds of city bonds (corporate stock); the amount issued since consolidation has been $89,164,538.05.

Express Offices in the City of New York.

Adams —Principal office, 59 and 71 Broadway. Other offices, 154 W. 26th St., Madison Ave. and 48th St., 227 W. 106th St., 308 W. 124th St., 137 W. Broadway, 309 Canal St., 324 Lafayette St., 29 Seventh Ave., 132 Hamilton Pl., 415 E. 148th St, 17 W. 23d St., 26 E. 42d St., 250 Grand St., 127 Prince St., 13 E. 14th St., 91 Maiden Lane, 1257 3d Ave., 11 Wooster St., 355 Amsterdam Ave., 1789 Lexington Ave., 2 Reade St., 200 Chambers St., 35 W. 33d St., 242 W. 47th St.; in Brooklyn, 326 Fulton St., 10 Furman St., 787 Flatbush Ave., Jefferson Ave. and Ormond Pl., 137, 2497 Atlantic Ave., 107 Broadway, 25th St. and 3d Ave., L. I. C.; in Jersey City, 2 Exchange Pl. and Pier D, Pennsylvania R. R. Depot.

American —Principal office, 65 Broadway. Other offices, 142 W. Broadway, 302 Canal St., 18 Astor Pl., 11 E. Broadway, 922, 1434 and 2293 Broadway, 21 Mott St., 22 W. 15th St., 1251 3d Ave., 139 Spring St., 251 W. 125th St., 138th St. and Park Ave., Madison Ave. and 43d St., Madison Ave. and 47th St., 93 Bowery, 2800 Webster Ave., Bronx Park; in Brooklyn, 339, 1392 Fulton St., Lee Ave. and Gwinnett St., 954 Broadway, 2566 Atlantic Ave., Dock and Water Sts., 33 Bond St., 4016 Third Ave.

Borough.—Principal office, 119 W. 125th St. Other offices, 205 W. 74th St., Morris and Greenwich Sts., 296 Canal, foot of Christopher, foot of Liberty, 142 West, 2 Rector St., 129 Franklin St., West Washington Market, 128 Division, 7 E. 14th St., 35 West 3d St., 555 W. 23d St., 24 E. 21st St., 7 E 39th St., 128th St., near 3d Ave., West 83d St. near Broadway, 1243 Third Ave., 224, 696 Columbus Ave., 31 W. 30th St., 311 W. 43d St., 1566 Broadway.

Cuban & Pan-American (Foreign), 52 Broadway, 136 Franklin St.

Davies, Turner & Co. (Foreign).—5 State St.

Dodd.—Principal office, 1354 Broadway. No. 6 Astor House, 170, 425, 434, 461, 1159, 1354 Broadway, Liberty, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, and W. 23d St. Ferries, Citizens' Line and Catskill Evening Line, foot of Barrow St; People's Line, foot of Canal St.; Providence Line, foot of Murray St.; Fall River Line, foot of Warren St.; 182, 263 5th Ave., 245 Columbus Ave., Grand Central Depot, 111 W. 125th St., 60 W. 133d St.; in Brooklyn, 52 Nassau St., 4 Court St., 479 Nostrand Ave.; in Jersey City, 10 Exchange Pl.

Downing's (Foreign).—120 Broad St.

International (Foreign).—52 B'way, 136 Franklin.

Long Island.—Principal office, Long Island City. Other offices, foot of E. 34th St., 19 E. 17th St., 304 Canal St., 613 6th Ave., 257 Mercer St., 574 Columbus Ave., 164 E. 77th St., 1047 6th Ave., 133 W. 125th St.; in Brooklyn, 333 Fulton St., 38 Hanson Pl. Depots, 501 Broadway, 4113 3d Ave., Atlantic Ave., near Vesta, 1827 Bath Ave., Bath Beach.

Morris' European Ex —59 B'way.

National.—Principal office, 141 Broadway; 121 Prince St., 88 Liberty St., 158 Duane St., 114, 268 and 468 W. Broadway, 22 Hudson St., 100 Maiden Lane, 130 Leonard St., 70 University Pl., 58 E. 11th St., 219 Greene St., 407 and 451 Fourth Ave., 17 W. 21st St., 134 W. 25th St., 102 W. 27th St., 9 W. 31st St., 29 W. 32d St., 140 W. 37th St., Madison Ave. and 47th St., 63 Gold St., Broadway and Worth St., 163 Crosby St., 2293 Broadway, 138th St. and Park Ave., 1 Mercer St., 240 W. 17th St., 11 and 28 W. 20th St., 34 E. 21st St., 920 and 1251 3d Ave., 251 W. 125th St., 2800 Webster Ave., Bronx Park; in Brooklyn, same offices American Express; in Jersey City, 109 Hudson St; in Hoboken and Weehawken, West Shore R. R. depot; in Union Hill, 433 Bergenline Ave.

New York and Boston Despatch —Foot E. 22d St., 304 and 306 Canal St., 100 Maiden Lane, 45 Church St., 63 Gold St., 121 Prince St., 95 5th Ave., 613 6th Ave., 165 Crosby St., 257 Mercer St., Pier 18, N. R.

New York Transfer Company.—See Dodd.

Pitt & Scott (Foreign).—60 Pearl St.

Southern.—71 Broadway.—See Adams.

United States.—Principal office, 2 Rector St. Other offices, 1566 Broadway, 313 W. 43d St., 31 W. 30th St., 296 Canal St., foot of Christopher St., foot of Liberty St., 12 Fulton St., 100 Maiden Lane, 63 Gold St., 142 West St., 129 Franklin St., West Washington Market, 128 Division St., 205 W. 74th St., 24 E. 21st St., 555 W. 23d St., 7 E. 39th St., 119 W. 125th St., 1243 3d Ave., 224, 696 Columbus Ave., Morris and Greenwich Sts., 7 E. 14th St., 35 W. 3d St., foot of W. 23d St. (C. R. R. Terminal); in Brooklyn, 339, 1392 Fulton St., Dock, Water and Front Sts., 255 Lee Ave., 33 Bond St., 2566 Atlantic Ave., 823 Flatbush Ave., 954 Broadway, 327 Jackson Ave., Long Island City; in Jersey City, 46 Montgomery St., Depot of Central R. R of New Jersey at Ferry; in Hoboken, on Ferry St., two blocks from Ferry.

Universal (Foreign).—Metzger & Co., 15 So. William St.

Wells, Fargo & Co. (Foreign), 51 Broadway.

Wells, Fargo & Co —Principal office, 51 Broadway. Other offices, 3478, 3854, 1150, 1991 Broadway, 613, 659, 1047 6th Ave., 310 Canal St., 100 Maiden Lane, 198 W. Broadway, 123 Prince St., 60 E. 8th St., 100 Warren St., 18 Chatham Sq., 173 Mercer St., 1662 Washington Ave., 5, 574, 993 Columbus Ave., 850 E. 169th St., 2621, 2673 Eighth Ave., 1217, 3206 Third Ave., 136 W. 22d St., 107 John St., 185 Stanton St., 217 Greene St., 9 Morris St., 128th St. and 3d Ave., foot of W. 23d St., 203 E. 16th St., 4196 Park Ave., 53 E. 11th St., 46 Dey St., 45 Forsyth St., 28 E. 20th St., 349 Amsterdam Ave., 40 W. 17th St., 102 W. 27th St., 96 Worth St., 190 Washington St., 359 W. Broadway, 468 W. Broadway, 3478 Broadway, 19 E. 17th St., World Building, 165 Crosby St., 11 W. 20th St., 1579 Avenue A; 164 E. 77th St., 142d St. and 3d Ave., 97 Charles St., 34 E. 21st St., 257 W. 116th St., 133 W. 125th St., 490 Tremont Ave., 156th St. and Union Ave.; in Brooklyn, 331 Fulton St., 524, 780 Broadway, corner Court and Union Sts., 22 Rockwell Pl., 49 Wyona St.; in Jersey City, 299 Pavonia Ave., and at Ferry foot of Pavonia Ave.

Westcott.—Principal office, Madison Ave and 46th St. Other offices, 84, 149, 399, 415, 429, 922, 1159, 1183, 1434, 2293 Broadway, foot of Barclay St., foot of Chambers St., foot of Desbrosses St., 18 Astor Pl., foot of W. 23d St., foot of Christopher St., foot of W. 42d St., Grand Central Station, 1251 3d Ave., 121, 251 W. 125th St., 125th Street and Park Ave., 1869 Park Ave.; in Brooklyn, 333, 338, 505, 726, 1392 Fulton St., 15 Bergen St., 2566 Atlantic Ave., 255 Lee Ave., 954 Broadway, Bond and Livingston Sts.

Population of New York City by Boroughs.

Year.	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Richmond.	Queens.	Totals.
1911	2,365,161	460,879	1,678,776	88,064	299,278	4 892 158
1910	2,331,542	430,980	1,634,351	85,969	284,041	4,766,883
1900	1,850,093	200,507	1,166,582	67,021	152,999	3,437,202
1890	1,441,216	88,908	838,547	51,693	87,050	2,507,414
1880	1,164,673	51,980	599,495	38,991	56,559	1,911,698
1870	942,292	37,393	419,921	33,029	45,468	1,478 103
1860	813,669	23,593	279,122	25,492	32,903	1,174.779
1850	515,547	8,032	138,882	15,061	18,593	696,115
1840	312,710	5,346	47,613	10,965	14,480	391,114
1830	202,589	3,023	20,535	7,082	9,049	242,278
1820	123,706	2,782	11,187	6,135	8,246	152,056
1810	96,373	2,267	8,303	5,347	7,444	119.734
1800	60,515	1,755	5,740	4,564	6.642	79.216

Fire Department in New York City.

TABLE showing number of firemen in active service in New York and salaries they receive:

MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND.	Salary.	BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.	Salary
1 Chief of Department	$10,000	6 Deputy Chiefs	$4,200
9 Deputy Chiefs of Department	4,200	22 Chiefs of Battalion	3,300
25 Chiefs of Battalion	3,300	108 Foremen or Captains	2,500
137 Foremen or Captains	2,500	149 Assistant Foremen	2,100
218 Assistant Foremen	2,100	176 Engineers of Steamers	1,600
254 Engineers of Steamers	1,600	1,011 Firemen 1st Grade	1,400
1,570 Firemen 1st Grade	1,400	60 " 2d "	1,200
152 " 2d "	1,200	47 " 3d "	1,000
134 " 3d "	1,000	88 " 4th "	1,000
129 " 4th "	1,000	5 Medical Officers	3,300
6 Medical Officers	3,300	3 Pilots	1,500
17 Pilots	1,500	1 Marine Engineer	1,400
5 Marine Engineers	1,400	Making a total of uniformed force, 4,333	

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 790 Chapter 466, laws of 1903, Greater New York Charter all uniformed members of the Fire Department are entitled to retire at the expiration of twenty years' continuous service on a pension equal to one-half of the salary they may be receiving at the time of their application. The Fire Commissioner also has the power to retire members of the department who, from any cause, are found to be unable to perform active duty in the department. If the disability occurs from injuries while in the discharge of duty, the pension must equal one-half of the salary; if from natural causes, the Fire Commissioner can decide upon the amount of the pension.

Fire Engine Companies, Manhattan and Bronx.

(Headquarters, 157 and 159 East Sixty-seventh Street)

1—165 W. 29th St.
2 530 W. 43d St.
3—417 W. 17th St
4—119 Maiden Lane.
5 -340 E. 14th St.
6 -113 Liberty St
7—Duane St. near B'way
8—165 E. 51st St.
9 -55 E. Broadway.
10—8 Stone St.
11 -437 E. Houston St.
12—261 William St.
13—99 Wooster St.
14 14 E. 18th St.
15 -269 Henry St.
16—223 E 25th St.
17 -91 Ludlow St.
18—132 W. 10th St.
19 -355 W. 25th St.
20—243 Lafayette St.
21 216 E. 40th St.
22—159 E. 85th St.
23—215 W. 58th St.
24—78 Morton St.
25—342 5th St.
26—220 W. 37th St.
27—173 Franklin St.
28—604 E. 11th St.
29 -160 Chambers St.
30—280 Spring St.
31—87 Lafayette St.
32—49 Beekman St.
33—42 Great Jones St.
34—440 W. 33d St.
35—223 E. 119th St.
36—1849 Park Ave.
37 83 Lawrence St.
38—1907 Amsterdam Ave.
39—157 E. 67th St.
40 -156 W. 68th St.
41—330 E. 150th St.
42—1192 Fulton Ave.
43—Sedgwick Ave., opp. Burnside Ave.
44—221 E. 75th St.
45—925 Tremont Ave.
46—451 E. 176th St.
47—502 W. 113th St.
48—2504 Webster Ave.
49—Blackwell's Island.
50—491 E. 166th St.
51 -Ft. E. 99th St (Boat).
52—Riverdale Ave., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.
53—175 E. 104th St.
54 -304 W. 47th St.
55—363 Broome St.
56 -120 W. 83d St.
57—Battery Park (Boat).
58—81 W. 115th St.
59—180 W. 137th St.
60—352 E. 137th St.
61 -1518 W'msbridge Rd.
62—3431 White Plains Rd., Williamsbridge.
63 -689 E. 240th St.
64 -12th St., Unionport.
65 -33 W. 43d St.
66—Ft. Grand St., E. R. (Fire Boat).
67—518 W. 170th St.
68—1080 Ogden Ave.
69—233d St., near Katonah Ave.
70 -169 Scofield St., C. I.
71—159th St. & Park Ave.
72 -22 E. 12th St.
73 -655 Prospect Ave.
74—207 W. 77th St.
75—2085 Jerome Ave.
76—105 W. 102d St.
77 -Foot of Main St., Brooklyn.
78—Foot Gansevoort St.
79—Briggs Ave., near 200th St.
80—503 W. 139th St.
81 -3045 Albany Road.
82 -1215 Intervale Ave.
83—618 East 138th St.
84—513 W. 161st St
85 -Foot W. 35th St (Boat)
86 -Foot of Gansevoort St. (Boat).
87—Foot of W. 132d St. (Boat).
88—2225 Belmont Ave.
89—1799 First Ave.
90 -1841 White Plains Av.

Hook and Ladder Companies, Manhattan and Bronx.

(Headquarters, First Division, 185 Lafayette Street; Eighth Battalion, 160 East Thirty-third Street)

1—104 Duane St.
2—126 E. 50th St.
3—108 E. 13th St. (Water Tower No. 2).
4—788 8th Ave.
5 -96 Charles St.
6—77 Canal St.
7—217 E 28th St.
8—N. Moore St., cor. Varick st.
9—209 Elizabeth St.
10—131 Fulton St
11—742 5th St.
12—243 W. 20th St.
13—159 E. 87th St.
14—120 E. 125th St.
15—Old Slip, bet. Water and Front Sts.
16—159 E. 67th St.
17—341 E 143d St.
18—84 Attorney St.
19—886 Forest Ave.
20—157 Mercer St.
21—432 W. 36th St.
22—766 Amsterdam Ave.
23—504 W. 140th St.
24—113 W. 33d St. (Water Tower No. 3 and Searchlight No. 2).
25—205 W. 77th St.
26—52 E. 114th St. (Water Tower No. 4).
27—453 E. 176th St.
28 -250 W. 143d St.
29—620 E. 138th St.
30—104 West 135th St.
31—1213 Intervale Ave.
32—489 East 166th St.
33 -2083 Jerome Ave.
34—515 West 161st St.
35—142-144 West 63d St.
36 -Sedgwick Ave., opp. Burnside
37—2930 Briggs Ave.
38—2223 Belmont Ave.
39—1799 First Ave.
40—6 Hancock Place
41 -1843 White Plains Av.

Theatres and Other Places of Amusement in Brooklyn.

Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave., St. Felix St. and Ashland Pl.

Amphion, Bedford Ave., near S. 9th St.

Bijou, Smith & Livingston Sts.

Broadway, Broadway, near Myrtle Ave.

Brooklyn Inst. Arts and Sciences, East'n Parkway and Flatbush Ave.; office, Lafayette Av.

Casino, 98 Flatbush Ave.

Clermont Ave. Rink, Clermont Ave., near Myrtle.

Columbia, Washington and Tillary Sts.

Court, 342 Adams St.

Crescent, Flatbush and Fulton Aves.

Fulton, Fulton near Nostrand Ave.

Gayety, B'way & Throop Av.

Grand, Elm Pl., near Fulton St.

Gotham, Fulton St. and Alabama Ave.

Greenpoint, 825 Manhattan Av.

Historical Hall, Pierrepont and Clinton Sts.

Jones's, Fulton St. & Grand Av

Majestic, Fulton St. and Ashland Pl.

Memorial Hall, Schermerhorn St. and Flatbush Ave.

New Montauk, Livingston St and Hanover Pl.

Novelty, 782 Driggs Ave.

Orpheum, Fulton St., near Flatbush Ave.

Oxford, State St., near Flatbush Ave.

Payton's, 31 Lee Ave.

Star, Jay St., near Fulton.

Young Men's Christian Ass'n, 11 Bond St.

Post-Office (Manhattan), New York City.

EDWARD M MORGAN, Postmaster; THOMAS F MURPHY, Assistant Postmaster.

OFFICES AND OFFICE HOURS—SECOND FLOOR.

Postmaster.—Room 1, south end. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Assistant Postmaster.—Room 2, Broadway side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Secretary to the Postmaster, Room 1, south end.

Superintendent of Delivery.—Room 6, Park Row side. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Auditor.—Rooms 9 and 17, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Cashier.—Rooms 21 and 15, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Money-Orders.—Superintendent of Department, Room 42, City Hall side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Domestic and Foreign Money Orders, Rooms 40 and 41, City Hall side. Office hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Domestic and Foreign Money-Orders issued also from 5 P. M. to 12 P. M. Broadway side, Ground Floor. Section 30. No Money-Order business transacted on Sundays or holidays.

Inquiry Office for Missing Letters, etc.—Room 14, B'way side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MEZZANINE FLOOR.

Assistant Custodian.—An officer of the Treasury Department in charge of the building and watch. Room 1, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Registry Department and windows for receiving and delivering registered letters and parcels. Rooms 4 and 6, Broadway side. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Holidays, 8 A. M. to 10 A. M. Closed on Sundays.

United States Customs Bureau.—Room 9, Park Row side. Hours, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M. Closed on Sundays and holidays.

FIFTH FLOOR.

Order Department of Instruction.—Room 161A. Broadway side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. All offices on Second and Fifth Floors are closed on Sundays and holidays.

ENTRANCE FLOOR.

Superintendent of Mails.—Sec. 31, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Superintendent General Post-Office Delivery.—Sec. 13, Park Row side.

Superintendent Carriers' Department (General P. O. District).—B'way side. Section 28.

Bank Window.—Sec. 17, Park Row side.

General Delivery (Park Row side).—Men's Window, secs. 5 and 7; Advertised Letter Window, sec. 1; Ladies' Window, sec. 11.

Foreign Supplementary Mail Window.—Sec. 27, Park Row side.

Mail Inspection and Rating Department.—Sec. 4, south end.

Parcels Post Mails.—Sec. 27, Park Row side. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Postage Stamps, etc.—Stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers and postal cards. Sales in sums from $1 up; windows 1 and 2, sec. 30, north end of Broadway lobby, and windows 6 and 7 wholesale stamp booth, Broadway side, south lobby. Sales in sums of $5 or less, windows 4 and 5, secs. 26 and 28, north end of Broadway lobby; windows 8, 9 and 10, retail stamp booth, Park Row side of south lobby; and windows 11 and 12, Park Row lobby. Wholesale department open 8.30 A.M. to 5 P. M., except Sundays and holidays.

Redemption and Special Request Envelope Department.—Room 15, Second Floor. Hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Closed on Sundays and holidays.

OPEN ALWAYS.—Outgoing Domestic Letter Mails Department.—Secs. 24, 22, 20, Broadway side. **General Post-Office Delivery Department.**—Sec. 13, Park Row side

On general holidays, viz.: January 1, February 12, 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, October 12, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, December 25, and such days as the President of the United States, or the laws, or Governor of the State may designate as holidays, fast, and thanksgiving days, all mails are closed as on other days of the week, but only such carrier deliveries are made as may have been previously announced.

Mail in Quantities.—For New York City delivery, received at sec. 16, Broadway side. Letters for outgoing domestic mails received principally at the Hudson Terminal station, 30 Church Street, and at General Post-Office, letters at sec. 21; circulars, sec. 18, Broadway side. Letters for foreign countries received at sec. 18, Broadway side. Mail in quantities should be assorted by States by the sender before mailing.

Delivery for Newspaper Exchanges.—Secs. 21 and 23, Park Row side.

Drops.—For outgoing domestic mails, sec. 25, Park Row side, and secs. 20, 22, Broadway side. For New York City delivery, sec. 3, South End, sec. 15, Park Row side, and sec. 16, Broadway side. For foreign countries sec. 29, Park Row side, and sec. 18, Broadway side.

Special Delivery Letters for New York City or Elsewhere.—Sec. 15, Park Row side, and sec. 20, Broadway side.

Lock-Boxes.—South end and B'way side. Lock-boxes for newspaper exchanges, Park Row side.

CARRIER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

A—Cor. Prince and Greene Sts.
B—Grand St., southeast cor. Attorney St.
C—West 13th St. and Ninth Ave.
D—103 105 East 12th St.
E—110-114 West 32d St., near Sixth Ave.
F—149-155 East 34th St., bet. Lex'n and Third Aves.
G—217-225 West 51st St., near Broadway.
H—178-180 West 102d St.
I—Columbus Ave., cor. 105th St.
J—2309-2311 Eighth Ave., cor. 124th St.
K—202-204 East 88th St., near Third Ave.
L—141 East 125th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
M—2088 Amsterdam Ave.
N—Broadway, cor. 69th St.
O—112-116 West 18th St.
P—Custom House Building.
R—378-380 East 149th St., bet. Third and Courtlandt Aves.
S—Broadway, cor. Howard St.
T—507-509 East 165th St., bet. Third and Washington Aves.
U—Third Ave., cor. 103d St.
V—Northwest cor. West Broadway and Beach St.
W—160-162 West 83d St.
X—373-377 East 138th St., near Willis Ave.
Y—1160-1162 Third Ave., near 68th St.
City Island—City Island Ave. and Bay St.
College—305-307 West 140th St., near Eighth Ave.
Fordham—2519 Webster Ave., near Fordham Road.
Foreign—West St., cor. Morton St.
Fox St.—Fox St., bet. 167th and 169th Sts.
Grand Central Station—110 East 45th St., bet. Lexington Ave. and Depew Place.
Hamilton Grange—521-523 West 146th St.
High Bridge—West 165th St., bet. Lind and Summit Aves.
Hudson Terminal Station—Cortlandt Building, 30 Church St., bet. Cortlandt and Dey Sts.
Jay St.—Jay and Greenwich Sts. (not a carrier station).
Kingsbridge—Kingsbridge, near R. R. Station.
Madison Square—310-316 Fourth Ave., bet. 23d and 24th Sts.
Morris Heights—West 177th St., near Cedar Ave.
Times Square—231-241 West 39th St.
Tompkins Square—12th St. and Ave. B.
Tremont—1931 Washington Ave., between 177th and 178th Sts.
Wall St.—60 Wall St.
Washington Bridge—Amsterdam Ave., near 180th St.

POST-OFFICE (MANHATTAN) NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

Westchester—1471 Williamsbridge Road, near Eastchester Road.

Williamsbridge—3455 White Plains Ave., near Gun Hill Road.

Branch Offices—Pelham Branch, Pelham, N. Y.; Pelham Manor Branch, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Grand Central and Madison Square Stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.; for the transaction of money order business from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Hudson Terminal Station is open on all days of the year from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. No money order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays. Registry business is transacted on Sundays from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. on holidays; no registry business is transacted on Sundays.

All other carriers' stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.; for the transaction of money order business from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

On Sundays carriers' stations are open from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M.; on holidays from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M., excepting High Bridge, which is open on Sundays from 4 P. M. to 6.30 P. M., and Morris Heights from 4.30 P. M. to 6.30 P. M. No money order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays.

At carriers' stations registry business is transacted on holidays from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M.; no registry business is transacted on Sundays.

Postal Letter Carriers in New York City.

TABLE showing number of letter carriers employed in the different boroughs, and the salaries they receive.

BOROUGH.	Number of Carriers.	BOROUGH.	Number of Carriers.
Manhattan and Bronx	2,488	Richmond:	
Brooklyn	1,035	Port Richmond	8
Queens:		West New Brighton	12
Flushing	50	New Brighton	8
Jamaica	47	Rosebank	7
Long Island City	36	Stapleton	10
		Tompkinsville	6

Total number in New York City, 3,707. (December, 1910.)

The salaries of letter carriers are graded by law as follows: In Manhattan and Bronx, carriers are originally appointed as substitutes and receive pay at rate of 30 cents per hour and 8 cents for each special delivery letter they deliver; when appointed as regular carriers they receive, the first year, $600; second year, $800; third year, $900; fourth year, $1,000; fifth year, $1,100; sixth year, $1,200.

In Brooklyn, carriers receive from $600 to $1,200 per annum each. In Jamaica, carriers receive from $600 to $1,200. In Long Island City, carriers receive $1,200 each. In Flushing, twenty-one receive $1,200, nine receive $1,100 each, four $1,000 each, seven $900 each, four $800 each and five $600 each, also thirteen substitute carriers, who receive 30 cents per hour. In Rosebank four carriers receive $1,100, two $1,000 and one $600. In Tompkinsville four carriers receive $1,100 each, one $1,000 and one $800. West New Brighton nine carriers receive $1,100, one receives $1,000, one $800 and one 30 cents per hour. In New Brighton carriers receive from $900 to $1,100 each. In Stapleton eight receive $1,200 each, one $1,100 and one $800. In Port Richmond two receive $1,100 each, two $1,000, three $800 each and one $500.

There is no retirement pay for any of the civil service employés of the United States Government.

Post-Office—Brooklyn, New York.

Postmaster.—Room 2. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Assistant Postmaster.**—Room 3. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. **Cashier.**—Room 4. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. **Superintendent City Delivery.**—Room 11. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Superintendent of Mails.**—Room 12. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Inquiry Dep't.**—Washington Street Corridor. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. **Money-Order Dep't.**—Rooms 6, 7, and 8. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. **Night Window for Money Orders.**—Washington Street Corridor, from 5 P. M. to 10 P. M. **Registry Dep't.**—Room 9. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. **Night Window for Registry Business.**—Washington Street Corridor, from 6 P. M. to 8 A. M. **Poste Restante.**—Window in Johnson Street Corridor. **Postage Stamps, etc., in amounts over $2.**—Wholesale Window, Johnson Street Corridor. **Mail in Quantities.**—Received at Window of Superintendent of Mails in Washington Street Corridor. **Drops.**—In Washington Street Corridor. **Lock Boxes.**—Johnson Street Corridor.

On general holidays the first carrier delivery only is made, and the regular mail window is open from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. Collections, 1 in A. M.; 3 in P. M.

BRANCH POST-OFFICES.

A—14 and 16 Graham Avenue.
B—1266-68 Fulton Street.
C—5316-5318 Fifth Avenue.
D—1915-1917 Fulton Street.
E—2634 Atlantic Avenue.
F—Flatbush, 830 Flatbush Avenue.
G—860 Manhattan Avenue.
H—Bath Beach, Bath Avenue, near 19th Street.
J—Myrtle Ave., near Wyckoff Ave.
K—Blythebourne, 13th Avenue and 55th Street.
L—L. I. R. R. Depot, Flatbush and Atlantic Aves.
M—Coney Island, Surf Ave., opp. West 17th St.
N—Fort Hamilton, Fourth Avenue and 99th St.
O—Sheepshead Bay, 1780 Shore Road.
P—1731 Pitkin Avenue.
R—(Vanderveer) 1574 Flatbush Avenue.
S—1262-1264 Broadway.
T—170 Hamilton Avenue.
V—Fifth Avenue and 9th Street.
W—Broadway and South 8th Street.
Parkville, Gravesend Avenue and 47th Street.
Barren Island.
Navy Yard.

[All branch stations are open on week days from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.; for money-order business from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.; for the registry of letters from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M. On Sundays stations are open from 10 to 11 A.M., and on holidays from 7 to 11 A.M. No money-order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays. No registry business is transacted on Sundays, but on holidays letters and parcels may be registered from 8 to 10 A.M.]

Subway Systems in New York City.

EXISTING SUBWAYS.

THE subway operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company comprises:

A four-track trunk line from City Hall Park through Lafayette Street Fourth Avenue Forty-second Street and Broadway to Ninety-sixth Street

A two-track southern extension from City Hall, down Broadway to the Battery there connected by the Rapid Transit tunnel under the East River to the Brooklyn subway which extends along Joralemon and Fulton Streets to Atlantic Avenue.

Two northern branches from Ninety-sixth Street, viz (*a*) the Broadway and (*b*) the Lenox Avenue.

(*a*) The Broadway or West Side branch extends along Broadway, St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues, and Broadway to 242d Street (Van Cortlandt Park). It has three tracks from Ninety-sixth Street to 137th Street and two beyond Part of it is an elevated structure

(*b*) The Lenox Avenue branch has two tracks (portions of which are carried on an elevated structure) with a terminal at Bronx Park.

Total length of all the above routes 25 7 miles, having 81.9 miles of track. Standard four-track cross section (two for express trains and two for local) 54 feet 8½ inches wide over all and 16 feet 7 inches high with roof supported by steel columns 97.500 tons of structural steel and 725.000 cubic yards of concrete used. The contract for the subway in New York north of City Hall was awarded January 15 1900, to John B McDonald and completed by him October 27 1904 The contract for subways south of City Hall and in Brooklyn were awarded after the one in New York to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co., who completed them in 1908 Total cost about $75.000 000 of which $50 000.000 was expended on the construction of the subway, and $25.000,000 on the equipment, viz., power house, rolling stock, signals, etc.

McAdoo uptown tunnels and subway. Part of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad system. Connect with north tunnels under the Hudson River at Morton Street and extend to Christopher Street, then to Sixth Avenue and up Sixth Avenue to Thirty-third Street Shield construction (outside diameter 16 feet 7 inches) was used as far as Twelfth Street, where it changes to a reinforced concrete section the two circular sections becoming two rectangular single-track compartments, each 13 feet wide by 14 feet 6 inches high inside, separated by a 15-inch wall.

SUBWAYS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Fourth Avenue subway, beginning at the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge and running with four tracks (two express and two local) under Flatbush Avenue extension to Fulton Street, through Ashland Place and under Fourth Avenue to Forty-third Street. Cross section over all approximately 60 feet wide by 20 feet high with concrete partitions between the tracks Work started November 13, 1909 Will cost about $16.000.000.

Brooklyn loop subway connects the East River bridges by a loop line running from the Williamsburg Bridge through Delancey and Centre Streets to Park Row and the Brooklyn Bridge terminal in Manhattan and across the Manhattan Bridge and around through Brooklyn to the Williamsburg Bridge by way of Flatbush Avenue extension, Lafayette Avenue and Broadway The Manhattan portion from Williamsburg Bridge to the Brooklyn Bridge terminal has four tracks with a section 62 feet wide by 23 feet high over all, and a two-track branch 32 feet wide by 23 feet high over all with a continuous wall extending to Manhattan Bridge The subway in December, 1910, was practically ready for operation except a portion under Chambers Street, which had been delayed by the new municipal building at Chambers Street and Park Row, in the basement of which will be the terminal station.

PROJECTED SUBWAYS.

Tri-borough system Public Service Commission called for bids October 20 and 27 1910 The system embraces the following routes: (*a*) the Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway; (*b*) Jerome Avenue branch; (*c*) Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue branch, (*d*) Canal Street subway; (*e*) Broadway-Lafayette Avenue subway; (*f*) Fourth Avenue subway; (*g*) Fort Hamilton branch and (*h*) Coney Island branch.

(*a*) Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway begins at the Battery with two tracks and extends through Church and Vesey Streets to Broadway It runs north under Broadway as a four track subway to a point near Ninth Street, where it continues under private property and Irving Place to Lexington Avenue, then up Lexington Avenue to and under the Harlem River. Through the greater part of Lexington Avenue it will be double decked with local tracks on the upper level and express on the lower North of the Harlem River at 135th Street and Park Avenue the subway divides into two three-track branches, viz the Jerome Avenue running northwest and the other the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue, running east and northeast.

(*b*) Jerome Avenue branch will continue as a subway to River Avenue and 157th Street, and from there to Woodlawn as an elevated road.

(*c*) Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue branch will be a subway through 138th Street, Southern Boulevard and Whitlock Avenue to a point south of Westchester Avenue, beyond which it will continue as an elevated road to Pelham Bay Park.

(*d*) Canal Street subway This will connect the lower portion of the Broadway-Lexington Avenue line with the Manhattan Bridge.

(*e*) Broadway-Lafayette Avenue subway. Begins at Brooklyn terminal of Manhattan Bridge and follows Lafayette Avenue and Broadway, connecting with the Williamsburg Bridge

(*f*) Fourth Avenue Brooklyn subway from Manhattan Bridge to Forty-third Street. Under construction, see above

(*g*) Fort Hamilton branch of the Fourth Avenue subway from Forty-third Street will have two tracks and extend to Fort Hamilton

(*h*) Coney Island branch from Fourth Avenue and Fortieth Street will have three tracks, following Fortieth Street, New Utrecht Avenue Eighty-sixth Street and Stillwell Avenue to Coney Island Just beyond Twenty-fourth Avenue it will change to an elevated road and so continue to Coney Island

Summary—Four-track construction	13 9 miles
Three-track construction	17 4 miles
Two-track construction	12 9 miles
Total	44.2 miles

Estimated cost of the Tri-borough system for construction alone, $120 000.000, excluding equipment, power houses and sub-stations. It will be larger than any of the existing subways, is planned to carry

SUBWAY SYSTEMS IN NEW YORK CITY—*Continued*

1,000,000 passengers per day and will accommodate standard railroad cars In the underground portion concrete partitions will be built between the tracks. The station platforms will be large enough for ten car express trains and six car locals.

The Public Service Commission is considering a new subway from the lower part of Manhattan north, through Seventh Avenue, past the new Pennsylvania Railroad station and eastward along Fifty-ninth Street, connecting with the Queensboro Bridge and a projected line in the Borough of Queens

There have been drawn plans for a subway out Eastern Parkway (Brooklyn), from which three branches have been proposed viz., the Livonia Avenue extension leaving the subway at Buffalo Avenue the Utica Avenue and the Nostrand Avenue. Owners of a majority of the frontage along these branches are willing to have them built on the assessment plan, that is the cost of construction may be assessed upon the property benefited.

Forty-second Street subway extension. Part of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad system. Extending the Sixth Avenue subway from Thirty-third Street to the Grand Central Station on Forty-second Street. Franchise granted May 4, 1909.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company requested permission to add a third track to its Second and Third Avenue elevated lines and to make extensions to both the elevated and subway systems. Moreover the company proposed a West Side addition to the present subway from Times Square south through Seventh Avenue, connecting with it at the Battery, and another line north on the East Side from Forty-second Street under Lexington Avenue to the Bronx.

Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company proposed to the Public Service Commission the building of a West Side subway. This would start from their station at Thirty-third Street and Broadway, extend southward under Broadway to Union Square, thence to University Place Wooster and Church Streets to the Hudson Terminal station at Cortlandt, Church and Fulton Streets.

On October 20 1910, bids called for on September 1 by the Public Service Commission for the construction, maintenance equipment and operation by private capital of the Triborough Subway were to be opened No bids were received On October 27 bids (asked September 1 for the construction alone), were opened and every section was bid on.

About three weeks later (November 17) W G. McAdoo of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, wrote to the Public Service Commission, offering to equip and operate the Triborough Subway, if certain portions of the route were modified and connections made with the Hudson tubes. This offer has somewhat changed the subway situation, and up to the time of going to press no action had been taken by the Commission in awarding the contracts called for on October 27.

For tunnels in and around New York City see Index.

Piers in Manhattan.

NORTH RIVER.

Pier No.	Street.
A, New 1 & Old 1	Battery Pl.
2 & 3	Battery Pl. & Morris
4	Morris
5 & 7	Morris & Rector.
8	Rector.
9 & 10	Rector & Carlisle.
New 10	Albany.
Old 11	Carlisle.
New 11	Cedar.
13	Cortlandt & Dey
14	Fulton.
15	Vesey & Barclay.
Old 16	Liberty & Cortlandt.
New 16	Barclay and Park Place.
17	Park Pl.
18	Murray.
19	Warren.
20	Chambers.
21	Duane.
22	Jay.
23	Harrison.
24	Franklin.
25	North Moore.
26	Beach
27	Hubert.
28	Laight.
29	Vestry
30	Desbrosses
31	Watts.
32, 33, 34	Canal.
35	Spring.
36	Spring & Charlton.
37	Charlton.
38	King
39	W. Houston.
40	Clarkson.
41	Leroy.
42	Morton.
43	Barrow
44	Christopher.
45	W. 10th.
46	Charles.
47	Perry.
48	W. 11th.
49	foot Bank.
50	Bethune&W.12th
51	Jane.
52	Gansevoort.
53	Bloomfield.
New 54	W. 13th.
Old 54	W. 24th.
Old 55	W. 25th.
New 56	W 14th.
Old 56	W. 26th.
Old 56½	Gansevoort & Bloomfield.
New 57	W. 15th.
Old 57	W. 27th.
New 58	W. 16th.
Old 58	W. 28th.
New 59	W. 18th.
Old 59	W. 29th.
60	W. 19th.
61	W 21st.
62	W. 22d.
Old 64	W. 34th.
New 64	W. 24th.
New 65	W. 25th.
New 66	W. 26th.
Old 67	W. 37th.
New 67	W. 27th.
New 68	W 28th.
New 69	W. 29th.
71	W. 31st.
72	W. 32d.
73	W. 33d.
74	W. 34th.

NORTH RIVER.

Pier No	Street.
75	W. 35th.
76	W. 36th.
77	W. 37th.
78	W. 38th.
79	W. 39th.
80	W. 40th.
81	W. 42d.
83	W. 43d.
84	W. 44th.
85	W. 45th.
86	W. 46th.
87	W. 47th.
88	W. 48th.
New 89	W 49th
Old 89	W. 59th.
91	W. 51st

EAST RIVER.

4	Broad.
5, 6, 7, 8,	Coenties Slip
9	Coent's & Old Slip
10	Old Slip.
11	Gouverneur Lane
12	Wall.
13	Wall.
14	Maiden Lane.
15	Fletcher & Burling Slip
16	Burling Slip.
17	Fulton.
18	Beekman.
19	Peck Slip.
20	Peck Slip.
21	Dover.
Old 22	Roosevelt.
New 22	James Slip.
26 & 27	Catharine.
Old 28	Dover & Roosevelt.
New 28	Catharine & Market.
29	Market.
30	Pike & Market.
31 & 32	Pike.
33	Pike & Rutgers.
34	Rutgers.
36	Jefferson.
37	Clinton.
38	Clinton & Montgomery.
45	Rutgers & Jefferson.
46	Jefferson.
49	Clinton & Montgomery.
50	Montgomery.
51 & 52	Gouverneur.
53 & 54	Jackson.
55	Cherry.
60	Rivington.
61	Rivington & Stanton.
62	Stanton.
66	E. 18th.
67	E. 19th.
70	E. 22d.

RECREATION PIERS.

Foot of Market.	Foot of W. 50th
Foot of E 3d.	Foot of W. 129th.
Foot of E 24th.	Foot of Whitehall.
Foot of E 112th	30th St Ferry House.
Foot of Barrow.	Foot of Albany.

Height of Prominent Buildings in Manhattan.

Name and Location	No. of Stories	Height.
Amer. Exch'ge Bank, B'way and Cedar St	16	232 ft.
American Surety Co., B'way, cor Pine St.	23	306 ft. 1 in.
Amer. Tract Society, Nassau. c Spruce St.	23	306 ft.
Ansonia Hot., B'way, 73d and 74th Sts.	16	180 ft.
Astoria Hotel, 344-350 Fifth Ave.	16	213 ft.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance, Wall and William Sts	18	242 ft.
Bank of Commerce, c. Nassau and Cedar Sts.	20	270 ft.
Bowling Green Bldg., 5-11 Broadway.	19	272 ft. 6 in.
Broad Exch'ge Bldg, Broad St and Exchange Pl.	20	276 ft. 6½ in.
Broadway Chambers, N. W. c. Broadway and Chambers St.	18	225 ft.
Commercial Cable, 20-22 Broad St.	21	255 ft., exclusive of dome.
Downing Building, 106 and 108 Fulton St.	15	To roof top, 179 ft.; penthouse 190 ft.
Dun (R. G. Dun), 290-294 Broadway.	15	223 ft.
Empire. B'dway and Rector St.	20	293 ft.
Evening Post, Nassau and Liberty Sts.	32	385 ft.
Flatiron (Fuller), B'way and 23d St.	20	286 ft.
Heidelberg, Broadway and 42d St.	30	410 ft.
Home Life Insurance Co., 256 Broadway.	16	To roof top, 219 ft.; to spire top. 280 ft.
Hotel Netherland, cor. 59th St. & Fifth Ave.	17	To roof top, 220 ft.
Hudson Realty Co., 32-34 Broadway.	16	205 ft. 6 in.
Johnston Building, 30-36 Broad St.	15	205 ft.
Manhattan Life Insurance Co., 64-68 Broadway.	17	To roof top, 246 ft.; to top of tower, 348 ft.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	50	700 ft. 3 in.
Municipal, Centre St. and Park Row.	24	560 ft. 1 in.
Mutual Life Insurance Co., Liberty St.	15	To roof top, 210 ft., to roof garden, 230 ft.
New York Realty Co., 9-13 Maiden Lane.	15	203 ft. 6 in.
Park Row, 13-21 Park Row.	29	To roof top 309 ft., to tower. 382 ft.
Pulitzer Building, Park Row.	22	Extreme, 375½ ft.
Queens Insurance Co., c. William and Cedar Sts.	15	195 ft.
Singer Mfg. Co., Broadway near Liberty St.	41	612 ft. 1 in.
St James, Broadway cor. 26th St.	16	204 ft.
St. Paul Bldg., Ann St. and Broadway.	26	308 ft.
Standard Oil Building, 24-30 Broadway.	15	263 ft.
Times, Broadway and 42d St.	28	419 ft. 9 in. from lowest basement to top of observatory rail.
Trinity, 111 B'way.	21	280 ft. 6 in.
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, 13-19 W. 33d St.	16	214 ft.
Washington Life Ins. Co., Broadway and Liberty St.	19	273 ft.

Wanamaker's, B'way, 8th and 9th Streets, 14 stories. 217 ft. 6 in. high, 65 Exchange Place, 16 stories, 211 ft. 6¾ in. high, Trinity Place, cor. Rector St., 23 stories, 308 ft. high, Fifth Ave., 58th, 59th Sts. (Plaza Hotel), 18 stories, 251 ft. 11 in. high; Cedar and West Sts., 28 stories, 404 ft. high; B'way and Cortlandt St., 26 stories, 360 ft. 6 in. high, B'way and Cedar St., 21 stories, 282 ft. high; 37 Wall St., 25 stories, 318 ft. high, 1 Wall St., 18 stories, 217 ft. high, Cortlandt and Church Sts., 22 stories, 275 ft. 9 in. high; Church and Dey Sts., 22 stories, 275 ft. 9 in. high; Maiden Lane and Liberty St., 20 stories, 250 feet high, 15 Maiden Lane, 264 ft. 5 in. high; 60 Broadway. 22 stories, 306 ft. 3 in. high.

HIGH BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PLANS WERE FILED FROM OCT. 1, 1909 TO DEC. 1, 1910.

Name and Location	No. of Stories.	Height.
Ashland, Fourth Ave. and 24th St.	20	266 ft.
Bankers Trust Co., Wall and Nassau Sts.	39	539 ft.
Brevoort, 2 W. 45th St.	16	202 ft.
Brogan, Fourth Ave. and 20th St.	16	216 ft.
Camoins, Fifth Ave and 43d St.	14	165 ft.
Claredon, Fourth Ave and 16th St.	20	263 ft.
East River Savings Bank, Broadway and Reade St.	19	252 ft.
Germania Life Insurance, Fourth Ave. and 17th St.	20	281 ft.
Pullman, 17 Madison Ave.	15	178 ft.
Rector's Hotel, B'way and 44th St.	13	200 ft.
Underwood, 28 Vesey St.	18	228 ft.
United Underwriters John and Dutch Sts.	16	197 ft.
Woolworth, B'way & Park Pl.	27	
10 E. 27th St.	20	273 ft.
20 W. 22d St.	16	198 ft.
218 Fifth Ave.	21	269 ft.

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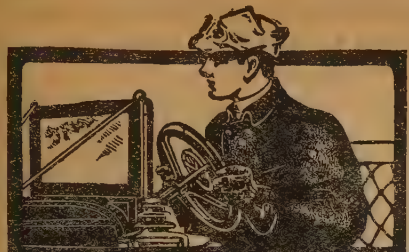

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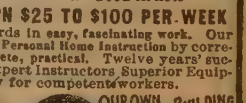

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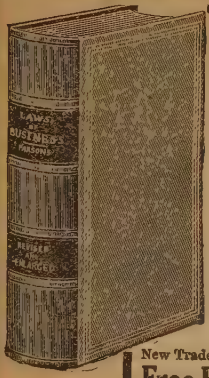

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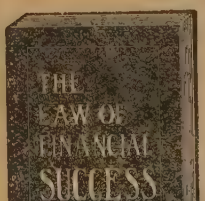

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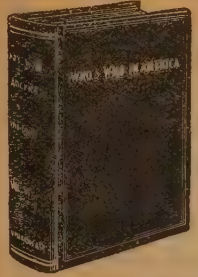

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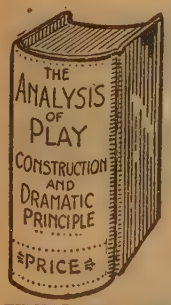

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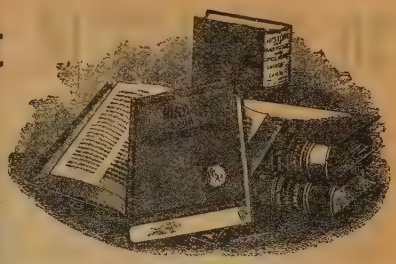

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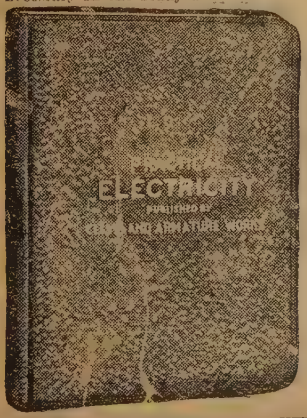

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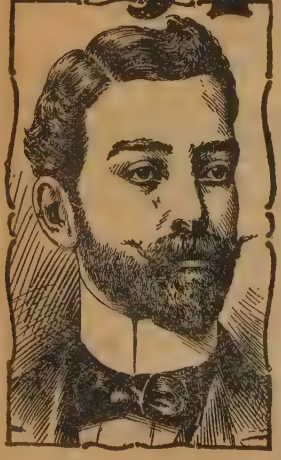

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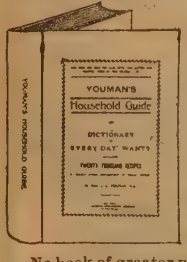

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Alpha Delta Phi	1890	136 W. 44th St.	None.	None.	(n)475	500	(o)30	10.00	30 00	10.00	A C Patterson.
American Yacht	1883	Milton Point, Rye, N.Y.	300	....	250	....	50	....	50.00	....	W. P. Allen.
Arion	1854	Park Ave. & 59th St.	1,000	....	....	....	....	....	50 00	30 00	Carl Wittmann.
Arkwright	1893	320 Broadway	700	None.	700	20	50	20.00	50 00	20.00	Percy G Vanderoef
Army and Navy	1889	107 W. 43d St.	None.	None.	339	1,848	25	None	30.00	5.00	Frank Keck.
Authors	1882	7th Ave., c.W. 56th St.	None.	None.	178	....	25	25 00	20 00	10.00	Duffield Osborne
Automobile	1899	54th St., W. of B'way	1,700	None.	1,577	435	100	50.00	50.00	25.00	C E Forshick
Baltusrol Golf	1895	Baltusrol, N. J.	750	....	411	251	50	50.00	40-60	40-50	L Keller, 29 B'way
Barnard	1889	343 Fifth Ave.	700	None.	483	41	35	15.00	10.00	5 00	Edward L Parris.
Calumet	1879	267 Fifth Ave.	400	None.	400	131	100	100.00	100 00	50 00	R. M. Shepard.
Catholic	1871	120 Central Park South	1,000	None.	790	445	50	10 00	65 00	15.00	Percy J. King.
Century Association	1847	7 W. 43d St.	1,000	300	1,000	250	150	100.00	60 00	30.00	G. W Knox.
Chemists	1898	48-52 E. 41st. St.	....	....	295	328	25	5 0	25.00	5 00	F. C. McIlhiney.
City	1892	55 W. 44th St.	None.	None.	800	500	50	15 00	60.00	15.00	R S Bunkerd.
City Athletic	1908	50 W. 54th St.	1,000	None.	750	50	100	25.00	50 00	25.00	Stanley M. Isaacs.
City History of N.Y.	1896	21 W. 44th St.	None.	None.	334	....	....	....	(h)	....	Frances Fuller
Colony	1903	342 Madison Ave.	750	250	750	250	150	150.00	100.00	50.00	Mrs F H. Cabot
Columbia University	1901	12 Gramercy Park	None.	None.	1,014	218	20	20 00	20.00	10 00	Archibald Douglass.
Columbia Yacht	1867	Foot W. 86th St.	None.	None.	575	....	50	....	30.00	....	George R. Bunson
Coney Island Jockey	1879	Sheepshead Bay	....	....	(k)750	....	50	50.00	25.00	25.00	V. E. Schaumburg.
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Hardware	1899	253 Broadway	600	200	600	170	50	50 00	50 00	25.00	Joseph Gales.
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Manhattan Chess	1877	Carnegie Hall	None.	None.	113	27	None.	None.	25.00	12.50	Otis W Field.
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Metropolitan	1891	Fifth Ave. cor. 60th St.	1,000	250	1,000	230	300	300.00	125 00	75 00	Wm W Sherman.
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N. Y. Athletic (q)	1856	846 Seventh Ave.	None.	None.	400	60	5	5 00	6.00	6 00	Norman MacLeod.
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Players	1889	121 E. 21st St.	None	None.	777	675	10	10.00	40.00	20 00	W. F. McCombs.
Princeton	1860	1 W. 88th St.	500	None.	500	50	100	50.00	100.00	50.00	A. M Gunzburg.
Progress	1875	27 W. 43d St.	1,000	300	1,000	300	200	200.00	125.00	62.50	H C Mortimer.
Racquet and Tennis	1888	9 So. William St.	None.	None.	....	....	25	None	50.00	10 00	Bert Hanson
Reform	1856	54 W. 40th St.	1,000	None.	919	992	50	25 00	50.00	25.00	Merritt E. Haviland.
Republican	1887	Waldorf Astoria Hotel	500	100	500	10	15	None	15 00	5 00	Mary J. Baker
Rubinstein	1875	7 W. 44th St.	500	....	200	100	100	50 00	75 00	37.50	De Forest Hicks
Saint Nicholas	1871	14 W. 12th St.	550	None.	505	165	50	25.00	35.00	12.50	F W. Hutchison
Salmagundi	1871	Oyster Bay, L. I.	....	....	375	....	50	....	50.00	....	Everett Dominick
Seawanhaka Cor. Yacht	1903	340 W. 85th St.	85	None.	85	500	1	1	....	....	Mrs. B. Trowbridge
Three Arts Club	1895	Madison Ave. & 42d St.	500	500	312	382	25	25.00	50.00	25 00	D. W. Pardee
Transportation	1895	571 Fifth Ave. (m)	450	None.	381	....	100	....	25 00	....	E. C La Montagne.
Turf and Field	1898	16 Liberty St.	700	None.	700	50	....	....	25.00	10 00	Samuel T Carter Jr.
Underwriters	1836	Fifth Ave. & 51st St.	1,600	None.	1,600	None.	300	....	125.00	....	Howard Townsend.
Union League	1863	1 E. 39th St.	1,800	....	1,790	....	300	....	100 00	....	George H. Taylor.
University	1865	Fifth Ave. cor. 54th St	2,000	1,500	2,000	1,500	200	100 00	75.00	35.00	William Manice
Wool	1894	W. B'way & Beach St.	400	200	378	100	None	None.	60.00	20 00	John N. Stearns.
Yale	1897	30 W. 44th St.	None.	None.	1,623	1,422	20	20.00	20.00	10.00	J. McL. Walton.

(a) Rendezvous at Bay Ridge, (b) Total membership. (c) Professional. (d) Non-professional. (e) Professional, $100 dues, professional $45.00 (f) Professional and non-professional's. (g) Country House, Travers Island, Pelham Manor, N. Y. (h). $1. to $10, (j) $10.30 and $40 (k) Resident and non resident. (m) and Belmont Park, Queens. (n) Suburban member 125 (o) Suburban initiation fee $20. (p) Suburban $30. (q) There are also 5 Honorary, 435 Life, 59 Army and Navy 66 Junior and 192 Athletic in all, 4,646 members. Life membership fee $1,000. Junior initiation fee $20, dues $12, Athletic dues $10 (r) Active members.

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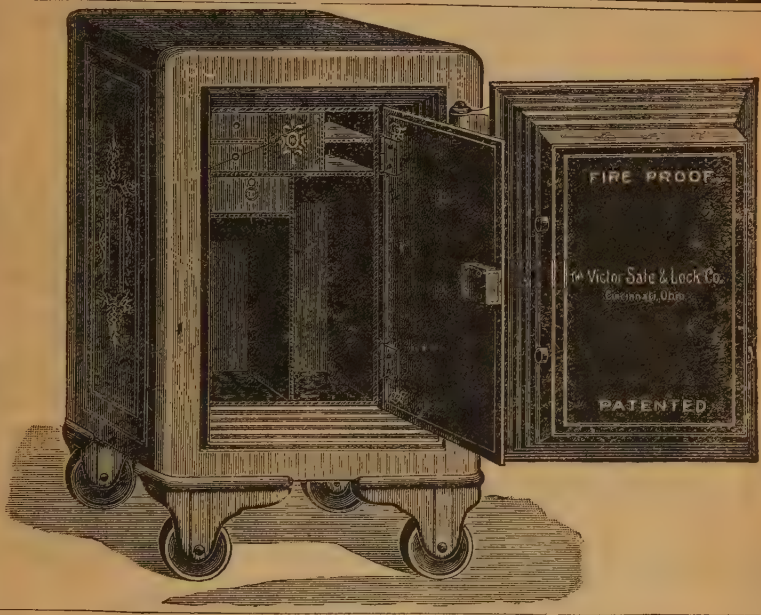
Write to-day for our new 200 page, handsomely illustrated catalogue, Sent **FREE** upon request to any address in the world.



Agents are making $300 a month selling Victor Safes to Merchants, Doctors, Lawyers, Dentists, Township Trustees and Well-to-Do Farmers : : :

Victor Safes captured Grand Prize at World's Fair St. Louis, 1904, and in the great San Francisco Fire, 1906, came out ahead of all others : : : :

Write TO-DAY for Catalog 222 B and Full Information

The Victor Safe and Lock Co. **Cincinnati, Ohio**

Police Force of New York City.

(December 1, 1910.)

1 Chief Inspector, 18 Inspectors, 25 Surgeons 1 Superintendent of Telegraph, 2 Assistant Superintendents of Telegraph, 1 Chief Lineman, 6 Linemen, 2 Boiler Inspectors.

Boroughs.	Captains.	Lieutenants	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Doormen.	Police Matrons	Total.
Manhattan	38	332	295	4.738	81	41	5,525
The Bronx	9	40	47	639	18	4	757
Brooklyn	25	173	159	2.365	65	21	2 808
Queens	11	53	52	507	19	2	644
Richmond	4	17	16	141	6	2	186
Total	87	615	569	8.390	189	70	9,920

On Probation: 167 Patrolmen 5 Doormen.

SALARIES.

Chief Inspector, $3,500; 18 other Inspectors, $3.500 each; 25 Surgeons, $3 500 each.
Superintendent of Telegraph, $4,000 Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph, $3 000; Chief Lineman, $1 500; Linemen, $1,200 each; 2 Boiler Inspectors, $1,300 each.
Captains, $2,750 each; Lieutenants $2.250 each; Sergeants, $1,750 each.
Patrolmen, First Grade, five years' service $1.400 each
Patrolmen, Second Grade, less than five years and more than four years and six months $1.350 each.
Patrolmen, Third Grade, less than four years and six months and more than four years, $1.250 each.
Patrolmen, Fourth Grade, less than four years and more than three years, $1,150 each.
Patrolmen, Fifth Grade, less than three years and more than two years, $1 000 each.
Patrolmen Sixth Grade, less than two years and more than one year, $900 each.
Patrolmen, Seventh Grade, less than one year, $800 each.

Members of the police force may be retired on one-half rate of compensation after service of twenty five years, having reached the age of fifty-five years, or after twenty years service upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability, or after 20 years service if a Veteran of civil war. Members of the police force who have not served twenty years may also be retired upon pension upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability or disease contracted without misconduct on the part of the officer, and by reason of the performance of duty, at not to exceed one-half nor less than one-fourth rate of compensation:

Police Station-Houses in Manhattan and Bronx.

(Headquarters, cor. Centre and Broome Streets.)

Precinct and Location.

1st. Old Slip.
(Temporary, 98 John St.)
2d. 156 Greenwich Street.
5th. 9 Oak Street.
6th. 17 and 19 Elizabeth Street.
7th. 247 Madison Street.
8th. 17 and 19 Leonard Street.
9th. 105 & 107 Eldridge Street.
10th. 24 and 26 Macdougal Street
12th. 205 Mulberry Street.
13th. Attorney and Delancey Sts
14th. 135 and 137 Charles Street.
15th. First Ave. and Fifth Street.
16th. 253 Mercer Street.
17th. 130 Sheriff Street.
18th. 230 W. 20th Street.
19th. 120 W 20th Street.
21st. 327 E. 22d Street
22d. 434 W 37th Street.
23d. 134 W 30th Street.
25th. 160 E 35th Street.
26th. 345 and 347 W 47th Street.
28th. 150 W. 68th Street.
29th. 163 E 51st Street.
31st. 153 E. 67th Street.
32d. 134 W. 100th Street.
33d. The Arsenal, Central Park.
35th. 432 E. 88th Street.
36th. 438 W. 125th Street.
39th. 177 E. 104th Street.
40th. 1854 Amsterdam Avenue.
43d. 148 E. 126th Street.
Traffic A, City Hall.
Traffic B. 36 East 9th Street.
Traffic C 1 East 27th Street.
Harbor—Station A, Pier A. North River.
" Station B. 120th St. and East River
61st. Alexander Av. & 138th St.
63d. 160th St.3d & Washington Avs.
65th. 1925 Bathgate Ave
66th. Sedgwick Ave and Wolf St, High Bridge.
68th Webster Ave. and Mosholu Parkway.
69th. Main St., Westchester
74th. Boston Ave. and Perot St., Kingsbridge.
77th. City Island.
79th. 229th St. and White Plains Ave., Wakefield.

Police Station-Houses in Brooklyn.

(Headquarters. 269 State Street, Brooklyn.)

Precinct and Location.

Bridge A, 179 Washington St.
143d. 4th Ave. and 43d St.
144th. 5th Ave. and 16th St.
145th. Richards and Rapelye Sts.
146th. 6th Ave. and Bergen St.
147th. 17 Butler St.
148th. Emmett and Amity Sts.
149th. 318 Adams St.
150th. 49 Fulton St.
151st. Grand Ave. and Park Pl.
152d. Atlantic & Schenectady Avs
153d. Miller and Liberty Aves.
154th. Ralph Ave. and Quincy St.
155th. Gates and Throop Aves.
156th. DeKalb and Classon Aves.
157th Flushing and Clermont Aves
158th. Tompkins & Vernon Aves.
159th. Lee Ave. and Clymer St.
160th. Bedford Ave. & N. 1st St.
161st. Manhattan & Greenpoint Aves.
162d. Humboldt & Herbert Sts.
163d. Stagg St. and Bushw'k Av.
164th. Hamburg & De Kalb Aves.
165th. Liberty and E. N.Y. Aves.
166th. E. 95th St. and Ave. G.
167th. 35 Snyder Ave., Flatbush.
168th. Ave. U and E 15th St.
169th. W. 8th St. near Surf Ave.
170th. Bay 22d St and Bath Ave.
171st. 86th St and 5th Ave
172d. Lawrence Ave and Ocean Parkway.
173d. Prospect Park.
174th. 1116 E 35th St.
Bridge C. 191 Broadway.
Branch Bureau Detective Squad, Information and Property Clerk. 269 State St.

Height of Prominent Points in Manhattan and Bronx.

	Feet Above Sea Level.
Battery	5
City Hall	36
Fifth Avenue Hotel	38
Central Park Plaza, 59th St. and 5th Ave.	47 5
Mount Morris	100
Central Park Circle	76.5
Reservoir, Central Park (water level)	112
Morningside Park	132
Broadway and 118th Street	135
Kingsbridge Road and 175th Street	200
Washington Bridge Road and 184th St.	250

The Springfield Metallic Casket

TRADE MARK.

This plate is on the end of every Springfield Metallic Casket.

Copyright—C. Deuble, Canton, O.

The McKinley Monument at Canton, Ohio. In this tomb lie the remains of the late President McKinley and his wife in Springfield Metallic Caskets of bronze.

SPRINGFIELD Metallic Caskets are indestructible. They are made of bronze, of cast metal or of steel.

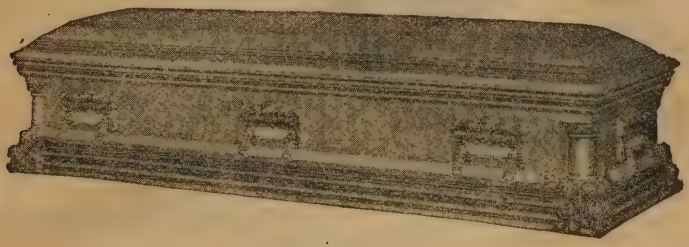
They protect the bodies of your dead from the hideous violations of the earth. They keep the remains sacred forever. They place within the reach of everyone the protection which, formerly, only entire nations could yield to their saints and kings.

Their simple beauty is impressive and lends dignity to the last rites.

"The Final Tribute" tells of the efforts of all peoples, even savages, to preserve the bodies of their dead. Write for it.

The Springfield Metallic Casket Co.

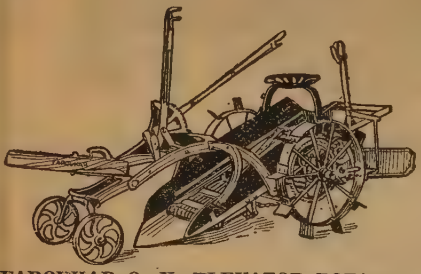
Springfield, Ohio.



The Springfield Bronze Casket.

The most perfect burial receptacle known. U. S. Letters Patent Sept. 13, 1898

FARQUHAR MACHINERY



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New sixty-eight page illustrated catalog tells about Farquhar

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Spring Tooth Harrows, Etc.

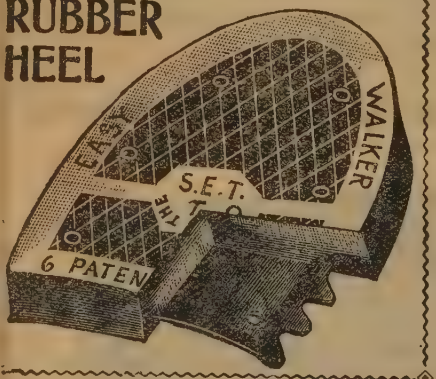
N. B.—It will pay you to investigate the new Farquhar Riding Cultivator.

FARQUHAR VIBRATOR.

Either or both of these catalogs will be mailed free on request.

A. B. Farquhar Company, Ltd., BOX 711, YORK, PA.

"EASY WALKER" RUBBER HEEL



"Easy Walker" Rubber Heel

WALK EASY. Stop that jar on your spine. Prolong your life by wearing "EASY WALKER" rubber heels. Attached permanently to shoes in five minutes. Made of long-wearing resilient rubber. Get the genuine. Name "EASY WALKER" moulded on the face of every heel. Look for the steel holding plate. See how the gum is anchored on the hollow side of the heel. Sold by findings dealers and shoemakers everywhere. If unable to get them from your shoe dealer, send us size of shoe you wear and thirty-five cents in coin or postage, and tell us whether you want full or half heels. We will send you a pair postpaid. Mention WORLD ALMANAC.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Springfield Elastic Tread Company

14-18 N. Lowry Avenue - - - - Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.

A Portable Power Plant Complete in Itself!

Greatest General Utility Engine Solves Water Supply Problem

Thanks to the wonderful Farm Pump Engine, those who live in the country or suburbs are no longer forced to depend on unreliable windmills. The engine outpumps the windmill **ten to one,** and actually costs **less money.**

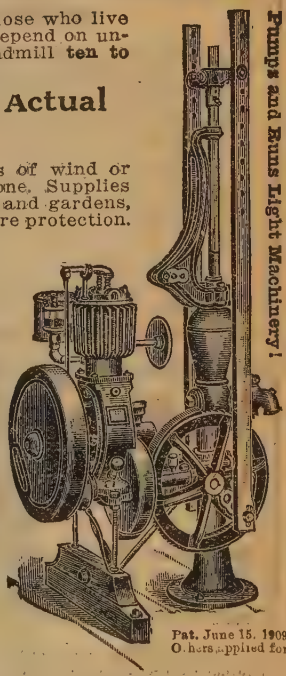
800 to 1,000 Gallons Per Hour Actual Pumping Capacity!

The engine keeps right on pumping, regardless of wind or weather, heat or cold. Never stops till the job is done. Supplies unlimited water for family use, for watering lawns and gardens, washing buggies and automobiles and for constant fire protection.

Selling Like Hot Cakes!

We are shipping out these engines by the **hundreds.** Nothing like it in the history of the engine business. Everybody wants one. Most popular engine built.

Fuller & Johnson FARM PUMP ENGINE



The engine is put up for shipment complete and ready to run. Everything in the crate! Nothing extra to build or buy! Clamp it to any pump by four simple nuts—that's all! Starts without cranking.

RUNS MANY MACHINES!

In addition to pumping, it runs the washer, cream separator, fanning mill, churn, grindstone, saw, etc., etc. It is as high grade in materials and workmanship as automobile engines. It's guaranteed!

SPLENDID FIRE PROTECTION INSTANTLY AVAILABLE

This engine attached to a pump throws a 60-foot stream and gives splendid fire protection. Why run the risk of loss by fire? Get a Farm Pump Engine **and be safe.**

Get Free Engine Book! Don't put this Almanac aside without writing for the Farm Pump Engine Book. Solve the water problem for all time to come by getting this powerful pumper. Ask for name of nearest dealer.

FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO., 155 W. 36th St., Madison, Wis. (Estab. 1840)

MARMOLA

PRESCRIPTION TABLETS

Take Off the Fat Where It Shows

WORK RAPIDLY AND HARMLESSLY—IMPROVE BODILY HEALTH—NO DIETING OR EXERCISE—NO WRINKLES OR FLABBINESS

Few there are who have not heard or read of the now Famous Marmola Prescription by means of which thousands of people have cured themselves of overfatness.

This remarkably successful remedy, given to the world by an eminent physician, involves a little trouble in its preparation at home. It is therefore grand news for fat people to learn that all the essentials and special ingredients of this famous prescription have been scientifically condensed into what will henceforth be known as Marmola Prescription Tablets. In this delightfully convenient form the wonderful curative value of this harmless combination is, if anything, enhanced.

The dose is one tablet after each meal and at bedtime, and a weight reduction of from one to thirty pounds in as many days is now assured without dieting, exercise or the least interference with one's ordinary mode of living. Though you may eat and enjoy what you like, the daily decrease of weight will be marked by increase of strength. The gradual dispelling of digestive troubles and marked improvement of bodily health are other splendid results of taking the harmless Marmola Prescription Tablets. The even, natural reduction of weight leaves no wrinkles or flabbiness of skin and the clear, healthy complexion is no less satisfaction than the recovery of a slim, well proportioned figure.

Marmola Prescription Tablets are sold by all druggists or will be sent post free by the Marmola Company, 1354 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich. The price, from either source, is 75c for a large case—sufficient to start you well on your way to normal weight and health.

DILAXIN

FOR CONSTIPATION

Safer and Better Than Salts, Comp. Cathartic Pills, Mineral Waters, Castor Oil or Any of the Advertised Remedies for Constipation and Bowel Troubles. They Invigorate the Entire Digestive System and Assist Nature in Re-establishing Normal, Healthy Conditions.

Dilaxin, cheap and common as Epsom Salts though it may be, is far superior to all cathartics because it cleans the bowels thoroughly. That is something no cathartic ever did.

But Dilaxin, though positive, is not violent in its action. Not a moment of uneasiness or griping pain precedes the very complete and satisfactory bowel movement it produces. This is another great advantage over cathartics and other harsh bowel regulators, which invariably cause distress, colicky spasms and more or less griping.

But by far the most astonishing and agreeable thing about Dilaxin is its final effect. Where cathartics are concerned, the more they are used the greater is the necessity for their use. They are habit-forming. If they are discontinued, the old trouble returns two-fold. Even if continued, the dose of any cathartic must be gradually increased, which shows that their action is against, not with, nature.

Dilaxin's action is the reverse of cathartics. The more you take Dilaxin, the less need you will have for it. For this reason, when all the bowel has been gently cleaned by Dilaxin, the bowel begins to recover, to revive; it assumes again its normal and natural function, and if it be kept clean and clear by the occasional aid of Dilaxin, the bowel grows progressively stronger until, in time, it becomes vigorous enough to act alone. That is the Dilaxin way of curing Constipation—by keeping the bowels clean; the digestive system free from obstruction.

Dilaxin is sold at all drug stores at 25c for a generous supply of these pure, effective tablets, or may be obtained by sending direct to the Marmola Company, 1355 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.

NO MORE

Digging up expensive pavements or lawns
Ripping out stone, tile or wood
Taking down bowls and tapping pipes
Useless expense and trouble
Guesswork, muss or flooded floors

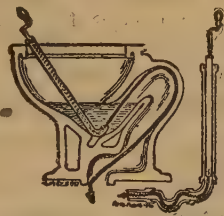
If you have a Wrigley Patent Drain Pipe Cleaner. The only device of its kind, and guaranteed to remove obstructions from pipes, be they straight, curved or with sharp bends.

Thirty thousand machines in use in all parts of the world tell of their efficiency.

Adopted by the U. S. Government, hospitals, hotels, railroads, boards of education, schools, colleges, public and office buildings and plumbers.

Requires no skill to operate. Simple, effective and easy to handle. For

Toilets
Sinks
Secondary House Sewers
Street Sewers
Urinals
Washtubs
Water Mains



Bathtubs
Washbowls
Main House Sewers
Water Supply Pipes
For every kind of a pipe in every conceivable bend.

You will save its cost the first time it will be necessary to use it. Made in six sizes, reaching from three to fifty feet, and will clean pipes from three-quarter to eight inches diameter.

Send TO-DAY for descriptive booklet and price list.

SAMUEL LEWIS, Sole Agent for the Inventor. **Five Front St., N. Y.**

MORPHINE

and other drug habits are successfully treated by

HABITINA

For hypodermic or internal use. Sample sent to any drug habitue by mail **FREE** in plain wrapper. Regular price, $2.00.

Delta Chemical Co.,
1107 Holland Building,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Grit That's Sharp

TRADE MARK

Cuts up food in hen's gizzards so that it fits it for eggs and gives growth. 'Tis sharp—keeps its edges until absorbed.

Order Maka-Shell Grit

Hens prefer it to gravel, glass or oyster shell. It contains Lime, Iron, Magnesium and other elements that are suited to the digestive processes, and **increases egg production** through active assimilation. Ask your dealer or send us $1 for two 100-lb. bags, f. o. b. cars. Order to-day. New booklet, "Hen's Dyspepsia," and sample free.

Edge Hill Silica Rock Co.
Box X. : New Brunswick, New Jersey.

BUY A NEW YORK STATE WAGON DIRECT FROM FACTORY

WE MAKE THE BEST NEW YORK STATE STANDARD QUALITY WAGONS AND SELL THEM DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO USERS AT

$45.00

No. 190—Runabout
Sells at retail for $65. Easy riding, stylish and very durable. We defy competition with it.

$48.50

No. 290—Buckboard
Retailers ask $70 for its equal. Our own pattern, strongly made, easiest rider known and a general favorite.

Wholesale Prices

You save all dealer's and jobber's profits—from $20 to $40—and obtain our binding guarantee for one year from date of purchase.

No Money in Advance

Any wagon will be shipped to you for free examination and approval. No deposit or references required.

Safe Delivery Guaranteed

You take no risk whatever. Every wagon will reach you in perfect condition, or it can be returned to us at our expense.

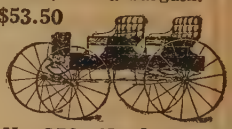
Send for Catalogue

Showing 150 styles of wagons and 50 styles of Harness. Every approved pattern is shown at a wide range of prices.

$53.50

No. 118—Top Buggy
Fully as good as retails for $75. Will give years of service, nicely finished, and a bargain.

$53.50



No. 350—Handy Wagon
Removable seats, very strong, and one of our best selling styles. Can't be duplicated anywhere for less than $70.

ROCHESTER VEHICLE COMPANY, 370 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

FARMERS' FAVORITE GRAIN DRILLS

Sow every known seed—none too large, none too small. Handles all brands of commercial fertilizers, no matter how hard to sow. Accurate, durable, simple, works in any kind of soil. Large variety of styles and sizes. Most Liberal Guarantee. Insist on seeing the Farmer's Favorite.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO., Incorporated,

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U. S. A.

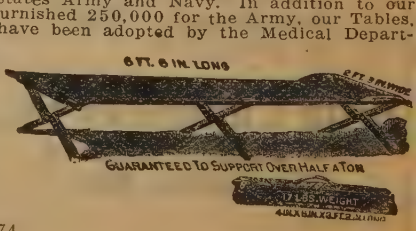
GOLD MEDAL CAMP FURNITURE MFG. CO.

DEPT. W, RACINE, WIS., U. S. A.

We manufacture the celebrated Gold Medal Camp Furniture, adopted by the United States Army and Navy. In addition to our Cots, of which we have furnished 250,000 for the Army, our Tables, Chairs, and Bath Tubs have been adopted by the Medical Department of the U. S. Army.

We manufacture Complete Camp Outfits, and sell our product through dealers. We solicit correspondence. Catalogue free.

We publish four books of about 140 pages each. The Complete Camper's Manual, The Complete Fisherman's and Angler's Manual, The Complete Sportsman's Manual and Trapper's Guide, and the Big Game Hunter's Manual, which we sell for 10 cents per copy, in postage or coin.



DEAFNESS CURED

By New Discovery

"I have demonstrated that Deafness can be cured."—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

The secret of how to use the mysterious and invisible nature forces for the cure of Deafness and Head Noises has at last been discovered by the famous Physician-Scientist, Dr. Guy Clifford Powell. Deafness and Head Noises disappear as if by magic under the use of this new and wonderful discovery. He will send all who suffer from Deafness and Head Noises full information how they can be cured, absolutely free, no matter how long they have been deaf, or what caused their deafness. This marvelous Treatment is so simple, natural and certain that you will wonder why it was not discovered before. Investigators are astonished and cured patients themselves marvel at the quick results. Any deaf person can have full information how to be cured quickly and cured to stay cured at home without investing a cent. Write to-day to Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 6959 Bank Building, Peoria, Ill., and get full information of this new and wonderful discovery, absolutely free.

NO MORE WRINKLES

I have a remedy that will speedily eradicate any case of wrinkles on earth, no matter how bad or what the cause.

Makes Men and Women of 50 Look 25

Trade Mark.

To those unacquainted with the remedy this may seem a broad statement, but I am prepared to prove it by the same men and women, whose appearance speaks for itself.

The remedy has created a genuine sensation in this city by entirely restoring the youthful appearance in a number of bad cases of long standing, after all else had failed and they were given up as hopeless. Here's what it will do.

IT MAKES OLD FACES YOUNG.
REMOVES ALL LINES AND WRINKLES.
CORRECTS FLABBY OR WITHERED SKIN.
MAKES THIN FACES PLUMP.
FILLS OUT HOLLOW CHEEKS.
DEVELOPS THE BUST FULL AND ROUND WITHOUT MASSAGE.

If you have wasted your time using massage creams, rollers, plasters, etc., this remedy will prove a revelation to you, and I want you to test it free and judge for yourself.

FREE Full directions and sufficient of the remedy to show what it will do will be sent plain sealed to anyone for 4c. postage.

Address

MME. W. FOULAIRE,

CLEVELAND, OHIO. STATION B.

FREE

This Big $1.00 Box OF WILBUR'S STOCK TONIC

Simply clip out the coupon and mail to me at once.
Not one cent to pay—not one thing to do.

I want to give you this big 6¾ lb. box of my Stock Tonic absolutely FREE, I want you to feed it to your horses, your cattle, your hogs, your sheep and your poultry. I want you to know for yourself why Wilbur's Stock Tonic is fed by over 500,000 farmers and stockmen. Why it saves feed—prevents disease and doubles your profits.

Send Me No Money—Not Even a Stamp—This Big Box of Stock Tonic Costs You Nothing.

Not one cent now or any other time do I want for this big $1.00 box. Contains 340 feeds—enough for a good practical feeding test. I know that every stock raiser who tries this free $1.00 box will continue to use my Tonic. That's why I can afford this great free offer—that's why I am ready to send one million free boxes to one million American farmers.

Is it worth a two cent stamp to write for my big free $1.00 box? Do you want to double your profits, and save your live stock? If so clip out the coupon and mail today.

Wilbur's Stock Tonic builds up run down horses—cleans the blood, softens the stomach. Revitalizes the entire system and positively prevents all disease.

My tonic doubles the milk and butter when fed to milch cows, fattens hogs and beef cattle for market in 40 days less time. Prevents scours when fed to sheep.

As a poultry raiser and egg maker it has no equal—makes strong, healthy chicks, doubles the egg supply, and absolutely prevents Pip, Roup, Gapes, Bowel Trouble and all Poultry Disease.

$1000.00 Guarantee

I will pay $1000.00 cash to any person who proves this offer of a FREE $1.00 box is not exactly as advertised.

Fill out and mail the coupon today—at once.

F. P. Wilbur President
WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO.
000 HURON STREET
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

$1.00 FREE BOX COUPON

F. P. WILBUR, Pres.,
Wilbur Stock Food Co.,
000 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.

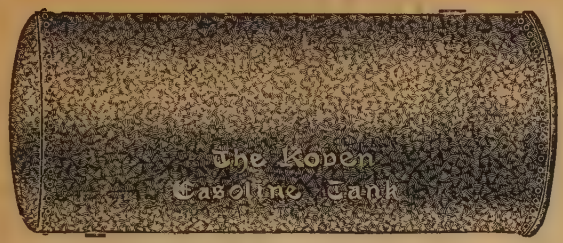
Please send me the $1.00 box of Wilbur's Stock Tonic free of charge.

I own _____ horses _____ cattle _____ hogs _____ poultry

My Name _____

P.O. _____ R. F. D. _____

Freight Sta. _____ State _____



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We manufacture more tanks and a larger variety than any concern in America. For anything wanted in the tank line write to us. We make a specialty of tanks for storing gasoline, oil, water, air, feed water heaters, exhaust heads, smoke stacks, riveted pipe, mud drums, furnaces, melting pots, etc. Heavy sheet iron and plate steel work of every description. Price lists and catalogue on request.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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For Round Shoulders.

Makes the form erect, expands the chest, strengthens the lungs, and is comfortable to wear.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, AND ANKLETS.

Also **Trusses**, Abdominal Supporters, Crutches, Rubber Tips, Braces, etc.

Competent lady attendants. Separate parlors. See page 798.

"Hernia Trusses"

Scientifically fitted to suit each particular case.

SCHNOTER'S ATHLETIC SUPPORTERS or JOCK-STRAPS are universally used by Professional and Athletic people in general. For Horsemen, Racquet and Tennis Players, Golfers, etc. Ask your dealer for the genuine "SCHNOTER'S" and only those bearing our trade-mark—J.C.S.—or we will send direct on receipt of price. Cotton Mesh, 50c.; Linen Mesh, 75c.; Silk, 90c.

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Near 31st St., NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.
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"The Name Tells a True Story." Made in all styles and sizes. No matter where you live you can get a **SUPERIOR DRILL,** with an iron clad guarantee to do your work in the best possible manner. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. Go to your implement dealer and insist upon seeing the **SUPERIOR** before you buy any other make. Also send for a copy of the **Superior 1911 Almanac.**

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO., Incorporated,

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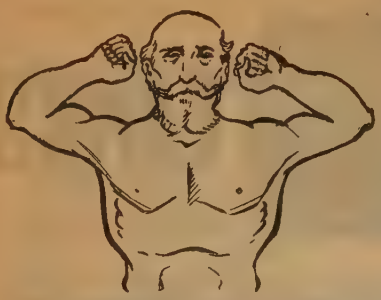

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WORLD FAMOUS NERVE TONIC.

For Vital Weakness, Nervous Debility, Mental or Physical Overwork, &c.

By Mail, $1.00 Per Box.

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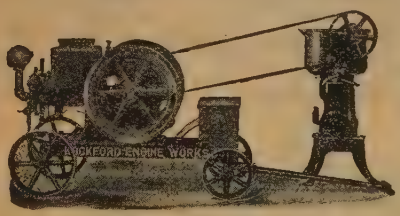

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GET PLENTY OF EGGS
YOUR MONEY BACK IF RUST'S EGG PRODUCER DOESN'T
INCREASE
YOUR EGG PRODUCTION!

Send Fifty Cents or One Dollar for a box of Rust's Egg Producer to mix with the feed. If it does not increase your egg production tell us and we will send your money back. It does not exhaust fowls, but increases their vigor. One of the largest Experiment Stations in North America uses and recommends it, which proves that RUST'S EGG PRODUCER IS RELIABLE AND ALL THAT WE CLAIM FOR IT. What it is doing for others it will do for you, and FOR ONLY TWO CENTS A MONTH FOR EACH HEN.

Send Fifty Cents or One Dollar and we will send Rust's Egg Producer, PREPAID, upon our money-back guarantee. Send TO-DAY!

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Every Poultry-Owner Needs Rust's Poultry-Keeping Booklet and Egg-Record. We mail them free.

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GASOLINE LIGHTING SYSTEM

TRIUMPH
Inverted Individual
100 C-P. Lamp.

A Shadowless 300 Candle Power Light Ready at a Finger's Touch.

You can turn it up or down like gas, or leave it burning low at almost no expense, and turn it up instantly when more light is wanted. Gives a 300 candle power light 40 to 50 hours on one gallon of ordinary stove gasoline. Can be used by any one, for home, store or business purposes, wherever good light is demanded.

We call special attention to our

TRIUMPH INVERTED GRAVITY LAMPS.

No one has ever seen such a wonderful, perfect and satisfactory inverted gravity individual lamp. Each lamp complete in itself. No tank or hollow wire. It is portable and can be hung up and used anywhere. Its burner can be applied to other lamps that are not satisfactory or have been discarded as worthless, making them better than when new; are safe and simpler than kerosene; one quart gasoline lasts 15 to 20 hours. We are exclusive owners and makers of the Handy, The Triumph, Bonanza, Brilliant and Climax Lamps, known the world over and used wherever gasoline is obtainable.

Write Dept. 37 for Catalogue WA.

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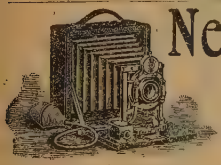
HOOSIER CORN PLANTERS

Plant all kinds, shapes and sizes of corn accurately. Edge Drop and Round Hole Drop. Simple, easy to operate. Many new and valuable features. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Do not buy a corn planter until you have seen the **HOOSIER.** Sold under a Broad and Liberal Guarantee.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO., Incorporated,

RICHMOND, INDIANA, U. S. A.



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Our Business is buying, selling, and exchanging Cameras and Lenses.

Your Business to know where you can SAVE MONEY, get what you need in the Photographic Supply line at LOWEST prices.

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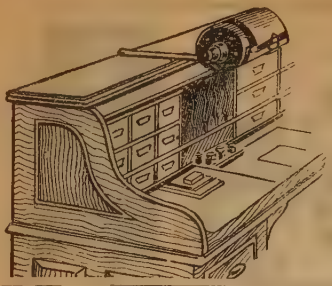

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BY USING A

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Send for Booklet
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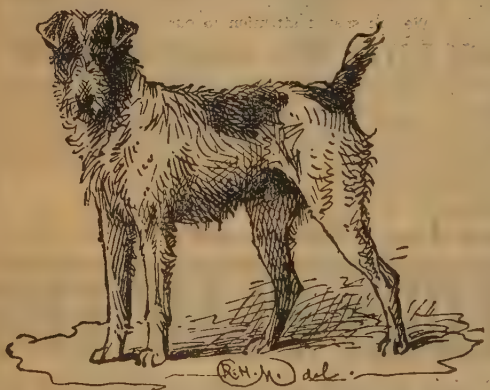

Used by the Leading Kennel Owners and Breeders Throughout the World.

TRY Spratt's Poultry Food, Chick Meal, Chicgrain, Pheasant Meal, Game Food, Pigeon Food, Ground Meat, Crissel, Color Food for Canaries, Puppy Biscuits, Plain Puppy Meal, Pepsinated Puppy Meal, Orphan Puppy Food.

Send stamp for "Dog Culture," which contains much valuable information.

SPRATT'S PATENT, Limited.

Factory and Chief Offices at NEWARK, N. J.
Depots at San Francisco, Cal.; St. Louis, Mo.; Cleveland, O.; Montreal, Canada. Res. Superintendents at Chicago, Ill., and Boston, Mass. Factories also in Berlin, Germany, and London, England.

AGGRAVATED HERNIA---"RUPTURE"

So-called RUPTURE CURES and ill-fitting Trusses cause aggravated Hernia. After your experiments, without any good results, then come and try my method of HONEST TRUSS-FITTING. My long experience in this line enables me to adjust the proper Truss to retain the Hernia in most cases, thereby giving those so afflicted positive relief.

VARICOCELE is the forerunner of RUPTURE. If most men, in time, would wear a well-fitting SUSPENSORY there would be less use for Trusses. I am a SPECIALIST in TRUSSES, SUSPENSORIES, etc. Those that so desire can see their physician before coming to me. The same careful attention given to either ADULT or CHILD. Trusses from $3. Suspensories from 50c. Mail orders executed.
Competent female attendant in Ladies' Department. Hours—9 to 5.

A. PARKS BLACK, G. M.

Dept. T. S. (Expert in Trusses, Suspensories, Etc.)
See pages 783-790 **523 Sixth Avenue, at 31st St., N. Y., U. S. A.**

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SPECIAL
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UMBRELLA STANDS

4	Hole	Oak	$6.50
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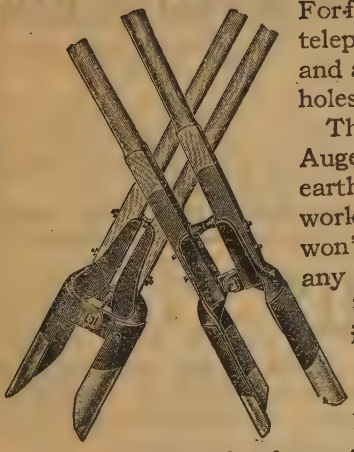
Suitable for the Office or Home

IWAN DIGGING TOOLS MAKE EASY DIGGING



For farmers, ditchers, telephone companies and all who have post holes or ditches to dig.

The Iwan Post Hole Auger is the best earth auger in the world. Try it and you won't need to try any other kind. Sizes 3 to 16 inches.

Sold by Hardware and Implement Dealers Everywhere.

Send for Catalogue A and Easy Digging Booklet.

IWAN BROTHERS - - - South Bend, Ind.

WHEEL CHAIRS

A Wheel Chair is often an invalid's greatest comfort. We offer over 75 styles of these rolling chairs with latest improvements; also a line of tricycles. Shipments made direct from factory. Send for our CATALOGUE giving description of various styles of chairs and tricycles, prices, etc.

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490 MADISON AVENUE

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RUNNING WATER IN YOUR COUNTRY HOME. No Attention. No Expense.

RIFE AUTOMATIC HYDRAULIC RAM

Large Plants for Towns, Institutions, Railroad Tanks. Water Pumped by Water Power for Irrigation. No Wearing Parts. Runs Continuously. Automatic.

Operates with 18 inches fall. Elevates water 30 feet for each foot fall. 80 per cent. efficiency developed.

OVER 7,000 IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

Our specialty is equipping country places with complete system water work, extending to Stable, Greenhouses, Lawns, Fountains and Formal Gardens. Catalogue and Estimates Free.

RIFE AUTOMATIC RAM CO., 2183 Trinity Bldg., New York

EMPIRE GRAIN DRILLS

Do good work in any soil. Sow all kinds of seed and fertilizer. **Strong, Durable, Light Draft, Simple, Easy to Operate.** Broad and Liberal Guarantee. Insist on seeing the **EMPIRE** before purchasing any other make. SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE TO-DAY. Special information given on request.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO., Incorporated,

RICHMOND, INDIANA, U. S. A.

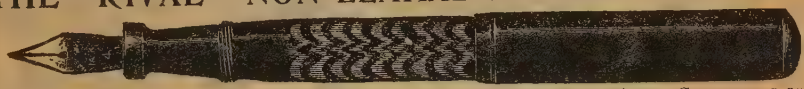
RIVAL FOUNTAIN PENS HAVE NO SUPERIOR

Made with Gold or Sterling Silver Mounting, No. 3 or No. 6 Holders and Pens.

THE "RIVAL" SELF-FILLER FOUNTAIN PEN

An automatic self-filling pen that, with a twist of the thumb, cleans and fills itself at one operation.

THE "RIVAL" NON-LEAKABLE FOUNTAIN PEN



Simplicity itself, perfect in action, durable, safe to carry in any position. Cap screws on holder, making absolutely non-leakable.

WE GUARANTEE ALL OUR PENS AND OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

IF YOUR DEALER DOESN'T CARRY THIS PEN WRITE US DIRECT.

CATALOG, ILLUSTRATING ALL STYLES AND GIVING PRICES AND DISCOUNTS WILL BE SENT TO DEALERS ON REQUEST.

D. W. BEAUMEL & CO. OFFICE AND FACTORY, CORNER ANN AND NASSAU STS. **NEW YORK**

PHOTO KNIVES AND RAZORS

Carry your name, address, personal photos, lodge and trade emblems, or art designs, protected by indestructible transparent handles.

Will Identify You in Case of Accident or When Travelling.

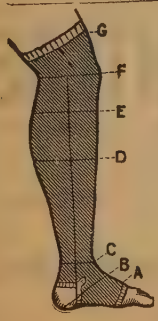
Quality is our watchword. Every department of the factory is in charge of experts. Our blades are the best that money, skill and science can produce. No order too large nor too small. Great for gifts.

Six Months' Written Guarantee With Each Knife or Razor.

AGENTS—Write for Photo of Sample Outfit and Big Money Making Offer.

Exclusive Territory.

THE CANTON CUTLERY CO. 1339 W. 10th ST., **CANTON, O.**



"VARICOSE VEINS," ETC.

Those afflicted with Varicose conditions obtain sure relief from wearing our perfect-fitting Elastic Hosiery. My long experience in adjusting Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, etc., enables me to give every satisfaction to both physician and patient. Those troubled with Rheumatism and swelling in the lower limbs will derive much benefit by using Elastic Stockings, etc. While our Elastic Hosiery is made of the best of materials, the prices are indeed very moderate. Elastic Stockings from $2. Also Foot Arch Supports. Mail orders promptly executed.

Competent female attendant in Ladies' Department. Hours—9 to 5.

A. PARKS BLACK, G. M.

(Expert in Elastic Hosiery, Etc.)

523 Sixth Avenue, at 31st St., N. Y., U. S. A.

Dept. E. H. See pages 780-790.

THE "BEST" LIGHT

BRIGHTER THAN

Electricity, Acetylene or Gas and Cheaper than Kerosene

100 to 2,000 Candle Power

Agents Wanted

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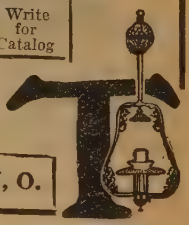
All Kinds of

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LIGHTING SYSTEMS FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR USE



THE BEST LIGHT CO., 414 East Fifth St., CANTON, O.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES

SHELL and Full Back Reform Eyes made to order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also carry large stock of both on hand. Address for particulars, CHARLES FRIED, 36 E. 23d St., near 4th Ave., New York City, N. Y.

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Do Your Own Printing!

Cards, circulars, labels, books, or a small newspaper. PRESS $5. Larger size, $18. Rotary, $60. Great money savers. Big profit printing for others. Type setting easy; printed instructions. Write to factory for a catalogue of presses, TYPE, cards, paper, &c.

THE PRESS CO. **Meriden, Connecticut.**

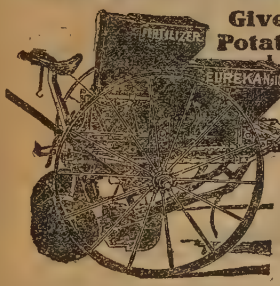
SUPERIOR CORN PLANTERS

"The Name Tells a True Story." Edge Drop and Flat Drop on Every **Superior Corn Planter.** Runner Heels adjustable independently. Start and stop motion gives plates ample time to fill. Most simple, accurate, easy to handle. Absolutely Guaranteed. Do not buy a corn planter until you have seen the **SUPERIOR.** Made in plain and fertilizer styles. Send for catalogue.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO., Incorporated,

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U. S. A.

Eureka Planters



Give Bigger Potato Profits

You are not getting all the profit out of your potato land unless you are using a Eureka Planter—it will do the work better—save time, labor and money. The Eureka Planter is accurate and automatic. No injury to seed, always plants at uniform depth. Three sizes—one and two rows.

Eureka Flat Tooth Sulky Cultivator

comes in 3 sizes 8, 10 and 12 feet.

It's a weeder, seeder, smoother and cultivator. Sows all kinds of grass and grain. Every farmer should have one.

Write for information about implements that save money on the farm.

EUREKA MOWER CO., Box 710 Utica, N. Y.

HOW TO GROW HAIR

A SIMPLE, SAFE AND RELIABLE WAY THAT PRODUCES SURPRISING RESULTS.

NEW DRUG CRYSTOLIS CAUSES BIG STIR AMONG HAIR SPECIALISTS.

$1,000 REWARD If It Fails.

Cut Out Free Coupon Below and Mail To-day.

Those who have become prematurely gray or who are troubled with scalp or hair diseases such as failing hair, dandruff, baldness itching scalp etc. know full well the humiliation that they cause. There is no need, however, of such conditions These troubles can be quickly overcome by Crystolis the new drug recently discovered at the Creslo Laboratories at Scranton, Pa Since its discovery, a little over a year ago, Crystolis has been found to

This illustrates the result of a few weeks' treatment with Crystolis.

contain marvellous properties for producing a new growth of hair In subjecting it to various tests in the worst cases of baldness, dandruff itching scalp, etc., the results obtained by the experimenting chemists were considered almost miraculous In every case it was found that where there were any hair roots left it would produce a new and luxuriant growth of hair in from four to six weeks' time Gray or faded hair was often restored to its natural color in from 10 to 14 days' time In minor cases of scalp and hair diseases, such as dandruff, failing hair itching scalp, etc, it was found that these unnatural conditions were corrected and often completely cured by two or three applications. The discovery of Crystolis will, without doubt, put an end to the troublesome scalp and hair diseases that are becoming so common with the American people. Women who have been forced into wearing false hair will greatly welcome this marvellous product as, aside from its many other virtues, it adds a beautiful gloss and lustre to the old hair. Besides, it contains no oil and has a tendency to make the hair light and fluffy.

The managers of the Creslo Laboratories make the following remarkable offer: We will forfeit $1,000 in gold if we fail to prove that Crystolis actually grows hair. We will forfeit $1,000 in gold if any one can prove that we were not the first discoverers of Crystolis We will forfeit $1,000 in gold if it can be proved that it contains any oil, dye or coloring matter of any kind We will forfeit $1,000 in gold if every testimonial and sworn statement which we publish is not absolutely genuine. Free information in regard to this new process will be furnished to all World Almanac readers Merely cut out and send in the coupon below, and you will receive free particulars of this marvellous new product by return mail

Baldness, Dandruff, Itching Scalp, &c.

FREE CRYSTOLIS COUPON

Cut out this coupon to-day and mail to Creslo Laboratories, Dept. No. 359, Scranton, Pa., for free information regarding Crystolis, the new discovery for growing hair. Good ten days to all World Almanac readers.

Coupon No. 359.

I WAS A HEAVY DRINKER

Consumed Quart of Whiskey Every 24 Hours.

CURED IN 3 DAYS

If you know any one who drinks alcohol in any form, regularly or periodically, let me send my FREE book, "Confessions of an Alcohol Slave."

I drank beer at first, then gradually developed into a drinker of strong liquors. When drinking heavily I wouldn't hesitate to pawn my coat or break a saloon window to get spirits. For long periods I would drink over a quart of whiskey, rum or gin daily. And some mixed drinks and beer additionally!

I damaged business, health and social opportunities, made family miserable, lost real friends and became an unworthy, unwelcome burden upon all except the saloonkeepers, who cheerfully took my money for the poison they gave me.

For 16 years I kept it up, and I was regarded as a hopeless case. Various "cures" did me no good. But now I have **a joyful message** for drinkers and

Mothers, Wives, Sisters

While drifting from bad to worse as all slaves of King Alcohol do, I unexpectedly **found a true cure.** It was (and is) genuine. It saved my life. **My health was quickly restored.** I became and am a respectable man, enjoying every benefit of freedom from the accursed alcohol. I speedily and naturally lost all desire for drink. I took less and less. I began to prefer tea, coffee and other non-alcoholic liquids; the **craving for liquor ceased,** I could sleep perfectly, my stomach became well and I recovered from other ailments which I now know were due to my indulgence in strong drink.

WONDERFUL CURE FOR DRINK HABIT

My cure lasted 3 days; if I had relied upon will power or faith I would still be a drunkard, because an alcohol slave has **no will power while drinking.** I rejoiced so greatly at having found a true cure that I decided to devote my life to removing the curse from others. My success has been marvelous. During eight years **I have personally attended to over 6,000 men and women who were addicted to drink;** the list includes very many persons notable in all walks of life, including those of brains and those of physical energy. If I were permitted to mention names of those who have been saved through this **quick, permanent cure** the public would be astonished. They include senators, congressmen, public officials, great lawyers, bankers, clergymen, noted merchants, skilled mechanics, trusted managers and clerks, farmers and others in all vocations.

I tell about the secret in my book, which I send **FREE** to every person (or relative or friend) who takes alcohol in any form to excess. My one purpose in life is to **cure the drunkard.** I rejoice in every cure, each victim has my sympathy. What I promise is absolutely guaranteed. My remedy is for either **steady or periodical drinkers.** Think of it—a **complete and permanent home cure between Friday night and Monday night**—or any other 72 hours!

Men or Women, Any Age Quickly Cured, Secretly or with Their Own Consent.

To relatives, friends or employers I say—If you want to cure a drinker in the quickest time and permanently, with or without **his knowledge and with absolute safety,** read my book—changes despair to joy.

ABSOLUTELY FREE

I will send you my book, in plain wrapper, promptly, postpaid. It tells of my own career and the wonderful discovery and gives valuable advice. No other book like it. I especially appeal to those who had wasted money on treatments or remedies which have no lasting effect. Remember, **it costs nothing** and you will always be glad that you wrote. Correspondence strictly confidential. Cut this out if you cannot write today. **Address:**

EDWARD J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Ave., 657 A, New York, N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA CURED

ONLY ONE KNOWN REMEDY.

Let us tell you about our wonderful remedy for Dyspepsia and all forms of Stomach trouble; let us send you the names and testimonials of thousands who have been cured by our preparation when everything else had failed. The Grover Graham Dyspepsia Remedy is prepared from the celebrated McDermott formula, the great European Specialist, and is sold under a positive guarantee to cure the most chronic cases. Relief from the very first dose. Write GROVER GRAHAM CO., Newburg, N. Y., for full information, or purchase a bottle at Hegeman and Co.'s, Riker's and all leading drug stores.

Rupture

Rev. John Mitchell, Bethel, Minn., declares under oath:

"I am cured perfectly after 20 years of anxiety and suffering, and I wear no support of any kind. I tried treatments from two specialists in N. Y., one in Mich., and one in Anoka.

"Your Plas-tr-pads are so effective that it don't take long to find out that you are getting better, and they are far easier to wear than any truss.

Rev John Mitchell

"The fact that I am over 76 years old surely makes this cure a marvellous one. I will always recommend your Plas-tr-pads, for they are better than gold to any one who has a rupture." Respectfully,

Mr. S. A. Fish, 750 Foster St., North Andover, Mass., states under oath:

"I regard my cure little short of a miracle, for I am over 71 years old, and was so bad that I came pretty near answering to the last roll call. I only used the Plas-tr-pads for 90 days to effect a complete cure.

S. A. Fish

"I am an old soldier and ex-railroad engineer, and am well known all over the U. S. I hope my testimonial will convince others, for I want to help the suffering all I can." Gratefully yours.

TRIAL OF PLAPAO

The above letters, selected from hundreds which we have on file and which have been sworn to, prove positively that STUART'S PLAS-TR-PADS are a successful treatment for Rupture.

Your own experience has proven that the truss is in every way unsatisfactory. Then why continue to wear it? **STUART'S PLAS-TR-PADS** are different from the painful truss, being made **self-adhesive** purposely to hold the rupture in place **without straps,** buckles or springs—**cannot** slip, so **cannot** chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases **cured** in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—**easy to apply—inexpensive.** Process of cure is natural, so no further use for trusses. Awarded Medal and Diploma as Meritorious Invention. **We prove what we say** by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely **FREE.** Write name on coupon and mail **TODAY. Address—**

FREE.

PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 99, St. Louis, Mo.

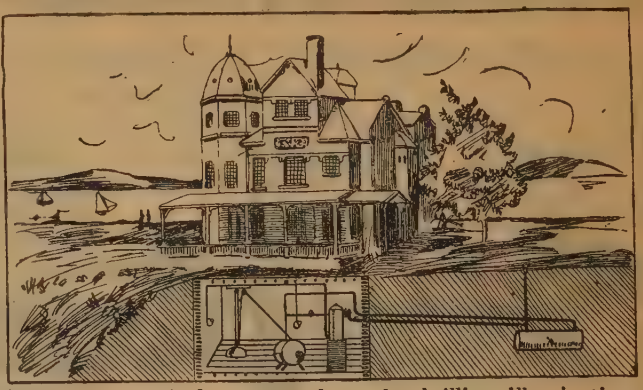
Name .....

Address .....

Return mail will bring **Free** trial Plapao.....

THE most modern and best illuminating and cooking service for isolated homes and institutions is furnished by the **CLIMAX GAS MACHINE.**

Apparatus furnished on **TRIAL** under a **guarantee to be satisfactory** and in advance of all other methods.



Cooks, heats water for bath and culinary purposes, heats individual rooms between seasons—drives pumping or power engine in most efficient and economical manner—also makes brilliant illumination.

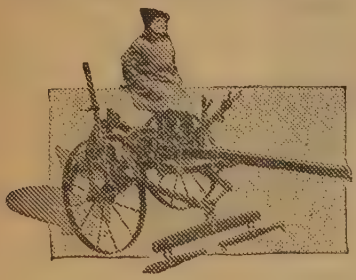
IF MACHINE DOES NOT MEET YOUR EXPECTATIONS, FIRE IT BACK.

Better than city gas or electricity, and at less cost. Thoroughly safe.
One-third cost of Acetylene.

LOW PRICE **LIBERAL TERMS**

SEND FOR CATALOG AND PROPOSITION.

THE C. M. KEMP MFG. CO., 405 to 413 E. OLIVER ST., BALTIMORE, MD.



Send for Free Catalogue of

"CAMBRIDGE" PLOWS

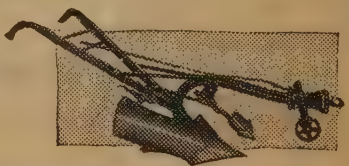
AND FARM TOOLS

Riding and Walking Plows, Horse Hoes, Potato Diggers, Markers and Corn Planters.

THE LOVEJOY COMPANY

21 Furnace Street

CAMBRIDGE - - N. Y.



Crooked Spines Made Straight

You Can Cure Yourself Right at Home Without Pain or Inconvenience of any Spinal Deformity with the Wonderful Sheldon Method.

No matter how old you are, or how long you have suffered, or what kind of Spinal deformity you have, there is a cure for you by means of this wonderful Sheldon Method. The Sheldon Method consists of a Scientific Appliance with a Course of Special Exercises and Spinal Massage. The appliance was invented by a man who cured himself with it of a spinal deformity he had for many years.

THE SHELDON APPLIANCE

is as firm as steel and yet elastic at the right places. It gives an even perfect support to the weakened or deformed spine. It is as easy to take off and put on as a coat and you adjust it in a moment. You can wear it and work in it without the least inconvenience, without chafing, irritation or sweating. No one can notice you have it on. The Sheldon Appliance is made to order to fit each individual perfectly. It weighs ounces where other jackets weigh pounds. The price is within the reach of all. Hundreds of doctors recommend it and have used it with wonderful results.

Back View Sheldon Appliance, Showing Spine Straightened.

We Let You Use it 30 Days

and guarantee satisfaction. It is without doubt the most efficient method of the century. If you or your child are suffering from any form of spinal trouble, hunchback or crooked spine, write us at once. Send for new book with full information, references and proof of cures.

PHILO BURT MFG. CO., 227 Eleventh Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

WHY IS 41 & 43 VESEY STREET A HOUSEHOLD WORD WHEN GROCERIES ARE SPOKEN OF?

Because You Can Get

The best Teas, the best Coffees, the best Butter, the best Cheese, the best Flour, the freshest Eggs, the best canned Fruits and Vegetables, the finest Olive Oil, sold only in full measure bottles and tins; absolutely pure wines and liquors, a choice assortment of Cigars and the largest assortment of the best groceries in the city to select from.

All full weight; sold without misrepresentation of any kind.

Callanan's Magazine and price list mailed on request.

L. J. CALLANAN, 41 & 43 Vesey Street, New York

Telephone 8585-8586 Cortlandt.

BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILLS

Standard for more than half a century. Made in plain grain and combined grain and fertilizer styles. Disc, Hoe and Shoe furrow openers. Sow all kinds of grain. The Buckeye Fertilizer Drill is the one with the famous non-corrosive Glass Fertilizer Force Feed. Go to your implement dealer and insist on seeing the Buckeye. Send for Catalogue.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO., Incorporated,

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U. S. A.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY "ACTINA"

WONDERS OF THE EAR. A DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN ANATOMY THAT DEFIES SURGERY

E. D. The Drum; H. Hammer; A. Anvil; S. Stirrup; S. C. Semicircular Canals; C. Cochlea.

The human Ear is an organ, the interior of which specialists have never been able to get at, hence their inability to remove the causes of deafness.

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS

NINETY-FIVE PER CENT. of deafness cases brought to our attention are the result of chronic catarrh of the throat and middle ear. The air passages become clogged by catarrhal deposits stopping the action of the vibratory bones (hammer, anvil and stirrup). Until these deposits are removed relief is impossible. The inner ear cannot be reached by probing or spraying, therefore cures cannot be effected in that manner. EAR DRUMS never cure deafness. It is folly, therefore, for deaf persons to hope for relief by the old methods, and instead of wasting time and money on methods that never have cured DEAFNESS OR CATARRH, they should awake to the time and apply a successful treatment. That there is a successful treatment for deafness and catarrh is demonstrated every day by the use of ACTINA. The vapor currents generated in the ACTINA pass through the Eustachian tubes into the middle ear, removing the catarrhal obstructions as they pass through the tubes and loosen up the bones (hammer, anvil and stirrup) in the inner ear, making them respond to the slightest vibration of sound.

RINGING NOISES IN THE HEAD.

ACTINA is very successful in relieving this distressing symptom. The vapor currents pass quickly and freely through the Eustachian tube, removing the catarrhal substances that obstruct the easy exit of the wave sounds. We have known people troubled with this symptom for years to be completely relieved in a few weeks by use of the ACTINA.

As deafness and ringing noises are caused from Catarrh, hearing cannot be restored and noises stopped till the catarrh is cured, and as catarrh is curable by ACTINA, few persons need be deaf or have ringing noises in the head if they will use **ACTINA** properly.

ACTINA is also very successful in the treatment of La Grippe, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Weak Lungs, Colds, Headache and all other troubles that are directly or indirectly due to catarrh.

ACTINA IS SENT ON TRIAL POSTPAID. Write us about your case. We give advice FREE, and positive PROOF OF CURES. A VALUABLE BOOK FREE.—Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease—a book that will instruct and interest you. Send for it.

Actina Appliance Co., Dept. 31 A, 811 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

BUCKEYE CULTIVATORS

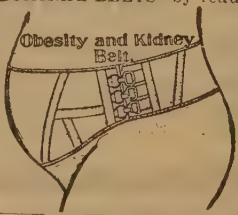
One Row and Two Row. Disc and Shovel. The largest and most complete line of cultivators manufactured. Before you buy a cultivator, get a Buckeye Cultivator Catalogue. After you have seen this catalogue you will insist on having a Buckeye. Absolutely guaranteed.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO., Incorporated,

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U. S. A.

Corpulent People

Find relief in our true-fitting ABDOMINAL BELTS—by reducing the abdomen, thereby preventing the accumulation of superfluous flesh. Supports the walls of the abdomen and relieves the strain on the surrounding muscles. Cures Backache; also prevents Hernia, Appendicitis, etc. Come to me, either through your physician or otherwise, for the best Obesity or Kidney Belt made. We make special Abdominal Belts for riding purposes, and also for professional people, where extra support is required.



Also make a specialty of perfect-fitting Scrotum Supporters and Jockey Straps, such as are used for Stage purposes, Athletes, Horsemen, Golfers, etc.

OBESITY BELTS, from $3.

SCROTUM SUPPORTS, from 75c.

Hours—9 to 5. Dept. C B.
See pages 780-783

Competent female attendant in Ladies' Department.

A. PARKS BLACK, G. M. Expert in Abdominal Supports, Etc., 523 Sixth Ave., at 31st St., N. Y., U. S. A.

The Best Cough Syrup Is Easily Made at Home.

Costs Little and Acts Quickly. Money Refunded If It Fails.

This recipe makes a pint of cough syrup and saves you about $2 as compared with ordinary cough remedies. It stops obstinate coughs — even whooping cough—in a hurry, and is splendid for sore lungs, asthma, hoarseness and other throat troubles.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle and add the Sugar Syrup. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours. Tastes good.

This takes right hold of a cough and gives almost instant relief. It stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative—both excellent features.

Pinex, as perhaps you know, is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in guiaicol and the other natural healing pine elements.

No other preparation will do the work of Pinex in this recipe, although strained honey can be used instead of the sugar syrup, if desired.

Thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada now use this Pinex and Sugar Syrup recipe. The plan has often been imitated, but the old successful formula has never been equalled. Its low cost and quick results have made it immensely popular.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 246 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

DEVELOP YOUR BUST

50c Package FREE to Any Woman Who Wants a Beautiful Figure.

Women need no longer be humiliated and embarrassed because they are thin, flat chested and not developed, for science has found a simple way to give the beautiful curves of a perfect figure. To prove this, let us send you free of charge a 50c. package that will show you how easily the bust can be developed from two to seven inches, and become full, plump and firm. This discovery, that is of such vital interest to all thin women, is the result of long study and investigation by one of the leading women physicians in New York State, who, in seeking to overcome the defects in her own figure without the use of "pads" or forms, discovered a happy combination of tissue-building elements that increased her bust some four inches, made her arms round and shapely and her neck and shoulders plump and symmetrical.

This prescription of Dr. Catherine Kelly's is a real discovery on far different lines from the ordinary figure developing treatment, and this explains its almost uniform success.

Dr. Kelly not only gained a beautiful form by her own prescription, but used it successfully with many of her patients. Women, this is a personal message from a physician of your own sex, and all we ask is the opportunity to show you, without any expense on your part, that Dr. Kelly's Form Developer will give you a perfect figure, beautiful complexion and improve the general health. Send 10c. for expenses, and a 50c. treatment will be mailed at once in plain package. Write us today. Dr. KELLY MEDICAL CO., Dept. 408, Buffalo, N. Y.

I Guarantee to Cure

ECZEMA

TO STAY CURED!

It is also called SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, TETTER, ITCH, WEEPING SKIN, MILK CRUST, PRURITUS—these are different names, but all mean one thing—ECZEMA.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, THE DOCTOR WHO TREATS NOTHING BUT ECZEMA.

I prove every word that I have said—I give to every sufferer

A FREE TRIAL

Just to show you that you need my treatment. It is yours for the asking. If you have been to other Doctors, if you have taken patent medicine and used lotions and salves till you are disgusted, write to me—I will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, A TRIAL TREATMENT. There are no strings to this statement. There is not one cent to pay—not a penny accepted. I know what my trial treatment will do; I know that it will convince you more than anything else on earth that you need my treatment.

Don't Miss This Chance for a Cure

If you are SUFFERING FROM ECZEMA you can only be cured one way—**REMOVE THE CAUSE.** What is the cause? ACID IN THE BLOOD. How do you remove it? By cleansing the blood of the ACID.

My treatment is soothing—relieves the dreadful itching at once and cures the disease quickly. You don't have to take treatment for months and months. ONLY ONE CASE IN TEN needs the second treatment—ONE IN FIFTY needs the third—Think of that!

What Eczema Is

Eczema is a disease of the blood and affects all parts of the body—the face, lips, ears, hands, feet, genital organ, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Yellowish red eruption; the pimples or patches may swell and the itching is so great the person will scratch the top off; then they bleed and dark scales form; there is an oozing of matter. In some the skin cracks and bleeds. Itching is terrible; a person suffering will scratch till they bleed. Scales form on parts of the body where the clothing comes in contact.

Ten Years Guarantee

I positively Guarantee that every case cured by me will stay cured **10 YEARS! IT MUST BE GOOD** or it could not be sold this way.

Strong as Rock of Gibraltar

I am a graduate from two leading medical schools. I am the holder of a GOLD MEDAL taken in Competitive Examination. Does this not show that I am fully qualified? I will send you my book, showing endorsements of business men of all classes. Also testimonials and pictures from cured patients everywhere. Some of them may be YOUR NEIGHBORS.

MY BOOK

Is the most complete book ever sent out. I explain every form of the disease plainly and fully. I show pictures of many severe cases, which are extremely interesting. I send you names of thousands who have been cured and are grateful.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY
1149 Park Square
Sedalia, Mo.

Reliable Beyond Question

This is a statement from the bank of my home town, where I have done business for years.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

SEDALIA MO Jan.-1-1910.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:-

Dr. Cannaday, of our city is a physician, making a specialty of ECZEMA. We have handled his business exclusively for one year and eighty four days. His patients deposit their money with us, in their OWN NAME, to be paid to the doctor, if his treatment is satisfactory. If we remember correctly, we have been called upon by only FOUR of his patients for their money, and it seemed then, that the fault was more with the Express Companies than with the treatment failing.

Considering the number of cases he treats, we regard his success as remarkable. We consider him perfectly reliable, and assure those placing their money with us a fair, square, business deal.

Yours truly,

FREE OFFER—CUT HERE

Dr. J. E. Cannaday,
1149 Park Square
Sedalia, - Mo.:

Please send without cost to me prepaid Free trial treatment, also copy of your Free Book.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Treatment and literature sent in plain wrapper.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Operation, Pain, Danger or Loss of Time.

I have a new Method that cures rupture, and I want you to use it at my expense. I am not trying to sell you a Truss, but offer you a cure that stays cured and ends all truss-wearing and danger of strangulation forever.

No matter whether you have a single, double or navel rupture or one following an operation, my Method is an absolute cure. No matter what your age nor how hard your work, my Method will certainly cure you. I especially want to send it free to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of trusses, treatments and operations have failed. I want to show everyone at my own expense that my Method will end all rupture suffering and truss-wearing for all time.

This means better health, increased physical ability and longer life. My free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin your cure at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it to-day.

FREE COUPON

Mark location of rupture on Diagram and mail to

DR. W. S. RICE
52 Main St.,
Adams, N. Y.

Age.....
Time Ruptured .....
Cause of Rupture .....

Name .....
Address .....
.....

Drunkards Saved Secretly

Any Lady May Do It at Home. Costs Nothing to Try.

Every Woman in the World May Save Some Drunkard. Send for Free Trial Package of Golden Remedy, Today.

At last, drunk no more, no more! A treatment that is tasteless and odorless, safe, absolutely so; heartily endorsed by temperance workers; can be given secretly by any lady in tea, coffee or food; effective in its silent work;—the craving for liquor relieved in thousands of cases without the drinkers' knowledge, and against his will. Will you try such a remedy if you can prove its effect, free to you? Then send the coupon below for a free trial package, today.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

Write your name and address on blank lines below and mail coupon to-day for free trial package of Golden Remedy.

Dr. J. W. Haines Co., 5696 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

I am certainly willing to use the free trial package of your Golden Remedy which you say can be given secretly and easily at home. It must be indeed a "Golden Remedy." Send it to me quickly.

Name .....

Address .....

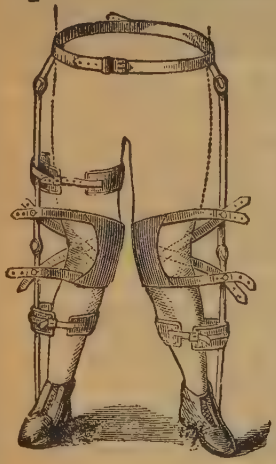
Comfortable—Light Weight—Durable

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

Made for Amputations of Every Kind. Both Arms and Legs. The Best Quality of Materials and Finest Workmanship

Crutches and Invalid Chairs

Leg and Spinal Braces

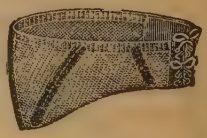


Trusses for Rupture

Elastic Stockings

Foot Arch Supporters and Anklets

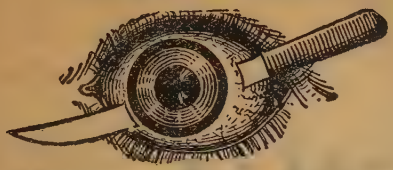
Abdominal Supporters



A. J. DITMAN

2 Barclay Street, NEW YORK

Eyes Cured



Without the Knife

Grateful Patrons Tell of Almost Miraculous Cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and All Eye Diseases—Send Your Name and Address with Two-Cent Stamp for Free Trial Bottle.

The cures being made by this magic lotion every day are truly remarkable. I have repeatedly restored to sight persons nearly blind for years.

Ulcers, wild hairs, granulated lids disappear almost instantly with the use of this magic remedy. Weak, watery eyes are cleared in a single night and quickly restored to perfect health. It has repeatedly cured where all other remedies and all doctors had failed. It is indeed a magic remedy and I am glad to give this free trial to any sufferer from sore eyes or any eye trouble.

Many have thrown away their glasses after using it a week. Preachers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, students, dressmakers and all who use their eyes under strain find with this Magic Lotion a safe, sure and quick relief. If you have sore eyes or any eye trouble write me to-day. I am in earnest in making my offer of a free trial bottle of this lotion. I am glad to furnish proof in many well-proven and authentic cases where it has cured cataract after the doctors said that only a dangerous and expensive operation would save the sight. If you have eye trouble of any kind you will make a serious mistake if you do not send for my great free offer of this Magic Eye Lotion. Address with full description of your trouble and a two-cent stamp H. J. Schlegel Co., 4371 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill., and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy that has restored many almost blind to sight.

HOW TO HAVE A CAPTIVATING FIGURE AND BE RID OF WRINKLES.

FREE TO ANYONE.

An American business woman of Providence recently obtained possession of a Japanese secret for form development and wrinkle removing, which she tried on herself with astounding results. All hollows in the neck and chest were quickly filled in, and the bones were soon covered with firm, but soft, yielding flesh.

The angles in the shoulders disappeared, her bust increased in size several inches, and was made firm, shapely and symmetrical, instead of small and undeveloped. The wrinkles in her face went away as if by magic and her complexion became clear and beautiful. Now, she is the admiration of everybody.

She now offers to send absolutely free to any woman whose figure is undeveloped or whose face is marred by lines and wrinkles full particulars of this simple method which will enable you in the privacy of your own home to add inches to your bust, to secure a captivating figure like the patron whose picture is shown herewith, and to make your face clear and radiant.

All our lady subscribers who wish to be handsome and well-formed will receive full particulars absolutely free of charge (provided they send two-cent stamp or stamped envelope for return postage), by writing to Miss Janet Gilbert, 101 G. H. Jic Bldg., Providence, R. I.

PERSONAL:

If you are afflicted with acquired or hereditary BLOOD POISON in any stage, LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM in any form or any of the worst forms of blood disease, write for a 108-page book which will be mailed FREE of all cost. Address

SALVAR MEDICINE CO.

1407 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

References—Any bank in any part of the country or the Commercial Agencies.

Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic

FREE
to
Every
Man
or
Woman

Would you like to eat all you want to and what you want to without having distress in your stomach?

Would you like to say **farewell to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress After Eating, Nervousness, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and Constipation?**

Then send me 10 cents to cover cost of packing and I will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They relieve the bowels, remove soreness, strengthen the nerves and muscles of the stomach, and soon make you feel like a new man or woman. Suffer no longer, but write to-day inclosing 10 cents for postage. etc., and get one of these wonderful **Stomach Drafts** that **are celebrated** because they **have cured** where medicines alone failed. Write Dr. G. C. Young, 405 National Bank Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

Don't Wear A Truss

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced an Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

I Send It On Trial.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon to-day and I will

The above is C. E. Brooks of Marshall, Mich., who has been curing Rupture for over 30 years. If Ruptured write him to-day.

send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge, and once having seen my illustrated book and read it, you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail to-day. It's well worth your time whether you try my Appliance or not.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

C. E. Brooks, 2898 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

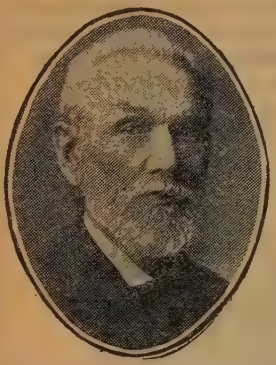
Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State.....

Asthma and Hay Fever

FREE TREATMENT OFFER



G. F. ALEXANDER.

World Almanac Readers

Will receive a full size two-dollar bottle and booklet, "How I Was Cured of Asthma and Hay Fever," if they will state where they saw this advertisement.

To show your sincerity in writing us, either send 35c to cover express charges or request us to send package express charges collect.

Once this extraordinary offer is in your hands, you will recognize its value immediately. Thousands have used it and you should know further particulars. Write NOW.

G. F. ALEXANDER CO.,

42½ EXCHANGE ST. PORTLAND, ME.

COMFORT TO MANKIND.

And since 1870 adding years to a man's life—SCHNOTER'S ARMY AND NAVY SUSPENSORY BANDAGE is the only permanent relief for VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, and RUPTURE.

Before taking notice of STARTLING ADVERTISEMENTS of so-called VARICOCELE CURES see your family physician. Incidentally ask him about the CELEBRATED SCHNOTER'S SUSPENSORIES. Don't be surprised if he tells you he wears them himself. Any better indorsement wanted!

A SCHNOTER'S SUSPENSORY is the only safeguard against VARICOCELE, RUPTURE, etc. In use by all prominent ATHLETES, PROFESSIONAL MEN, BUSINESS MEN, POLICEMEN, FIREMEN, LETTER-CARRIERS, and WHEELMEN should not be without one. TRADE J.C.S. MARK REGISTERED. used in the UNITED STATES ARMY and NAVY. Indorsed by prominent physicians and surgeons since 1870. Also by Authorities on Hygiene and Physical Culture.

We are specialists in SUSPENSORY making and we will cheerfully give you any information regarding VARICOCELE and RUPTURE.

Ask your druggist for the "GENUINE SCHNOTER'S SUSPENSORY BANDAGES." (Look for the above trade mark.) If he has not our make in stock, and refuses to get it for you, send direct to us and we will mail to you in plain wrapper, on receipt of price. Plain style, COTTON, 30c. and 40c.; LINEN, 50c.; SILK, 50c., 60c., and 75c.; A. and N. STYLE, no elastic, 30c.; ARMY and NAVY style, with lisle elastic belt and straps, COTTON, 65c.; LINEN, 75c.; BEST SILK, $1.

Guaranteed and manufactured solely by the **J. C. SCHNOTER CO.**

See page 777

(Headquarters) 523 6th Ave., near 31st St., New York, U. S. A.

EVANS POTATO PLANTERS

Plain and fertilizer styles. **Easy to Operate.** One man or boy can do the work. Fully Guaranteed. Accurate, Durable, Simple. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Insist on seeing the **EVANS** before buying any other make.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO., Incorporated,

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U. S. A.

HOW MAE EDNA WILDER GOT RID OF A DOUBLE CHIN

Without Dieting, Internal Remedies, Face Straps or Physical Culture.

AN INTERESTING STORY FOR FLESHY PEOPLE

"I removed my double chin and reduced thirty pounds in less than six weeks," says Mae Edna Wilder, who stands five feet high, weighs 120 pounds, and is a picture of perfect health. "I did this by a process which is my own discovery—a process of external application. I simply apply the treatment to any part of the body where superfluous flesh exists and it vanishes as if by magic. Five minutes every other day for two weeks is all the time needed, and one's most intimate friends need not know anything about it. I am so grateful for my own relief that I will give free advice to anyone who suffers as I did. I consider a double chin one of the most unsightly physical defects, and superfluous flesh is just extra weight that one must carry with them everywhere and all the time. I feel ten years younger and a hundredfold more active since I lost mine." Any interested person who will write to MAE EDNA WILDER, Dept. 159, Rochester, N. Y., will be told how to find relief within two weeks.

Eyeglasses Not Necessary

Eyesight Can Be Strengthened, and Most Forms of Diseased Eyes Successfully Treated Without Cutting or Drugging.

That the eyes can be strengthened so that eyeglasses can be dispensed with in many cases has been proven beyond a doubt by the testimony of hundreds of people who publicly claim that their eyesight has been restored by that wonderful little instrument called "Actina." "Actina" also relieves Sore and Granulated Lids, Iritis, etc., and removes Cataracts without cutting or drugging. Over eighty-four thousand "Actinas" have been sold; therefore the Actina treatment is not an experiment, but is reliable. The following letters are but samples of hundreds we receive:

J. J. Pope, P. O. Box No. 43, Mineral Wells, Texas, writes:—"I have spent thousands of dollars on my eyes, consulted the best doctors in the United States, dropped medicine in my eyes for years and 'Actina' is the only thing that has ever done me any good. Before using 'Actina' I gave up all hope of ever being able to read again. Had not read a newspaper for seven years. Now I can read all day with little or no inconvenience."

Kathryn Bird, 112 Lincoln St., Milwaukee, Wis., writes:—"I was troubled with astigmatism and had worn glasses from ten years of age. I could not read or write without them; in a surprisingly short time, after using 'Actina,' I laid aside my glasses and I will never use them again."

E. R. Holbrook, Deputy County Clerk, Fairfax, Va., writes:—" 'Actina,' has cured my eyes so that I can do without glasses. I very seldom have headache now, and can study up to eleven o'clock after a hard day's work at the office."

"Actina" can be used by old and young with perfect safety. Every member of the family can use the one "Actina" for any form of disease of the Eye, Ear, Throat or Head. One will last for years and is always ready for use. "Actina" will be sent on trial, postpaid.

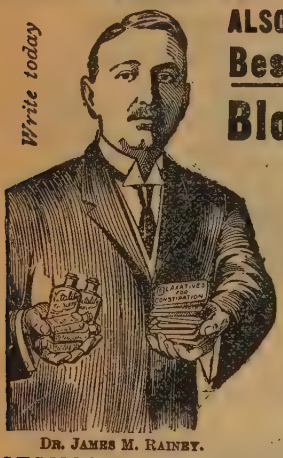
If you will send your name and address to the Actina Appliance Co., Dept. 31 N. 811 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo., you will receive absolutely FREE a valuable book—Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease.

FREE TO ALL WHO SUFFER

FULL DOLLAR BOTTLE DR. RAINEY'S VITALITY TABLETS

ALSO FREE BOX OF HIS LAXATIVES

Write today



DR. JAMES M. RAINEY.

Best Known Remedies for Stomach, Blood, Nerves, Heart, Bowels, Catarrh, Thinness, Debility.

I consider Vitality Tablets my greatest achievement. I believe they will cure more quickly the diseases and weaknesses mentioned below than any medicine I have ever put upon the market. And those who know me know my word is as good as gold.

I have been in business 20 years: have the endorsement of Bankers, Business Men and Patients everywhere; you've never read such endorsements in your life—no Doctor or Medicine Company in the world has such strong backing.

IF YOU ARE WEAK, TIRED,

Lack Strength and Vigor, these are the Remedies for you.

STOMACH TROUBLES—Have you Stomach Pain, Belching, Lost Appetite, Bad Taste or Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Bloating, Gas, Spitting of Mucus, Gnawing, Empty Feeling, Lump in Stomach, Food Disagree, Pain Before or After Eating, Coated Tongue, Sore Mouth, Indigestion? Then you need **Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets**, and at once. They will relieve you quickly and permanently, improve appetite, digestion and general health.

THE BLOOD—Pimples, Blackheads, Sores, Blotches, Pale, Sallow Complexion, Lips Blue, Specific Blood Poison, Eczema, Malaria, Enlarged Joints or Glands, Chilly, Feverish, Run down, Debilitated, Weak, Emaciated? You surely need **Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets.** They restore strength and fibre to the blood, so it will furnish nourishment to the whole body.

THE NERVES—Nervous Debility, Weakness, Jerking, Jumping, Excitable, Tired, Worn Out, Feel Like Falling When Eyes Closed and Feet Together, Restless at Night, Poor Memory, Melancholy, Despondent, Wake Up Unrefreshed, Weak Trembles, Dizzy, Fainting Spells, Hands or Feet Numb, Neuralgia, Lack Energy, Strength, Ambition? You need **Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets.** They restore nerve tissue to normal condition, steady the nerves, banish the blues, make you feel full of life, vigor, ambition, and many years younger.

HEART—Weakness, Skipping of Beats, Fluttering, Palpitation, Pain in left side, Pains under shoulder blades, Shortness of breath, Dizzy Sinking Sensations, Cold Extremities, Swollen Feet, Throbbing or Hammering Sensation, Can't Lie on Right Side or Back, Rheumatism, Asthma? Get **Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets.**

CATARRH—Hawking, Spitting, Accumulation of Mucus, Watery Discharge from Stomach, Spit up Slime, Nose Runs, Sneeze, Bad Odor, Dull Headaches, Catarrhal Deafness, Pains in Kidneys, Bladder, Lungs or over entire Body, Slimy Discharge from Bowels? Get **Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets** at once! They remove the cause.

THINNESS—Under Weight, Hollow Cheeks, Flat Chest, Scrawny Neck, Dyspepsia, Thin Blood? **Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets** build you up in every way. Guaranteed to make you gain 5 to 25 lbs. Will greatly improve your appearance.

NO SECRET MEDICINE

Vitality Tablets are not a secret medicine. The formula is in English on every bottle. You know just what you are taking into your stomach. I say the days of secret medicine are numbered. People want to know what they are taking. Why should any doctor object to telling what his medicine is? I want you to know—I want you to ask any Doctor or any Druggist or Chemist in the U. S. whether Vitality Tablets are good or not. Do this before you take a single dose, if you please. I am willing to take your judgment then.

When I say these Great Medicines are Free I mean FREE. I don't mean I am going to ask pay after you take half of them. I am not going to send more medicine with the free treatment and ask you to buy it. Remember, it is **Free;** not a cent to pay for it now or any other time, and remember it's a regular full dollar bottle and box worth more than a dollar of anybody's money—some say it is worth its weight in gold—and it's free to you. **Vitality Tablets** have restored thousands to health—why not you? **Send the Free Coupon today.**

COUPON FOR FREE FULL $1.00 BOTTLE—Sign and Mail at Once!

Dr. James M. Rainey, Dept. 33, 152 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.: I enclose 10c for postage and packing. Send at once by mail, in plain package, $1.00 bottle of DR. RAINEY'S VITALITY TABLETS, IMPROVED FORMULA, also FREE BOX OF DR. RAINEY'S LAXATIVES, IMPROVED FORMULA, without cost or obligation to me. Also your FREE HEALTH BOOK.

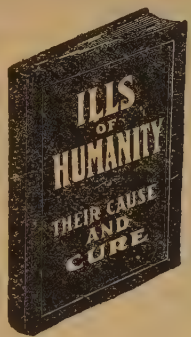
Name .....

Address .....

DOLLAR BOOK FREE

10,000 MEDICAL BOOKS FREE

if you write at once. The price of this Book is One Dollar, but as long as the free issue of 10,000 copies lasts I will send them **FREE**, postage paid, to those who are sick or afflicted in any way; 192 pages of practical information and professional advice that every man and woman should know. It describes all diseases—explains all symptoms—gives the causes of disease—tells how to prevent sickness and explains how a great many diseases can be cured in your own home. If you want to be well and remain well, this is the book for you, and it is **FREE**. Simply send me the coupon printed below and I will send you **absolutely FREE**, postage paid, this valuable Medical Book for the home—a **One Dollar Book Free.** Write at once before it is too late to accept this generous offer.



My Success Is Your Gain

My professional and financial success has been wonderful. I have succeeded beyond my fondest ambition in doing good in the world—in benefiting humanity. I have acquired a liberal share of worldly goods. For all this I am grateful—I am thankful. To show gratitude I propose to do this kindness to humanity. I propose to help the sick and suffering free of charge. I will positively give away **10,000 HOME MEDICAL OOKS and 10,000 PROOF TREATMENTS** to the first 10,000 people who write to me. I don't care who you are, where you live or whether you are rich or poor, if you need a practical medical book to guide you year after year—if you need medical attention for any disease curable by modern medical science—if you are sick or afflicted, I want to help you free. I can afford to send these 10,000 Books and Free Proof Treatments, postage paid. Sit down right now and mail the coupon below. Be one of the fortunate 10,000.

A FREE PROOF TREATMENT

To each of the first 10,000 who apply I will send a free proof treatment. Not a patent medicine—not one remedy, but as many kinds of medical remedies as I find advisable in your case—remedies to strike straight at your disease—constitutional remedies—remedies to tone up your general system—pure, effective and curative remedies that are the result of the most modern medical skill and science, combined with years of successful experience in thousands of cases. I have cured thousands of others. I **WANT TO PROVE THAT I CAN CURE YOU.**

DISEASES I TREAT

I don't claim to cure cancer, leprosy and other incurable diseases, but **I DO CLAIM TO CURE, AND ACTUALLY, POSITIVELY DO CURE** many diseases that others consider incurable. I have cured thousands of serious, chronic cases—many cases that others failed to cure. I want to prove what my treatment will do for you. A free proof treatment is the best possible test, it is the one convincing proof. I will send it without cost to you, I pay all charges. Will you be one of the 10,000 to accept this generous offer?

I ASK NOTHING

I will accept no pay, not one cent for the Book and Trial Treatment I have decided to give away. I want to prove that my treatment will do in your case what it has done in thousands of cases. By proving my skill to you, I hope to prove it to your friends and neighbors. If my treatment helps you—if it cures you, I want your good will—I want your gratitude—I want you to speak a kindly word for me to your sick friends when convenient to do so. This is all I ask. When I say Free I mean **FREE.**

Cut or tear off this coupon along this line, draw a line under the diseases you have, fill in the coupon and mail to

---

DR. JAMES W. KIDD, 247 Kidd Bldg., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

NOTE—Simply draw a line under any of the following diseases or afflictions you have:

RHEUMATISM	KIDNEY TROUBLE	LUMBAGO	BLADDER TROUBLE
ECZEMA	HEART DISEASE	SCROFULA	IMPURE BLOOD
CATARRH	FEMALE TROUBLE	DROPSY	TORPID LIVER
PILES	PARTIAL PARALYSIS	NEURALGIA	CHRONIC COUGH
DIARRHOEA	NERVOUSNESS	CONSTIPATION	PROSTATITIS
INDIGESTION	MALARIA	HEADACHE	PIMPLES
DIZZINESS	LUNG TROUBLE	EPILEPSY	ASTHMA

Please send me, free of charge, postage paid, your 192-page Home Medical Book and free treatment for my case.

(Write name on this line) ..... (Age) .....

(Address) ..... (How long afflicted) .....

.....

.....

NOTE—If you prefer, describe your condition in your own words in a letter to me.

Piles

Let Us Send You This $1 CURE To Try FREE

Don't expose yourself to needless suffering or danger—send in our coupon to-day and get **On Free Trial** Dr. Van Vleck's 3-fold Absorption Cure which has met with such phenomenal success in all kinds of rectal cases—Piles, Ulcer, Fissure, Tumors, etc. It is curing the most distressing cases, even after 20 to 40 years, and after medicines and operations had failed, proving that the 3-fold idea is the correct one. One part heals, one part feeds and nourishes the membrane, and the third, taken internally, is constitutional, removing the cause, without which no cure is permanent. Cut out and send the coupon **now.** Return mail will bring the full $1.00 treatment Then, after you have carefully tried it, if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received send us One Dollar. If not, tell us so and it costs you nothing. your word. Send no money—just this coupon. You decide and we take

"There's Relief in Every Package."

FREE $1 COUPON

Good for $1 Package of Dr. Van Vleck's **Complete 3-Fold Treatment** to be sent **Free on Approval,** as explained above, to

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Mail this coupon to-day to **Dr. Van Vleck Co., WAH. Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich.** Return post will bring the $1 Package on Trial.

Kiro Cures Fits

Do You Want To Be Cured?

Two Weeks' Full Treatment Sent Absolutely Free.

Are you an epileptic? Do you have fits? Does any member of your family suffer this terrible affliction? Do you want to be cured, positively cured forever? Write to us.

Don't give up hope. Don't say there is no cure. There is a cure. Kiro has cured many, many of the worst cases. Many of these cases were no doubt as bad as your case or worse. But they have been cured. And there is the same hope for you, or your loved one.

Kiro is a safe, harmless treatment, made from a formula which has been in possession of one of the best known families of Michigan for generations. Kiro contains no alcohol, or any harmful drug. It cannot be injurious, even to very young children. It prevents all epileptic attacks, from the very beginning of treatment, builds the patient up, makes him strong and self-reliant both in body and mind, and ultimately brings about a perfect cure.

Kiro has the indorsement of many persons of unquestioned standing and honor. We have so much faith in Kiro that we will send to any sufferer, **absolutely free,** a two-weeks' treatment, postpaid. In writing, please give age of the patient, how often the attacks occur, how long patient has been sick, etc. Immediately upon receipt of your letter, we will send the two-weeks' treatment, in a plain package, postpaid, to your address. Don't go on suffering. Don't let a loved one suffer. Write to us to-day for a two-weeks' treatment, free.

KIRO REMEDY CO.
259 Detroit St., Flint, Mich.

RHEUMATISM

Backache and Piles

Bottle FREE

I want you to try at my expense this famous external remedy for Rheumatism, Backache and Piles.

Z. M. O. has made many wonderful cures of these ailments, and I am so positive it will greatly benefit you that I am willing to send you a bottle **absolutely free.** If I were not sure Z. M. O. would cure, I could not afford to make this offer.

Z. M. O. is the discovery of Max Zaegel, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Z. M. O. is an external liquid remedy that **gets right down to the bone,** through skin and muscles, and drives away the sharp uric acid crystals which get into the nerve centres and cause excruciating pains.

Z. M. O., owing to its penetrating and antiseptic properties, is better than any remedy for Piles. It is guaranteed by me under the Pure Food Law to be free from morphine, opium, cocaine, or other harmful drugs.

If you suffer from Rheumatism, Backache or Piles, or know of a friend that will not heal, send at once for this free bottle. There is **no expensive monthly treatment** connected with this offer. I am doing this simply to show you what a great remedy Z. M. O. is. Write a letter to-day to M. R. Zaegel & Co., 908 Main Street, Sheboygan, Wis., and I receive bottle Z. M. O. **FREE.**

ASTHMA CATARRH CURED

Write me for

50c PACKAGE

FREE

If you suffer with Catarrh or Asthma, I want you to try free, at my expense, my "Home Treatment," which is making so many wonderful cures of chronic and acute cases. I know what it will do and am therefore willing to stand the expense of proving my claims. You know I could not afford this otherwise.

No matter what you have tried, don't despair, but send me your name AT ONCE. Other so-called remedies for Catarrh and Asthma only give relief for a few hours or a few days, while the disease steadily grows worse and more difficult to cure permanently. In the foul slimes of Catarrh and Asthma the germs of Consumption breed rapidly and the whole system is impaired and left open to the attacks of dangerous disease. Horrible suffering results—days are one long torture and nights sleepless agony.

My remedy cleanses the system of all impurities and stops the dripping in the throat, hawking and spitting, foul breath, head noises, loss of taste and smell, hoarseness, watery eyes, heals the scabs in nose, prevents gasping for breath and sleepless nights.

Cut out the coupon below, sign and send it or write me a letter and I will mail you **FREE** a 50c. package and book, both in plain wrapper. Mention your disease.

FREE 50c PACKAGE COUPON

T. Gorham, 967 Gorham Bldg.,
Battle Creek, Mich

Please mail me absolutely **FREE,** in plain wrapper, without any obligation, one 50c. Package of your Remedy and copy of your book FREE.

I suffer with.....
(Mention disease here.)

Name .....

Address .....

.....

French Method of Developing the Bust

Mdme. Du Barrie Explains How the Bust May Be Developed 2 to 8 Inches in 30 Days.

"I am explaining for the first time to the ladies of America," says Madame Du Barrie, "the French method of developing the bust. It is much more effective, the results appear much more quickly, the breasts become more firm, plump and

symmetrical, the method is more simple, the effects more lasting, and altogether beyond comparison with results produced here.

"You know the French people have the development of the bust and form down to a fine point.

"By this French method the breasts may be developed from 2 to 8 inches in 30 days. This applies to women of almost any age, from young girls to elderly matrons, whether the bust is absolutely not developed at all or has grown weak and flabby, and hangs, no matter from what cause.

"It is beauty of form that attracts much more than the features. You will always find it so with both sexes.

"I will be only too glad to tell any woman who is interested what this simple French method is, if she will enclose a 2-cent stamp to pay for the postage. I will send an illustrated booklet in plain, sealed wrapper that will explain it all."

We suggest to our lady readers that they write to Madame Du Barrie for particulars of this remarkable French method, enclose 2 cents in stamps for the illustrated booklet and address it to Mdme. Du Barrie, Suite 2247, Quinlan Building, Chicago, Ill.

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort and Loss of Time.

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as hay-fever or chronic Asthma, our method is an absolute cure. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, our method will certainly cure you right in your own home.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," &c., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense that this new method will end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the cure at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do It Today.

FREE ASTHMA COUPON.

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 10, Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to

.....

.....

.....

GOOD-BYE TO SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

How I Cured My Growth of Superfluous Hair by a New, Simple Method After All Else Failed.

FREE TO ANYONE.

I Will Send Free to Any Sufferer Full Particulars to Achieve the Same Happy Results.

From childhood I was distressed and humiliated by an unwelcome growth of hair on my face and arms. I tried all the depilatories, powders, liquids, creams and other rub-on preparations I ever heard of, only to make it worse. For weeks I suffered the electric needle without being rid of my blemish. I spent a great deal of money on various things in vain, until a friend recommended a simple preparation which succeeded for me where all else failed and has won universal praise from hosts of others as well.

This simple remedy (a harmless, soluble liquid that your own doctor would indorse), enabled me permanently to find entire relief from all trace of unwelcome hair, and forever end all embarrassment. It is simple, safe, sure and can be used privately at home, without fear of pain or blemish. It makes the electric needle entirely unnecessary.

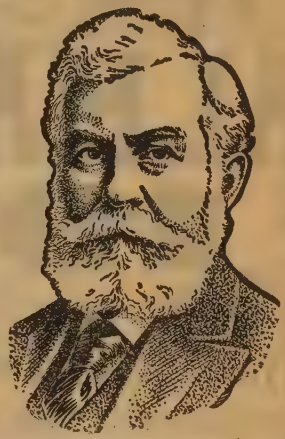
I will tell in detail full particulars to enable any other sufferer to achieve the same happy results as I did. All I ask is a two-cent stamp for reply. Address Caroline Osgood, 101 S., Vaughan Bldg., Providence, R. I.

RHEUMATISM

I want to send every sufferer who reads this Almanac a pair of Magic Foot Drafts TO TRY FREE.

Send Me Your Address To-Day

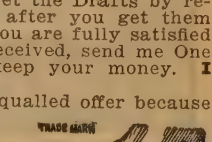
Write me. I'll send you a $1.00 Pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan external remedy that is curing thousands, To Try FREE.

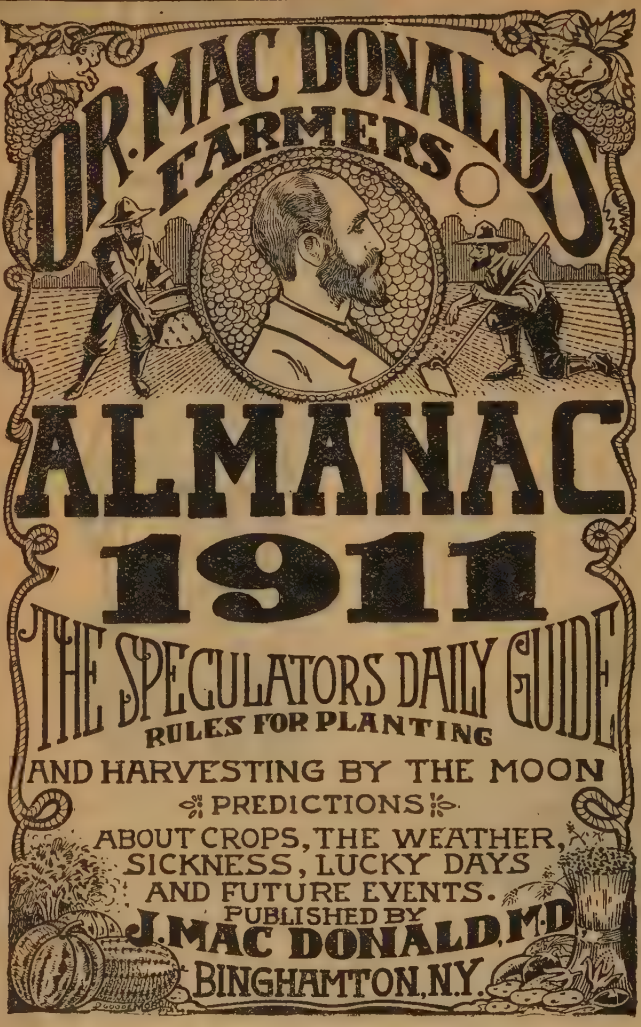


Frederick Dyer, Corresponding Sec'y.

No matter where the pain, whether acute or chronic—muscular, sciatic, lumbago, gout—and however stubborn or severe, you'll get the Drafts by return mail. Then after you get them and try them, if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, send me One Dollar. If not, keep your money. **I take your word.**

I make this unequalled offer because **I know** what remarkable cures the Drafts are performing—**cures after 30 and 40 years** of suffering—cures after doctors and baths and medicines had utterly failed. Won't you try them? I am sure you'll be glad if you do, and you cannot lose a penny. Address **Magic Foot Draft Co., WA11 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.** Send no money. **Write to-day.**





LET ME SEND YOU THIS BOOK FREE

ALMANACS have been printed for Hundreds of Years. Planting and Harvesting, Speculating, Setting Eggs, Fence Posts, Weaning Babies and Hundreds of other things have been done successfully for Thousands of Years according to

THE SIGNS AND INFLUENCES OF THE MOON

If you want to know how to do it send for this Almanac. It is free. Address

J. MAC DONALD, M. D.

ATLAS BUILDING BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

A MOTHER'S KISS

Is Not Half So Soothing to Baby as

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

As Millions of Mothers Will Tell You.

It Soothes the Child.
It Softens the Gums.
It Allays all Pain.
It Cures Wind Colic.
It is the Best Remedy for Diarrhoea.

It is absolutely harmless and for over **sixty years** has proved the best remedy for children while teething.

BE SURE YOU ASK FOR

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

TRY THIS FREE

Cures Kidneys, Bladder, Rheumatism

I will send you a Regular Full Complete Course Treatment	Not a Sample Not a Trial Not a Test Not a Proof Treatment, but A Full, Complete Course

My New Three-Fold LEXOID Treatment Is Now Saving Thousands From That Back-Breaking, Digging, Twisting, Terrible Torturing Agony. Eases Stiff Joints, Quiets Those Heart-Wringing Rheumatic Pains, and Soothes Those Unbearable Bladder Troubles, at Once as if by Magic.

Don't spend another needless day of suffering. I will send you my **REGULAR, FULL, COMPLETE, THREE-FOLD LEXOID, COMBINED COURSE OF TREATMENT—FREE TO TRY.** I don't mean a **SMALL WORTHLESS SAMPLE,** or a **TRIAL TEST TREATMENT,** that you can't tell anything about. I mean a **REGULAR, FULL TREATMENT,** and when I say a full treatment, **I MEAN A FULL TREATMENT,** just as I say. I will send it to you **COMPLETE—CHARGES PAID—DELIVERED TO YOUR DOOR—READY FOR YOU TO USE—SO YOU CAN COMMENCE YOUR CURE AT ONCE.**

You may not believe my offer, because you do not know me personally, and you do not know my word is good as gold. You may have seen ads. before offering full treatment, and then when you answered them, found out that in each case you got a small trial treatment, lasting a few days or a week, and that you had to send money first to get the full treatment, and you may think this offer is just like all the rest—**IT IS NOT**—please don't think I am trying to fool you—no—I don't do that kind of business. Don't think there is a "string" to this offer—there are no strings to this offer—**NO INDEED.** I said I would send you a full, complete treatment, and **I WILL DO SO.** You won't be fooled. I will send you a **REGULAR FULL TREATMENT,** just as I say I will. I will send it charges paid, as soon as I hear from you—**THE SAME DAY—BY RETURN MAIL.** There are no promises to make—no papers to sign—no references to give—no charges or C. O. D.'s to pay, and you are not obligated to spend a penny.

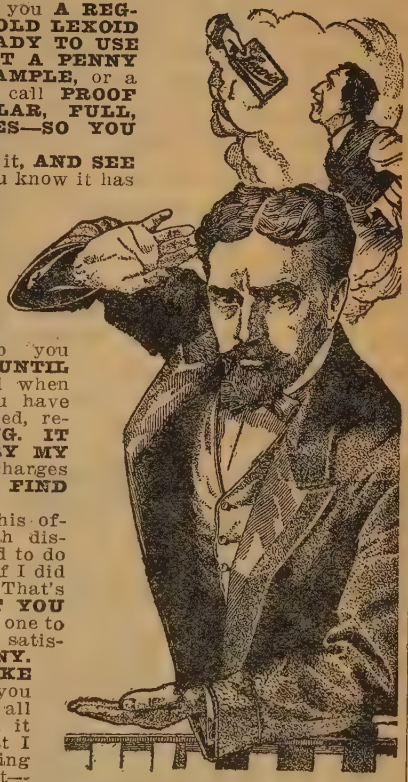
I have helped thousands to regain their health. Those with tired, lame, aching backs, with unbearable bladder and urinary troubles, others stiff and bent with rheumatism—and I have made them well, the most chronic, severe, long standing obstinate cases, after all else had failed to cure them. I offer my wonderful treatment to you—**FREE TRY—TAKE IT—USE IT—AND GET WELL.**

If you have backache, **KIDNEY, BLADDER TROUBLE** or **RHEUMATISM,** dizziness, puffy swellings under the eyes or in the feet and ankles, nervousness, tired and worn out feeling, if the urine is light and pale, dark colored or cloudy, if you make water often, getting up during the night, if it smarts and burns in passing, if there is sediment or brick dust when it stands, **YOU NEED MY TREATMENT WITHOUT A MINUTE'S DELAY.**

I want you to have my regular **FULL COMPLETE TREATMENT.** My new scientific course, of the best remedies in the world for such diseases. Harmless, soothing, healing, penetrating remedies, that **REACH THE SPOT, DRIVES AWAY URIC ACID, CLEANSES, PURIFIES, STRENGTHENS, INVIGORATES, AND ENCOURAGES THE KIDNEYS TO PROPERLY FILTER THE BLOOD. THAT STOPS THE PAIN, GIVES STRENGTH TO THE NERVES, NEW LIFE AND AMBITION TO THE MIND AND BODY, AND DOES IT QUICKLY, QUIETLY, WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME.**

STOPS BACKACHE

MY UNEQUALLED OFFER



Now here is my offer—I will send you **A REGULAR, FULL, COMPLETE, THREE-FOLD LEXOID IN ADVANCE—CHARGES PAID—READY TO USE COURSE OF TREATMENT, WITHOUT A PENNY—FREE TO TRY.** I don't mean a **SAMPLE**, or a **TRIAL**, or a **TEST**, such as others call **PROOF TREATMENTS. I MEAN A REGULAR, FULL, COMPLETE, COURSE OF REMEDIES—SO YOU CAN START YOUR CURE AT ONCE.**

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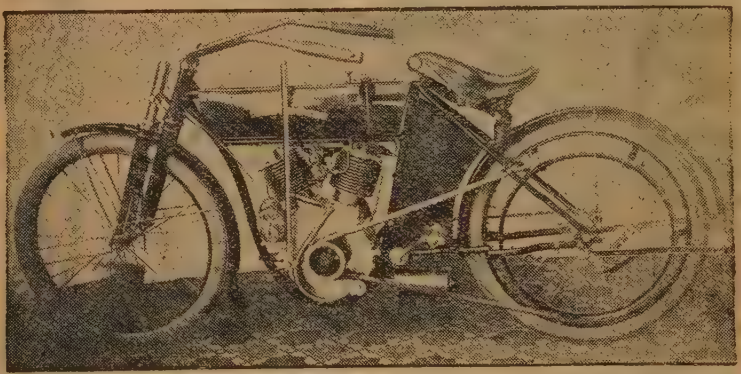

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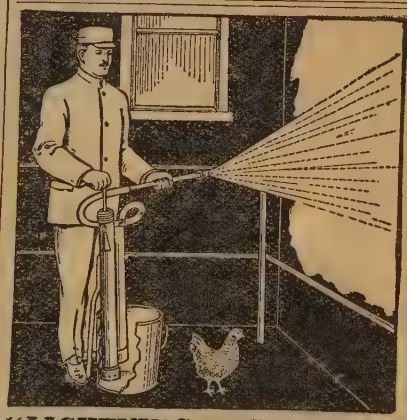

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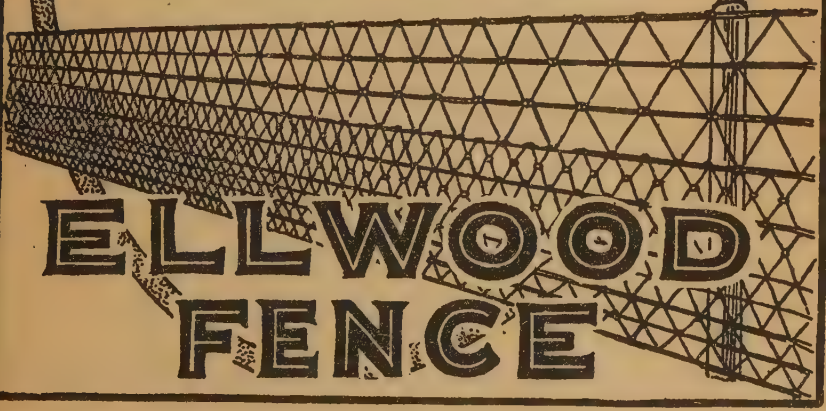

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